The following is extracted from Lettres ferieuses & badines, sur les Ouvrages des Savans. Printed at the Hague for John Vanduren, 1729. Tom. 2. Pag. 195.

HE Work entitled, PERSIAN ANECDOTES, is an Historical Romance, written with great Beauty and Spicing and the Characters are delicately varied, and finely conducted: but a Circumstance which strikes the Reader most agreeably, is that of the Prince of Ormus, who is represented, Learned, Prudent, Humane, Equitable, and Handsome; a brave Soldier, and an excellent King; in a word, a perfect Hero. These excellent Qualities gain him the Friendship and Esteem of the great Ismael, the Persian Monarch, whose Glory and Fortune are secur'd by his Services, as they were the Fruit of his Labours, Nothing can be touch'd with a more masterly Hand than the relation of their Friendship, which is tender, fincere, faithful, constant and generous. These two Monarchs sacrifice every Consideration to this beautiful and virtuous Passion. The Persian, tho' he be fond and highly deserving of Praise, rejoices that his Friend surpasses him in that Quality; insomuch that his own Grandeur would have fewer Charms, did he not chiefly owe it to the Prince of Ormus: he even carries it to that height, as to divest himself, purely for his sake, of that diffident and suspicious Temper, which had cost every Man his Life who feem'd capable of disputing the Crown with him. On the other hand, King Tor makes all his Interests subservient to his endeavours for aggrandizing Ismael; raises him to the Throne, fixes him in it, fights his Battles, and proclaims him Victorious: he procures him an Alliance which renders him formidable, and this at his own Expence. He does still more; he divefts himself of his Tenderness to his Consort, because that Princess had justly incurr'd Ismael's Hatred. Neither the Antients or the Moderns, if I mistake not, have describ'd so exalted a Friendship. But'tis pity that Ismael, who is a less perfect Character than Tor, should reap more benefit by it than he himself does.



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Persian Anecdotes:

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MEMOIRS

OF THE

COURT OF PERSIA.

Written originally in French, for the Entertainment of the KING,

BYTHE

Celebrated Madamex DE GOMEZ,

Author of La Belle Affemblee.

Translated by

PAUL CHAMBERLEN, Gent.



LONDON:

Printed for WEAVER BICKERTON, in Devereux-Court, near the Middle-Temple.

M.pcc.xxx.

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Mr. pro. xxx.



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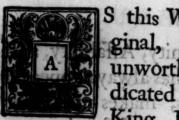
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in the French, and come off with
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Small Acknowledgment being all that lies in my Power, for the Fayours

May it please your Lordship, al



S this Work, in the Original, was not thought unworthy of being dedicated to the French King, I hope it will not

be thought too great a Presumption

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in me to lay it at your Lordship's Feet, and beg your Acceptance: And, indeed, to whom could I more properly offer a Hero, than to a Nobleman who is himself descended from a Race of Heroes?

HOWEVER, I should not have ventured to have desired your Lordship's Protection for any poor Performance of Mine, but that it has already stood the Test of Criticism in the French, and come off with Honour; I hope it has not suffered much in the Translation. Besides which, I was willing to make this small Acknowledgment, being all that lies in my Power, for the Favours I have formerly received from your Lordship.

THAT Humanity, Affability, and Generofity which has always appear'd in all your Actions, makes me flatter my felf you will vouchfafe it your Acceptance; which if you please to do,

do, I shall not desire any Work of mine to be deliver'd down to Posterity with a more advantageous Character, than that of being receiv'd by a Nobleman, as eminently distinguish'd for his fine Genius, and elegant Taste, as any of his Time.

I am, My Lord,

With the most profound Respect,

Your Lordship's

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Most Obliged,

Most Humble, and

Most Obedient Servant,

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Author's Preface.

from giving an Account of the Authority of their Writings, the Title of Historian not being common to them; the indulgent Publick baving never required any Thing

of them but the Agreeable, and leaving to the more Perfect Sex, the Useful, and the Instructive: The little Inclination I have for Tales and Fictions, obliges me to preposels my Readers in Favour of the Truth of the Work, which I now expose to their Perusal.

Sophy of Persia, surnam'd the Great, seem'd to me so worthy of being offer'd to the Publick, that I could not deny myself the Satisfaction of giving them a more coherent and correct History, than has yet appear'd in the different Authors who have treated thereof separately.

MOS I Writers, both antient and modern, imagining it not to be confistent with the Majesty of History, to insert any Stories that have a Resemblance of Romance, retrench very often, by that means, its greatest Ornament. And as they resolve to pass for Men Men of Veracity, they ascribe extraordinary Events only to Causes meerly political, such as Princes represent them to their Subjects, without diving into the secret Motives, and searching into the Intrigues of the Cabinet; for those conceal a Truths, which at the same Time that they discover the Weaknesses of Men, render their History more agreeable and affecting.

NEVERTHELESS, People ought not to be ignorant, that at all Times, and in all Nations, the Ambition, Love, Hatred, or Beauty of Women, have been the principal Instruments of the Glory, Grandeur, Overthrow, and the Declension of the greatest Empires: Wherefore we cannot without Injustice esteem as Romances, those Histories wherein they make the greatest Figure; since the whole Universe has served as a Theatre for the Scenes, which they have a ted with so much Glory.

IF to render a Romance more worthy of the Reader's Attention, it must be founded upon bistorical Facts; with yet greater Reason ought we to give History, the Graces of a Romance, to make it less languid, and more agreeable; neither ought we to distain to discover them, whether Men or Women, who have occasion'd most of the Events contain'd therein. The Marvellous, which owes its Rise to Truth, does not deprive History of any Part of its Gravity, whilst it contributes to set it off.

THE Persian Anecdotes are not the Product of my Imagination, I have only the Glory of ranging them in Order; it is wholly historical: Love and Ambition were really the Motives of the Fatts I relate therein. Ismael's perfett Friendship to the Prince of Ormus, is one of the finest Passages in that Monarch's Life. The Ambition of the Queen of Ormus, and all her Attempts to satisfy it, is found in most

of the Arabian Authors, who have treated of those Times.

THE Troubles of the Ottoman Family, the dethroning of the Emperor Bajazet, with the Cruelty of Selim, are Fasts too notorious to suffer any Thing either to be added to, or rescinded from them.

WHEREFORE the Prejudice, People may have imbib'd, that my Sex apply themselves only to the Agreeable, ought not to influence them with Regard to a Work which is chiefly founded on Truth.

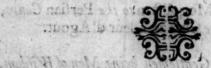
the great Success of their Arms, baving justly alarm'd all the Princes of Christendom, the Popes left no Stone unturn'd to induce them to make a solid Peace between themselves, and unite against the common Enemy: But till this great Work could be accomplish'd, these Heads of the Church, successively ingaged the Grand-Master d'Aubusson, who had acquir'd immortal Glory, by the Defence of Rhodes, which Mahomet II. had in vain besieg'd with a formidable Army, to send some of his Knights to the Courts of the Eastern Princes, to sollicite them to make a League against the Turks.

THE Commandeur d'Agout was chosen for the Court of Persia; where he was a Witness of all that pass'd under the Reigns of Ussum-Cassan, and his Sons, as well as of Ismael's Accession to the Throne. The Commandeur de la Porte, went from the Gulph of Persia into India, whence after a thousand Toils, he return'd thro' Mogolistan to the Persian Court, where he rejoin'd the Commandeur d'Agout.

THESE two Gentlemen being Men of Wisdom, Capacity, and Penetration, drew up Memoirs of the Situation, Situation, wherein they then found the Affairs of the Eastern Princes, together with the Forces, Manners, and Commerce of the People subject to them, and the political Interests of all those Princes.

BUT above all they apply'd themselves to describe the famous Catastrophes that were previous, and subsequent to the Reign of Ismael. The Originals of these Memoirs, written in old French, were carry'd to the Vatican Library, where they are still; but several Copies of them having been sent into France, one of them was communicated to me, from whence I have transcribed the principal Events of my Anecdotes. I have likewise had Recourse to the Memoirs of Mr. de la Forests, Embassador of France at the Porte, wherein he mentions most Part of the Fatts which I relate.

SEVERAL Arabian and Portugueze Authors, which I got translated for me, were my Guides in Things which the Commandeurs d'Agout, de la Porte, and Mr. de la Forests, either neglected or were not appriz'd of. I have likewise often consulted Mr. de Vigenere, as well as the Turkish Annals, resolving to neglect nothing that might be of any Advantage to my Work. I have follow'd the ancient Geography therein exactly, both with Regard to the Situation of Places, and the Names of Cities, that I might not perplex the Reader, by intermingling modern Names with Facts too remote.



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THE BRIDER.



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MEMOIRS

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Court of PERSIA.

therein, would not refule Zuridu any thing which

FTER the Death of the famous Tamerlane, or Timurbec, there arose two
formidable Factions in Persia, whereof one was call'd the Black Ram, and
the other the White; each being sup-

ported by the most powerful Princes allied to that Crown, and the greatest Lords of the Kingdom. These two Parties having only reunited to secure themselves from the Yoke of the Tartars, that Design being accomplish'd, they broke out into a bloody intestine War, to dispute the Empire with each other. Many were the Battles sought on both sides, wherein the Faction of the Black Ram proving at last the Victors, had the Glory to succeed the Great Timurbec. Four Kings of that Line had already reign'd, when towards the End of the sisteenth Century, the last of them Jooneba was overpower'd by the Party of the White Ram, when he had not the least Mistrust of them.

THIS

THIS Prince, on mounting the Throne of Portion did not extend his Harred to all those of e contrary Baction. Zulida, a Princels of Fihunber's Blood and Widow to one of the Heads of the White Ram Party, found the Secret to make herself so absolute Mistress of his Heart and Judgment, that the persuaded him he had nothing more to fear from that Quarter, and ingaged him, contrary to the Maxims of good Policy, to confer upon Uffum-Caffan, her only Son, the best Government in Persta, which was that of Armenia. Joancha, being blinded by his Paffion, and believing Uffum-Caffan fo heartily devoted to his Interest, as to be entirely disengaged from these of his Faction, the his Father, as well as many Noblemen of his Family had perished therein, wou'd not refuse Zulida any thing which cou'd tend to shew her the Confidence he reposed in her. This Princess, belides being a great Beauty, was Mistress of infinite Wit, vast Ad dress remarkable Courage, and the Art of compassing her Ends by the most ingaging Ways imaginable; the was likewife exceffively ambitious, bold in whatever the projected, bolder yet in the Execution, artful, and diffembling. She was still the more to be fear'd, as she conceal'd the Defects of her Mind under the Mask of a folid Virtue, and the most infinuating Charms. She had married her Son to the Princels D'Espina, Daughter to David Comnenus, the last Emperor of Trebizond, with intent to procure herself such Allies, and Succours, as shou'd be capable of carrying her fuccessfully thro' with the most terrible Defign that cou'd be formed by an ambitious and was over awer'd by the Party of the Wolfe Raid,

NO fooner did fae fee her Son in the Condition The defir'd, but the gave him all the Instructions necessary to make himself Friends in his Government, by numbers of good Offices; recommending it to him to be very liberal to the Troops under his Command, and to be very careful of acquiring the Friendship of the Princes contiguous to Armenia, especially the Kings of Georgia and Gircassia, whose Subjects were esteem'd the best Soldiers in all Afia Uffum-Caffan not being less ambitious than his Mother, and having been train'd up in an irreconcileable Hatred against the Faction of the Black Ram, made no doubt of the Princes's secret Views, and receiv'd her Counsel like a Man who well knew of what Service it wou'd be to him.

le of his Wome and Authority, and

ON the other hand, Zulida, for her part, used her utmost Endeavours to gain the Esteem and Affections of most of the Nobility of the Persian Court, and even of the People, by giving them all imaginable Affiftance on every occasion. Herein the fucceeded to well, that the became adored both by great and small; and the more she made herself belov'd, the more worthy the King of Perfia thought her of the Favour he conferred upon her. He no longer did any thing without consulting her, and by his intrusting her with his most important Secrets, she soon became Mistress of him who was Master of the State. Then she began to fet about the great Project which had long employ'd her Thoughts, by making the Fortunes of the Lords of the White Ram Faction, who had been excluded from all forts of Offices, and were most of them groaning in the most remote Parts of their Provinces under the Yoke of the adverse Party. She perfuaded Jooncha fo, throughly mon

throughly that the Faction was intirely extinct, rand that it was a great disadvantage to him to deprive himself on a bare Sufpicion of so many brave Men from whom he might reap important Services, it being in his own power to regain their Affections, by letting them partake of his good Graces and Favours; and the gave him Reafons which feem'd fo convincing, to demonstrate of how great configuence it was to him to testify to the Partizans of that Faction, that he had no Rancour remaining in his Heart against them, that that Monarch confented to every thing the defired; and imagining that the did nothing but what was for his Glory, and the Welfare of the States he thank'd her for her prudent Advice, begg'd her to endeavour herfelf to facilitate the Re-union, and affured her that to obtain it the might make use of his Name and Authority, and even dispose of his Favours as she shou'd think her atmost Endeavours to gain the P Affections of most of the Nobility of the Perhan

The bent all her Thoughts upon the means to turn it to the best advantage, and to hatch the most barbarous Conspiracy imaginable against this easy Prince, which cost him both his Empire and his Life, as well as his whole Family, who were all of them exterminated to a Mann of the most of the mo

contourn her, and by air haruffing her with he

TO this end, this diffembling Woman caused all who had been Partizans of the White Ram to come to Court from the most remote Provinces, procuring considerable Employments for some, both about the King and in the Army, and bestowing Governments or other Favours upon the rest: Notwithstanding this, she did signal Services to those of the Black Ram, as reckoning she had done a great deal in having extricated her Faction.

HER Art in reconciling such very opposite. Interests, made both the King and Council believe that the Minds of all were reunited; and that all the Persians were unanimously agreed in the Obedience and Submission they ow'd their Prince; and as Zulidu seem'd to be a Benefactress to all, without affecting to give a Preference to any, her good Offices were look'd upon without Jealousy. However, what with her own great Possessions, and the Treasures she receiv'd thro' Jooncha's Favour, whereby she had amass'd immense Sums, she gave Ussum-Cassan an Opportunity to procure himself powerful Friends, by sending him Part of her Riches, to distribute amongst those who were necessary to him.

A N D as every thing feem'd to favour her De-Tigns, there happen'd an Accident at this Juncture, which contributed very much to the Success of her Projects. Mahomet II. Emperor of the Turks, having push'd his Conquests in Asia, after the taking of Constantinople, and fubdued several petty Princes, march'd to attack Caramania, a Province bordering on the Government of Uffum-Callan, who fent Word thereof to Jooncha; acquainting him at the fame time, that it was to be fear'd the Turk would make an incursion into the Persian Provinces. He gave likewise the same notice to his Mother, begging her to prevail on the King to fend him a fufficient Force to relift fo great a Power, and enable him to affilt the Prin-B 3

ces of Caramania. Hereupon this ambitious Princes, taking advantage of this Opportunity, told Jooneha that it would be impolitick to strip the Provinces of their Garrisons upon a bare Suspicion of War; but that he ought to send Ussum-Cassan sufficient Supplies to raise a powerful Army in his Government and the adjacent Provinces, and enable her Son by his good Offices to ingage the Kings of Georgia, Circassa, and Mingrelia, to join their Forces to his; and that the tributary Princes of Persia bordering upon the Cassian Sea, sending likewise their Troops, they might all together form such a considerable Body of the choicest Men, as might not only assist the oppress definition, but also drive the Ottomans out of Asia.

THIS Advice, which was delivered in a full Council, being highly approv'd, was punctually. put in execution; and the Eimadoulet, or Prime Minister, had Orders to remit to Usum-Cassan whatever Sums were necessary to raise great Levys and procure the Affiftance of the Princes contiguous to his Government. Hereupon this Minister being entirely devoted to Zulida, obey'd this Command with fuch Expedition, that Uffum-Caffan was in a very short time at the head of a considerable Army. His Mother finding that Fortune feconded her Intentions fo well, made hafte to strike. the Stroke, which was to fix her Son upon the Throne; and as she knew the Character of the Perfians in general was to be faithful to excess in their Friendships, fo far as to prefer a Friend to a Brother, but implacable in their Enmity, infomuch that they never pardon'd the least Affront, or flightest Injury, but would have Recourse to the most horrible Revenges imaginable, and perpetuate a Hatred when once contracted in their Families, without ever abating of their Rancour; she began

began by founding the Courage of fuch of the White Ram Faction, whose Fathers had been esther maffacted or had died in Prifon, or Exile. Finding accordingly that their Hearts thirsted eagerly after Vengeance, she let fall, as if by chance, certain Expressions, which put several of them upon reflecting, but ofperially the *Satrapa Thegut, a Man of Wit and Merita who had infinite Obligations to Uffum Gaffan's Family, to which he was a particular Friend. This Nobleman runing. ting upon all Zalida's Difcoorfes, and recollecting what Steps the had already taken, represented to himself her Ambicion, Courage, and Policy, as well as the Title the might imagine the had to the Crown of Parfia, as being descended of a Princels of Gelal Edin's Blood, who was fole Heiress so that Empire, and married to Timerlane when that Hero made himfelf Mafter of the Kingdom in 1 39801 call'd, conducted him into her Closet, without his

-THEGUT, as I before observ'd, having reflected upon all these things, soon penetrated into the Defigns of this ambitious Woman; and as he was one of those of the White Ram Party, whose Family had been the worst used, he conceived for great a Joy at the Discovery he thought he had made, that he could not forbear letting it be vifible to Zulida. This Princels was too observant of the most minute Actions of those of this Party, not to perceive the Satrapa's inward Satisfaction, Wherefore one day as he was walking by her fide in her Palace Garden, Thegut, fays she, I have found for some days such an Air of Content in your Looks, that it excites my Curiofity to know what extraordinary good Fortune has befallen you; anfwer me, what is it? I confess, Madam, reply'd Thegut, that a Dream I had some Nights ago has billin you have related preme was real, or whether it was an Lavertion of your own to dive into

A Title given to a Persian Nobleman.

fill'd my Heart with fo much Joy, that I am not Master of it. Methought, continued he, that U/fum-Caffan had mounted the Persian Throne, and I had reveng'd the Death of my Parents, who have been massacred and destroy'd by their Enemies. The Pleasure I receiv'd from this Illusion, has been fo great, that from that moment it has appear'd in all my Actions. Having thus faid, he cast his Eyes upon the Princes, who after giving him a Look fufficient to make the boldest tremble, left him, and went to her Women without speaking one Word. Hereupon Thegut imagin'd himself ruin'd, however he followid her, but without daring to lift his Eyes towards her, which Zulilla carefully observed, and judged without any trouble with what a mortal Grief he was possess'd. Wherefore after having pleas'd herfelf with his Disquiet for fome time, the retired, and ordering him to be call'd, conducted him into her Closet, without his daring to open his Lips, fo extream was his Agony. Zulida fitting down, and eying him a little without speaking, Thegut, says she, you know what Pains it has cuft me to fave your Life, you having been profcrib'd even from your Gradle; but I have done yet more, I have taken care of your Fortune, and put you in a Condition to fatisfy your Ambition, both by the Employments you have at Court, and the Governments whereof you are postes'd to I have likewife observed with pleasure my Son's Inclination for you, as believing it equally return'd in her Palace Garden, mid for him your Affection for him.

BUT remember, that with one Word I can render all my Work abortive, lif you use the least Diffimulation with me, or conceal one Tittle of the Truth. Speak then, and confess whether the Dream you have related to me was real, or whether it was an Invention of your own to dive into

ym's Tire given to a Ferfilm Nobleman.

my Sentiments? At these words the Satrapa fell at her feet that instant, and without hestrating, Princess, reply'd he, the Reflexions I have made upon wour admirable Conduct towards fooncha. the Advancement of Usum-Cassan, the Forces he has at his difcretion, the Friends you have procured him, all ready to facrifice their Blood and Lives for his Service, together with your Right to the Crown, made me judge that a Soul fo great as yours had not acted with fo much Prudence and Address, and that by methods so very difficult to be put in execution, without defigning to raile Usum-Cassan to the Throne of his Ancestors: and as I had an ardent Defire to fignalize my Zeal and Gratitude to you, I ventur'd to acquaint you with my Thoughts under the difguile of a Dream, to find thereby whether they might not agree with your Sentiments, You are now the Miltress of my Life; I lay it down at your Feet; but this is the Truth. The Princess was too clear-fighted not to remark the Sincerity of this Speech; the difcover'd it with pleafurey and no longer doubting of Thegut's Zeal, made no scruple of unbosoming. herfelf to him. Hereupon raising him up, and encouraging him, the difclos'd to him all her Defigns. exhorting him not to confide in any one whatever, but to observe the most exact Prudence in this important Affair. She likewise recommended to him to found all who had been Partizans of the White Ram with the utmost Address, that he might excite their Courage to avenge their Fathers, and their Families, of all the Cruelties which had been exercised over them by the contrary Party; but she expressly enjoyned him not to make use of any fort of Letter or Writing which might divulge that either the or her Son had as yet espoused their Cause; affuring him that he might expect every thing both from Uffum-Caffan's Gratitude and hers, if he acquitted.

THE GUT being transported with Joy, swore to the Princess that he would be inviolably secret, and serve her with a Zeal that should be Proof against all Tryals; and as he was a Man of Wit and Prudence, she depended very much upon him. Accordingly, the Satrapa reviv'd the Courage of the White Ram Faction so effectually, that there was not one of them who was not ready to lose the last drop of his Blood for the Service of his Party, and who was not animated with a Desire of Vengeance: But what was most remarkable, was, that none of them let any Word escape them, which might give the least Suspicion to the Government.

IN the mean while, Thegut inform'd Zulida of all his Steps, and of his Party's fecret Sentiments with extream Care, without their being in the least appriz'd of it: Infomuch that this Princes had the Satisfaction to fee herfelf every day furrounded with the Heads of her Faction, without their knowing that the was herfelf of their Party, and so perfectly acquainted with the bottom of their Hearts. When the found Things in this Condition, the fet at work the fearet Emissaries she had about Fooncha, to perfuade him that in the pefent unhappy Juncture, when they were apprehensive of a War with the Turks, he ought to beg her to repair to her Son, to whom her prudent Advice, Wifdom; and Policy, might be of great Advantage in regulating his Conduct. Jeoncha being overjoy'd to fee the Confidence that was repos'd in Zutida's Ability, and always ready to feize eagerly on any Opportunity to heighten that Princes's Glory, did not fail to approve of fuch Advice, and conjur'd her to go to Usiam-Cassan, it being of the greatest Impor-L'Ouisse

tance to the State for her to have an Eye upon all that should be transacted in his Army.

ces, that he might open himfelf a Paffave to THE artful Princes long pretended to be very averse to parting from the King, and feem'd only to consent at last thro' a respectful Obedience. Every Thing being order'd to be got ready for her Departure, the fet out with a most magnificent Equipage, whereof Fooneba made her a Prefent, and the was attended as far as the Frontiers of Curama-15 mia by his own Guards; to whom, at parting, theo! gave to many Marks of her Liberality, and careffed them fo highly, that the gain'd the Heurs of the whole Gorps. Uffun-Caffan being apprized of her Arrival, march'd his Troops out of his Camp, and drew them up in Order of Battle in a Plain whereby she was to pass; after which he advanced to meet her with the principal Officers of the Army.

HEST Afairs were in the Difpolition in SHE rode thro' all the Ranks together with him, careffing the Commanders, and diffributing great Gifts amongst the Soldiers; which gain'd them over entirely to her Son's Interest, especially the three Princes of Georgia, with those of Circaffia, who had brought their Troops to Uffum-Caffan, Zulida was then conducted to a magnificent Pavillion, which her Son had caus'd to be prepar'd for her Reception. No fooner did the find herfelf at Liberty to discourse him without Witness, but her first Care was to inform him of all her Projects, 3 and of what the had done to procure him Friends both at Court and in all the Provinces of the Perfian Kingdom, telling him, that the had not intrusted any one but the Satrapa Thegut, who had fecretly done her very fignal Services. She likewife exhorted him to take Advantage of the Time, and the Orders she had caused to be given him, to bring the Governours of the Provinces bordering rhole upon

upon Armenia, under his Command; adding, that he must make himself Master of the principal Places, that he might open himself a Passage to Tauris, march to attack fooneba, and ascend a Throne which belong d to him.

his Mother had this great Design in view, being overjoy'd at seeing it brought to Persection, did not at all doubt of its Success; and affur'd her, that he for his Part had got all things in Readiness, and that the Army was entirely devoted to him, the more inasmuch as it was mostly compos'd of the Faction of the White Ram. Whereupon Zulida acquainted him that this was Thegut's Management, he having ingag'd his Friends, and almost all that Party to come and join him, we want a see of several to determine the second series of the party to come and join him, we want a second series of the party to come and join him, we want a second series of the party to come and join him.

to nicet her with the principal Officers of the Army. WHILST Affairs were in this Disposition in Uffum Gaffan's Army, the Sarrapa Thegut caus'd it to be fuggefted to Jooneba by the fame Perfons as Zalida used to imploy about him, that it was of the greatest Confequence for the Princess and Uffum-Caffan to have a Man of Resolution with them, who should be capable of putting their Orders and Projects in Execution; adding that in fpite of the Princes's Capacity, it was not proper to depend intirely upon the fingle Experience of a Woman. Hereupon this Prince nor having Penetration enough to diffing with Fallhood from Truth, but suffering himself always to be imposed upon by Appearances, 15 cast his Eyes upon the Sarrapa Thegut, as the worthieft Person to perform whatever commands UF fum-Coffen should lay upon him; thinking him the more attach'd to his Interests, as he was not igno-10 rant of the Esteem the Princess Zulida had for him. X3 Thus the same Reasons which should have himder'd this Monach from bestowing his Favours on those nodu

those whom he overloaded with them, were the very Motives that induced him to heap Benefits upon them to a Profusion. He order d then the Satrapa Thegut to repair to Uffum-Caffan's Camp, and there affift both him and Zulida with his Counfel and Prudence. The Satrapa having expected this Command, put it in execution with the utmost - Expedition; and no fooner did he arrive at Uffum-Callan's Army, but he put him in Poffession of one of the best Employments, which he had referv'd for him. As his Courage, Bravery, and Wit were well known; and thefe fine Qualities were accompanied with a mild, affable, and ingaging Air, he foon gain'd the Respect of the whole Army; wherefore Zulida perceiving that every one repostd a Confidence in him, charged him to found the principal Officers artfully about what they thought of her Son. Altho this was a very ticklish Commission, yet Thegut acquitted himself thereof with fo much Dexterity and good Fortune, that he difcovered the Sentiments of every one in particular, which all agreed in withing that Uffum-Caffan wou'd affert his Title to the Persian Empire, and that they could fee him upon the Throne, which they were very well dispos to help him to ascend. Thegut having acquainted both the Mother and Son herewith, Uffum-Caffan no longer scrupled to declare himself, but sending strong Garrisons to the principal Places in the way to Tauris, the Governours whereof he had gain'd, and feizing on the Towns which lay upon the Cafpian Sea, he caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King of Persia in his Camp, and all over Armenia; whereupon the Governours of the neighbouring Provinces, who were all Zulida's Creatures, unanimously acknowledged LE two Armies being met, a bloody Banid

was fought, whetein Joined's Parcy was entirely ofed, and that unfortunate King with his Son taof server medit fliw behaviore of moder stools . JOONCHA received the first News hereof at Persepolis, where he was peaceably enjoying the Pleafures of the Summer-Seafon; then it was, but alas too late, that he open'd his Eyes, and grew fensible of his Fault, in reposing all his Confidence in a Woman united by the strongest Tyes to a Party who were his Enemies. He recollected all Zulide's Conduct, her Complaifance and her Address, with the Favours the had levished upon the Faction of the White Ram, and the Power the had oblig'd him to confer upon her Son; and he law with Regret that all those Actions which he thought had proceeded from her Zeal for his Glory, and the Good of his Kingdom, were only done with delign to deprive him both of his Empire and his Life. But it was no longer time to make these Resections, and this unfortunate Prince could not find, even in his own Palace, one faithful Subject to whom he might disclose his Mind; Zulidas by her Intrigues, having corrupted the Officers who were nearest his Person. When he inform'd the Council of this Revolt, every one feem'd furprized. altho' the Etmadoulet, or prime Vizier, knew perfectly well what was transacting in Armenia. Twas refolv'd however to draw the Army together, and march against the Rebels. Accordingly, Orders were issued out, and Tauris was appointed for the place of Rendez-vous, to which all the Court remov'd. Fooncha, with a Son he had about twenty Years old, put himself at the head of his Troops, and march'd to attack Ussum-Cassan, who was advancing by long Marches with an intent to surprize verbours of the neighbouring Provinces, who smid

THE two Armies being met, a bloody Battle was fought, wherein Jooncha's Party was entirely routed, and that unfortunate King with his Son ta-

ken Prisoners, and carry'd before Usum-Castan who commanded them to be beheaded; and refolying not to spare any of his Family, he caus'd first Search to be made for them, even in the most remote Parts of their Provinces, with Orders to put them to death, and bring him their Heads. From thence he march'd on to Tauris, whose Inhabitants came out to meet, and acknowledge him for their King; in short, no Province made any Resistance, but all submitted, and Ussum-Cassan was recognized as Sovereign of Perfia by all the States of that great Empire. The European and Afian Potentates were infinitely aftonish'd, that the new King of Perfiq should enjoy his Conquest quietly, after fuch an amazing Revolution; but none amongst them all feem'd so much surpriz'd as Mahomes II. who was at that time employ'd in his Wars against the Princes of Christendom. Wherefore judging, like a good Politician; that there must necessarily be great Numbers of Malecontents in Persia, and that if he could once kindle a Civil War in that Kingdom, he might eafily render himself Master of it, he resolved to make the Attempt.

never forming any Defigns but what were worthy of a great Monarch; wherefore as he had been successful in all his Undertakings till then, he concluded a Peace with the Christians, and march'd into Afa at the head of his Army; and no sooner did he arrive upon the Frontiers of Persia, but he laid Siege to the City of Garicum, which he took in very few days.

CA WORTHY Offspring of the

THIS News both furpriz!dand diffurb'd Uffum-Caffan, who had flatter'd himself with the Hopes that Mahomet would rather attack Caramania than his Dominions.

Dominions. But the Princess Zulida his Mother, a Woman always fertile in Expedients, knowing the Confequence of this War, at a Time when her Son was not fo well fettled on the Throne as to defend himfelf against such a powerful Enemy, took a Resolution without Precedent. This was to get Credentials from her Son, with full Powers to treat in Person with the Sultan, which done, she fet out from Tauris, to perform the Office of an Ambassador, with a Retinue suitable to the Mother of a great Monarch, and arriv'd at the Turkish Emperor's Camp. Mahomet receiv'd her with all the Honours due to her Rank, and Zulida having demanded Audience of him, refuling to treat with any other but the Sultan himself, he fent her his Son Prince Multapha, Governor of Amalia, who was come to join him, with all the Forces of his Government. He conducted the Princess with a Royal Train from her Tents to the Emperor's Pavilion where being introduced into his Prefence. The ev'd him attentively for fome time without speaking, after which, breaking Silence, she addres'd him thus : 1 to The Mallalmin report

"WORTHY Offspring of the Ottomanides, Son of the great and most powerful Amurath, two Reasons have obliged me to undertake myfelf the Embassy which the King my Son was about to send you. The first was, to satisfy my Desire of seeing in your Person, a Hero, whose Actions surpass all those of his Predecessors; the End of your most important Designs being only the Prelude to others yet greater, which thro' your Courage and Prudence are always crown'd with Success. The
second was, that I might discourse you with a
Liberty which no one but myself durst take,
and which would not be allowable, but in a
Princess,

"Princess who is descended, as well as you, from a Race of Heroes.

of court parts as for the King my Son, L'only come

"WHAT I am going to fay to you has no "Relation to my Embassy, neither is my Son at " all concerned therein: Why do you give over a inft War, wherein Heaven favours your Arms, to undertake a tyrannical Expedition against " your Brethren, the Children of our holy Pro-" phet? Don't you know the Condition to which a " like Attempt, in these very Countries, reduced that Thunder-bolt of War Bajazet, your Great "Grandfather, Son to the other invincible Amu-" rath. Be affur'd that it was not the Arms of his formidable Enemy, which precipitated him " into that Abyss of Missortunes wherein he fell; " but that 'twas Heaven, which made use of the " great Timurbec to punish him for the Injustice " he committed every day against those of his own " Blood and Religion. Reflect then a Moment " upon the Protection which has been granted " you by our Prophet; you have not as yet im-" brued your Hands in the Blood of your Bre-" thren; you have waged War only against the Enemies of our Law; and you have according-" ly been always attended with Prosperity in sub-"duing a rich and powerful Empire, and conque-" ring to many Kingdoms and confiderable Cities, which now acknowledge you for their Lord: "But dread (and be affur'd I tell you true) that " fo much good Success will be turn'd into Ad-" versity, if you persist in your Design to wage "War upon us. Don't object to me that all " things here below are guided by Chance; a "Courage so great as your's ought to think other-" wife, and tremble at the Punishment which is " prepared for the Wicked."

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"THIS is what I had to fay to you for my won part; as for the King my Son, I only come to affure you that he does not at all envy your Prosperity, but wishes you all manner of good Fortune, and begs you would live with him in Unity and a perfect Intelligence, whereof he offers to give you convincing Proofs upon all "Occasions."

ZULIDA utter'd this Speech with fuch a noble Boldness, and so much Majesty, that Mabomet, who was a Lover of great Actions, was charm'd therewith, and conceiv'd a high Efteem for her. Wherefore stiling her by the Name of Mother, he reply'd, that all she had faid was true, and that his Thoughts were the fame as her's, but that the Affairs of Princes were not transacted like those of private Persons; however. to let her fee what Regard he had to her, he promis'd to withdraw his Army from Uffum-Caffan's Territories, on Condition he would no more concern himself with the Emperor of Trebizond's Interefts, nor give him any Affistance directly or indirectly. The Princess granted him whatever he requir'd, and by Virtue of the full Powers wherewith fhe was provided, a Peace was fign'd and proclaim'd. Thereupon Mabomet retir'd with his Army out of the Persian Provinces, and march'd towards Cappadocia, which he conquer'd, as well as all the Dominions remaining under the power of the Emperor of Trebizond, whom he carry'd into Europe, with his whole Family, who were all of them put to Death miserably to a Man.

IN the mean while Zulida return'd to her Son, very well contented with having remov'd fuch a formidable Enemy from his Territories. As for Ussum-

Ussum-Cassan, he had a fine Army on Foot, wherewith he continued his Progress, and subdued all the Princes who were tributary to the Persian Empire. The King of Ormus, who had been one of Jooneba's most zealous Friends, and had taken up Arms for him, being afraid that he should fall a Victim to the Conqueror, sent Ambassadors to Ussum-Cassan to sue for Peace, offering to send him the usual Tribute, which his Predecessors paid to the Persian Crown.

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THE City of Ormus, which flourish'd in the Beginning of the 18th Century, was the Metropolis of a great Kingdom, to which it gave Name, and which extended along the Arabian and Perhan Coasts, having several Isles in the Persian Gulph under its Jurisdiction. It is fituated in the Isle of Geru, almost in the midst of the Streights of Moffadan, which separate the Gulph of Balfora from that of Ormus, in th 80th Degree of Longitude, and in the 27th Degree 20 Minutes of Northern Latitude. The Goodness of its Harbour, with the Convenience the Merchants found in transporting all forts of Merchandize from this City into Arabia, and the Perfian Kingdom, brought Vessels thither from all Parts of the World, which render'd its Commerce equally advantageous to the Persians, and the People of Ormus.

USSUM-CASSAN accepted the Conditions propos'd by the Monarch of this Country, with a Provisio that he would send as a Security for his Performance thereof one of his Children, and a Prince of his Blood, to remain as Hostages at the Persian Court. The King of Ormus had only two Sons but just out of the Cradle, the eldest whereof was nam'd Zaisadin, and the second Tor. This latter, the he was still at the Breast, was forced to

the Princes who were tributary to the Parkin Em-

10 USSUM-CASSAN had a Daughter married to a great Persian Lord, named Sachaidar, a famous Warriour, and one who was very well vers'd in the Mahometan Law, which he expounded after a new Manner, according to the Sentiments of Halv, that false Prophet's Son in-law, from whom Sachaidar pretended to be descended. Not contented with publishing this Reformation of the Law, he preach'd himself, and acquir'd fuch great Numbers of Followers, that before his Death 'twas thought that half Persia had imbraced that Sect. Amongst the many Children which this Prince had by Uffum-Caffan's Daughter, he had a Son whose Name was Ismael, the youngest of all, with whom young Tor, the Prince of Ormus, was educated at the Instance of Zulida, who had desir'd it should be so, thro' an extreme Fancy she had taken to Tor. These two Princes were so handsome, and show'd so much Wit even in their Infancy, that they were paffionately belov'd by all who approach'd them; but what was look'd upon with the greatest Admiration, was the perfect Friendship which Ismael and Tor contracted together from their tender Childhood; an Union which was fignaliz'd with great Lustre, in the Course of their Lives, and which did not end but with them.

USSUM-CASSAN, having reunited to the Persian Monarchy, all that had been dismember'd from it, seeing himself Master of a great Army, sear'd by his Neighbours, and belov'd by his Subjects, was willing to take advantage of these favourable Dispositions to stop the Career of Mark bomet II's Prosperity. For that Prince, after having depriv'd

depriv'd the Emperor David, Usum-Cassan's Father-in-law of the Empire of Trebizond, and after making himself Master of the Principality of Sinope, with all Colchis, had finished the Conquest of Caramania, and oblig'd the Prince Pirobumat with his Brother Cassembeg, to retire to the Mountains, to shelter themselves from his Cruelty.

BUT Uffum-Caffan fearing the Effect of the Turkish Artillery, the Use whereof was unknown to the Perstans any otherwise than by Fame, and this Defect in his Army, giving him a great deal of Uneafiness, he communicated it to the Princefs his Mother. Hereupon the advis'd him to fend an Embaffador to the Republick of Venice, which being perpetually at War with Mahomet, and likewise very powerful, wou'd supply him both with Cannons, and Workmen to cast them in his own Dominions, She added that his Subjects being industrious, would foon learn the Art of casting, and the Manner of using them; and that as he had abundance of Brass and Iron in his Kingdom, he might foon have as large a Train of Artillery as he should find necessary.

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s c the more, because some Years before the Venetians had sent him the Senator Catherin Zeny to persuade him to enter into a League, with the Christian Princes against Mahomes, which he had refus d thro' a Principle of Religion. This Motive was still of some Force to restrain him; but Zulida, who thought nothing unlawful that was consistent with good Policy, and her Interest, knew so well how to remove all his Scruples, that being forced to it by Necessity, he resolv'd upon purting it in Execution, and dispatch'd an Embassador loaded with rich Presents, who arriv'd at Rhodes at the

Time when the Fleet of the Christian Confederates had their Rendezvous there. In the mean while being press'd by the Embassadors of the Princes of Caramania to fend them some Succours to drive the Turks out of their Territories, he order'd Joseph Begut, who was General of his Army in Armenia, to march to the Assistance of those dispossess'd Princes. Begut obey'd, the two Princes join'd him, and re-enter'd their Country, which immediately took up Arms against the Tyrants that oppress'd them. But Mustapha, Mahomei's fecond Son, who commanded in this new Conquest, advancing to meet the Persians at the Head of his Army, gave them Battle, and obtain'd a most signal Victory; constraining the Caramanian Princes again to retire to the Mountains, and fending the Persian General, whom he had taken Prisoner, to the Emperor his Father, who was at Constantinople.

THIS Loss oblig'd Uffum-Caffan to write afresh to the Republick, and to ingage Catherin Zeny, who was return'd to him on behalf of the Venetians, to press the Senate to grant him all his Demands. No fooner were his Letters receiv'd, but the Senate concluded an offensive and defenfive League with the Persian Embassador, who was then at Venice; and caus'd a Train of Artillery to be prepar'd in the Arienal of all Sizes, together with a hundred young able Men to attend it, under the Command of Thomas Hemolaus, a famous Engineer; to these they join'd divers rich Presents, and appointed Joseph Barberini, a Nobleman very well vers'd in the Persian Tongue, to offer them to the King. All these were put on board three Ships, which arriv'd fortunately at the Ports under Ussum-Cassan's Jurisdiction, at the same time Orders were sent to General Monmique, PRITE

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nique to keep the Fleet in readiness to join that

HEREUPON the Persian Monarch finding himself at the head of a considerable Army, with a formidable Fleet ready to execute his Ofders, as also a fine Train of Artillery, and his Treasury well furnished; being likewise press'd by the Tears of the Queen his Confort, Daughter to the Emperor of Trebizond, who was incessantly begging him to revenge her Family, which had been made desolate by Mahomet's Cruelty and Ambition, refolv'd upon declaring War against the Suttan. But that he might do this with fome Colour of Justice, he fent to him Embassadors loaden with sumptuous Presents taken from the Treasury of the Persian Kings, amongst which there was one very uncommon and fingular, which was a Pair of Tables, whose Men, Dice, and Boxes were made of precious Stones, and which they faid had belong'd to Tamerlane.

Mahomet, the Restitution of the Empire of Trebizond, as devolving to the King of Persia, in Right, of his Queen the Princess D'Espina, Daughter to David Comnenus. The Sultan hearing this Demand, slew into an excessive Passion, and said that Ussum-Cassan's Mother had deceived him, in persuading him to sign the Treaty of Peace, which he well foresaw he was going to instringe, but that in a little time he wou'd make him repent this his Breach of Faith. Having dismiss'd them with this Answer, he immediately sent Orders to draw together his Asian Troops, and passing the Hellespont with his European Forces, form'd an Army of 320,000 Men.

AS

to forn that THE King of Persia having been informed by his Embassadors of the Grand Signior's Refusal, fent a fecond Army into Caramania, which joining the Troops of the Princes, and the Venetians having likewise landed their Forces; they by genetal Confent attack'd the Turkish Army, which guarded that Country, with fo much Courage, that they defeated it in a pitch'd Battle near the City of Seleucia; and being thereby Masters of the Field, they retook from them the Cities of Seleucia, Sechin, and Coria. This done, the Princes of Caramania were reinstated in their Kingdom; and the Venetians pursuing their Victory, laid Siege to the City of Miera in the Province of Lycia, and cut in Pieces Mahomet's Troops which defended that Province, under the Command of Ajafabeth, who loft his Life in the Engagement.

THESE Losses put Mahomet into such a violent. Fury, that he fwore he wou'd never lay down his Arms till he had exterminated Usum-Cassan and his whole Race; and as he was one of the most diligent Men in the World, he drew together his formidable Army, and detach'd his Son Mustapha at the head of Eighty Thousand Men, to cross the Euphrates, and prepare a Passage for the rest of his Troops. Besides Mustapha, Mabomet was always accompany'd with his eldeft Son Bajazet, whom he tenderly loved. Usum-Cassan, without being aftonish'd at this Multitude, had affembled his Forces, confifting of 180,000 Men, the finest Cavalry in the World, and near 100,000 Infantry. He had with him three of his Sons, the eldest whereof was nam'd Culut, the second Ugurly Mehemet, and the last Zaniel, a young, prudent valiant, and fortunate Prince. 000,000

AS foon as the King of Persia knew that the Turks were marching with a considerable Body to posses themselves of the Passages of the Euphrates, he detach'd Zaniel to oppose them. When that Prince arriv'd there, he found that Mustapha had already caus'd above 50,000 Men to pass that River under the Command of Amurath, Bassa of Romania, of the Family of the Paleologi, a brave and experienced Captain.

ZANIEL being full of Courage and Fire, made no Scruple of attacking them, and the Battle lasted from Noon till Night, when the Turks were deseated, and lost 30,000 Men; Amurath being found amongst the dead, and the rest drowned, kill'd, or taken Captives. Mahomet, who had been us'd to be the Favourite of Fortune, cou'd not behold without Chagrin these melancholy Beginnings of a War, which he thought was unjustly waged against him. But as his superiour Courage put him above the ordinary Weaknesses of common Men, he march'd with all Expedition that he might be the first to possess himself of the Passes of the Armenian Mountains.

ON the other hand, the Persians, knowing the Importance of those Posts, march'd also Night and Day to seize them before the Turks; insomuch that the latter were no sooner arriv'd on one side, but the former had likewise reach'd the other. The two Armies climb'd up by the most difficult and most rugged Parts of these Desiles; but the Persians having sirst gain'd all the Rising Grounds, had a great Advantage over their Enemies, whom they cou'd overlook without being seen.

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THE Turks would have dislodged them, but they found fuch a resolute Opposition, that they cou'd not make them give way in the leaft; they -continued fighting till Night, and all the while to the Difadvantage of the Turks. Next Morning, at Break of Day, Mahomet having caus'd fresh Troops to advance, the Battle was renew'd with infinite Vigour. However, the Perhans still made good their Relistance, and cut off that Day above 20,000 Turks. 'Twas a dreadful Sight to fee the Obstinacy of the Ottomans, and the Resolution of Ullum-Callan's Forces, who never loft a Foot of Ground. But what intirely dishearten'd the Turkish Troops, was the Address of the Persian Cavalry, which being guided by the Inhabitants of the Country, pass'd thro' the most intricate Paths, and attack'd them in the Rear, most of their Horles having been brought up in the Mountains, and inur'd to rugged Ways, infomuch that they would leap the hollow Places, caus'd by the Floods, with furprizing Agility.

Courage put him above the ordinary Weakneffes HEREUPON Mahomet, whose Courage was Proof against all the Reverses of Fortune. and who thought he could never find any thing impossible, would have oppos'd them with his Horse, which were not able to result the Persians. Young Zaniel, who was at their Head, fought with amazing Valour, even in Mahomet's Sight, and put them all to the Rout. Night coming on, faved the rest of the Ottoman Army, which taking advantage of the Darkness, began to retreat in Silence. At Break of Day, the Persians feeing that the Turks had abandon'd the Defiles, began to purfue them, and wretched were they who had not been able to reach the Gross of the Army, the Persians not giving Quarter to one. They took likewise a number of Waggons laden with Ammucheft; and the Turks loft in this Battle, which lasted three Days, above 40,000 Men.

PRINCE Zaniel, seeing the Persians partly in the Mountains, and partly dispers'd up and down the Plain, being intent only upon Plunder, very prudently caus'd a Retreat to be sounded, and incamp'd at the Foot of the Mountains, to wait for the Rest of the Army, which the King his Father was conducting in Person.

I room likewith excelled his Glory, and IN the mean time, Mabomet had pitch'd his Camp advantageously in a Place which he had caus'd to be furrounded with a Trench 4000 Paces in Circumference, and fortify'd on all Sides. Besides this; he had all the Waggons in the Army fasten'd with Iron Chains, and placed at the Avenues of his Intrenchments, two Field-Pieces being mounted upon each Waggon. He caus'd likewife a good Trench to be cast up beyond his Waggons, which was guarded by a numerous Train of Artillery, and 15,000 Men arm'd with Musquets and Cross-bows, which discharg'd poison'd Arrows: This done, he separated his Army, and retaining himself the Janizaries, with Part of the European Horse, he put the Rest under the Command of Mehemet Baffa, who was to make Head against Prince Zaniel.

THE Sultan, judging rightly that this young Prince thirsting after Glory, and being elate with the Success he had had, wou'd not fail coming to attack him, without examining well the Strength and Situation of his Camp, order'd Mehemet to retreat as he fought, that he might draw the Persians into the Snares he had laid for them; and to this End he made him incamp without his Lines. All these

these Measures being taken, the Ottoman Emperor reserving seriously upon the Difficulty of vanquishing his Enemies, not only by Reason of their Valour and Resolution, but also on Account of the Mountains, Rivers, and Desarts, which he must cross, determined within himself to retire, and endeavour to make an honourable Peace.

o I Ni the mean while, Uffum-Caffan being arriv'd with the Rest of his Army at his Son's Camp, loaded him with Praifes and Honours; all the Troops likewife extoll'd his Glory, and related to each other, the Heroick Actions he had perform'd; and his eldest Brother, Prince Culut, who loved him tenderly, could not contain his Joy at feeing how univerfally young Zaniel was effeem'd. Not to Usurly Mehemet, who was a fullen referv'd Prince, of a very different Character from his two Brothers; for he was mortally griev'd at it, and his Envy grew to that Excess, that having giving some Marks thereof, he oblig'd the King his Father to reprimand him feverely: to which Ugurly Mebemet answer'd with so little Respect, that Usum-Cassan, being justly incens'd, wou'd have confin'd him, had not Prince Zamel begg'd fo earnestly for his Pardon, that he had him reftor'd to Favour. This Generosity exalting that Prince's Virtues to the highest Pitch, every one celebrated his Praises with yet greater Ardour. Hereupon this young Hero, liftening only to the fecret Impulse of his own great Soul, press d the King to march against the Enemy, and compleat their Destruction. "Think, my Lord, faid he, " that afterwards you will find no Difficulty in " making yourself Master of that Part of Asia, which is under Mahomet's Power; that you will " re-inftate several Princes whom this Tyrant has disposses'd of their paternal Inheritance; and " that

- that you will restore the Queen to the Dominions of the Emperor of Trebizond, whom the Turk
- "impos'd on, by a Treaty, which Fear alone
- " induced David to fign, and whereof Mahomet
- " has only executed those Articles, which were
- " advantageous to himfelf."

ALTHO' these Arguments were very prevailing with Usum-Gassan, they were long debated in Council, thro' the Confiderations of feveral Persons of great Wisdom, who were of Opinion that they ought to let Mabomet depart, alledging that the Turks were Men who took Courage from Despair : that Necessity supply'd them with new Vigour to defend themselves; and that they ought rather to open them a Passage to escape, than offer by any Obstacles to intercept their Retreat. However, as Zamel's Advice was back'd by his eldeft Brother Prince Culut, he carry'd his Point, and it was refolv'd that the Army shou'd advance and attack Mahomet even in his Camp. Hereupon they gave the Troops some Days Respite, to recover themselves of the Fatigues they had indur'd in their long Marches, and the two Battles; during which Prince Zaniel burning with Defire to gain this third Victory, in the King his Father's Presence, waited impatiently for the Day when he shou'd be order'd to attack the Enemy.

BUT as the Persians are full of Superstition, and undertake nothing without previously confulting the Astrologers, who always attend the King on his Journeys, or to the War, they were to determine what Moment wou'd be most favourable to his Arms. This so fortunate Hour being at last come, Ussum-Cassan dividing his Army into two Bodies, gave the Command of the first to his Sons Cului and Zaniel, himself follow-

ing at the Head of the other with Ugurly Mehomet, that he might have an Eve upon all, and observe Mabomet, whom he knew to have likewife feparated his Army. The Persians advanced full of Confidence towards the Turkish Camp, thinking to find them difmay'd with their former Losses, and reckoning to gain an immense Booty, and acquire fresh Glory. When they came within Bow-shot, the Princes Culut and Zaniel exhorted their Troops to behave themselves well, and march'd boldly towards their Enemies. But they were no fooner within half a Cannon-shot, before the Turks made a general Discharge of all their Ordnance upon them, which put the Persians into fuch Confusion, that it requir'd all the Princes Resolution to stop them.

BUT upon their advancing on to begin the Attack, the Cannons redoubled their Fire, and the Musqueteers pour'd Volleys of small Shot upupon them, infomuch that it perfectly rain'd a Shower of Cannon and Musquet Balls, and the Air was darken'd by the numerous Discharges of both Partys. The Persians not being used to this horrid Noise of the Artillery, and much less their Horses, they were not able to command them; and not knowing which way to turn, to avoid the thick Smoke which came full in their Eyes, they loft all Order, and began to break their Ranks. Hereupon Mehemet Baffa, having well forefeen this Confusion, finding them wavering and in Diforder, took advantage of that Opportunity, and charged them at the head of his Cavalry.

THE Persians soon recovering from their first Terrour, sustain'd the Onsets of the Turks, with so much Bravery, that they drove them back with loss to their Intrenchments; when the Turks began began again to fire upon the Perfiam, and having put them into a fresh Disorder, they pursued them, but Prince Zaniel stopt them; the Battle was hot and bloody, and always inclining to the Advantage of the Persians.

THEN Mahamet detach'd his Son Mustapha from his Camp, with 25,000 Horfe, all Thracians, Bulgarians, or Greeks, and order'd him to attack Usum-Cassan, who had left himself defenceless to fend Succours to his Sons. Hereupon this Monarch, who till that Hour had never undertaken any thing but what shew'd him full of Courage and Bravery, feem'd to change his Character on a fudden, and was so much seiz'd with the Dread of being furrounded by the Turks, that giving Way to his Fear, he refolv'd to fecure himself from his Enemies, by quitting the Army, and betook himself to Flight. This Cowardice cost him dear; for the Persians having perceiv'd it, and believing all loft, were struck with Terrour, and follow'd their King, abandoning the Princes who fought with aftonishing Valour against the Bassa Mebemet. Prince Zaniel at once perform'd the Duty of a great Captain and a common Soldier, and was eagerly seconded by Culut; they rode after the Runaways, brought back great Numbers, and return'd afresh to the Onset. But Prince Mustapha having taken them in the Flank, and the Persians finding they cou'd no longer be supported by the Rest of the Army which had sled without ingaging, took to their Heels, and bore along with them Prince Culut, who escap'd.

ABOVE 10,000 Persians lost their Lives on this Occasion, but the brave Zansel's Loss afflicted them more sensibly than all the rest. This valiant Prince having received three Cuts with a Sabre,

was taken Prisoner, and immediately carry'd before the Emperor Mahomet, who loaded him with Injuries and Reproaches for his Father's pretended Breach of Faith. To this the Prince, being both intrepid and haughty in his Disgrace, and not able to suffer such an Outrage, answer'd with such a noble Courage, that Mahomet losing all Patience, caus'd him to be beheaded in his Presence.

AFTER this Victory, the Sultan finding his Army very much diminish'd, and those that remain'd fatigued and harrafs'd out with Labour and long Marches, being likewife fully perfuaded that he ow'd the Gain of this Battle only to his Artillery, and apprehending that the Perfians would return and attack him in the Defiles of the Mountains he was still to pass, resolv'd to quit those Parts, after having taken Caratfoir, the Capital of the Country, which was quite open and defenceless, with the Fort of Maurocastro, or the Black Castle, wherein he left a Garrison to secure his Retreat. Wherefore he began his March, and conducted his Army as far as the Hellespont, which he cross'd, in order to repose himself after the Fatigues of a Campaign, which had cost him so much Blood, without his reaping any Advantage from it.

USSUM-CASSAN was not long without having Reason heartily to lament the Loss of his Son Zaniel, whose Virtues comforted him for the Vices of Ugurly Mebenet; for a little after he revolted against him, and rais'd a considerable Body of Forces, wherewith he made himself Master by Surprize of the powerful City of Sivas, which had long been the Metropolis of the Persian Empire. Ussum-Cassan march'd against him, defeated

feated his Troops, and was preparing to befiege Sivas; when the Prince dreading to fall into the Hands of an incens'd Father, took his Wife and Children, with all his Gold, Silver, and Jewels, and fetting out from Sivas with Three Hundred Horse, went towards Amasia, to demand Refuge, and a Passport from Bajazet, Mahomet's eldest Son, who was then Governour of that Town. On the first News that Bajazet heard of this Accident, he sent Word thereof to the Emperor his Father, acquainting him that the Persian Prince desir'd his Protection.

MAHOMET being overjoy'd at this Division, order'd his Son to give Ugurly Mehemet the Passport he demanded; but forbid him stirring out of Amasia to meet him; he enjoin'd him moreover to pay him all the Honours due to a Prince of his Rank, but to have him narrowly observ'd for Fear of some Stratagem. The Persian Prince, who impatiently expected the Return of the Courier he had sent to Bajazet, being apprehensive of this Distrust, sent his Wise and Children before him to serve as Hostages, and arriv'd himself some time after with his Three Hundred Horse.

and made several Entertainments for him, after which he set out for Constantinople, where the Ottoman Emperor gave him a yet more gracious Reception than his Son, promising to make him King of Persia, and to destroy Ussum-Cassan, whom he look'd upon as his most mortal Enemy; and to begin, he supply'd him with a considerable Body of Troops, wherewith he return'd back to Sivas. No sooner was he arriv'd there, but he made Incursions into the King his Father's Territories.

tories, whereupon the Princess Zulida wrote him feveral Letters, to induce him to return to his Duty; notwithstanding which this rebellious Prince. being elate with the Protection granted him by Mahomet, would not deign to enter into any Accommodation. Hereupon the Princess seeing the Obstinacy of her ambitious Grandson, advis'd the King to have Recourse to a very furprizing and singular Stratagem, to intice him into his Power, She counsel'd him to pretend Sickness, and after that cause it to be publish'd that he was dead; adding, that his Son, upon the first News he should receive from his Friends of this Accident, would infallibly come to Tauris, to possess himself of the Throne, and that then he might do with him. as he thought proper.

THIS Project was punctually put in Execution, and accordingly the Success prov'd exactly as she had foreseen. As soon as it was rumour'd abroad, that the King was attack'd with a dangerous Ulness, Ugurly Mehemel's Friends fent him Notice of it: Six Days after his Death being declar'd, the Iman's having publish'd it in the Mosques, and the Magistrates in the publick Places, Ugurly's Friends who were most devoted to his Interest set out from Tauris, and went to Sivas to carry him the News. Hereupon this ambitious Prince, fearing that his Brothers would make themfelves Masters of the Throne, set forwards with his Friends without farther Reflection, arriv'd at Touris, and went immediately to the Palace, to falute the Princess his Grand-mother; but no fooner was he enter'd than he was feiz'd, and conducted before Uffum-Caffan, who without vouchfafing to hear him, or fuffering himself to be mov'd by the Sentiments of a Father, caus'd him to be beheaded. This News being carry'd to the Troops,

Prince, they retir'd with all Expedition, and made no stop till they reach'd the Ottoman Dominions.

IN the mean while, Usum-Cassan, being overwhelm'd with inward Grief at Mabomet's Cruelty in depriving him of Prince Zaniel; whom he tenderly lov'd, as also at the Fault he had committed in being the Cause of losing the Battle where that Prince was taken, and at Ugurly Mebemet's Revolt; fell fick in good earnest of a ling'ring Fever, which laid him in his Grave, leaving two Sons Culut and Jacub, with three Daughters: Culut who was the eldeft; immediately waged a cruel War with his Brother Jacub, who would have feiz'd the Throne in his Wrong, infomuch that after Uffum-Caffan's Death, nothing but Trouble and Confusion was seen amongst the Royal Family: Whilst Things were in this Posture, Sacheidar this Monarch's Son-in-law came to Tauris to take away his three Sons, and remove them to Ardouils where he refided. Upon which the Princess Zulida begg'd Sacheidar not to separate her from them, she having brought them up together with Tor Prince of Ormus, who was then twelve Years old, having taken an extreme Affection to him and young Ismael. Besides she had not much Reason to be satisfied with the little Respect shown her by the Princes her Grandsons. She added, that during the Troubles which laid the Kingdom defolate, she shou'd be in more Safety at Ardouil; and have the Comfort to live there with the two Princes whom alone she lov'd.

both on Account of the Value he had for Zulida; and because he knew that this Princess was very D 2 capable

capable of giving his Children an exalted Educati tion: As the had amais dan immente Treature the had it all transported to Ardouil and left not thing at Tauris whereof the shou'd regret the Loss Sacheidar feeing the Diffension which reign'd between the Princes, letthem fighty their own Quarrelsi without espouling any Party; being only intent on preaching his new Doctrine; and gaining fresh Proselvies But Zulida; who was always a Miltres in Politicks, and full of great Schemes at gave him to understand that Uffam Gaffan's Sons? might very well fall in the bloody War, which they carry'd on against each other, and that 'twashis Interest to have a sufficient Number of Men devoted to his Service, to form upon Occasion av Body of Troops which might firike a home Stroke; adding, that he was nearly related to the Crown, and that he ought to reflect feriously upon a Thing which was of fuch great Importance to White Things were in cals Politice, Suchelamid this Monarch's Son-in-Harcame to Tares to take

what by the means of his Followers, and what what by the Money wherewith that Princess supply do him, he ingaged twenty thousand Men, who promised to obey and affift him on all Occasions. In the mean time Culut being overcome, and killed in a Battle he fought against his Brother Jacub; the latter meeting with no more Opposition, and having subdued all the Provinces which had espoused Culut's Party, enjoy'd that rich and wast Monarchy in Quiet, when he found himself out off by the Hand of the only Person who was dear to him.

THIS Prince, before he ascended the Throne, had married for Love, the handsomest young Lady in Persia, who ow'd her Birth to the Lord

Tord of Sumarra, one of the most considerable Persons in the Kingdom. But this Princess sully d the Luftre of her Charms by fuch an irregular Conduct, that the was become odious to all Perfors of Honour ; and that Beauty, which generally gains those who are posses'd of in the Hearts of all Beholders, ferv'd in her only to increase the Horrour which was caus'd by her Behaviour. Jacub alone was ignorant of the Shame wherewith the cover'd him; being blinded by her bewitching Charms, he thought that fo fine a Body could not give Lodging to a Soul which was not perfect. Wherefore this Princess being become a Queen, made use of that glorious Title, only to dishonour more notoriously the Throne whereon the fat. agreeable to him.

BEING animated with an unlawful Pallion, which a young Prince of the Blood-Royal, who was the best-shap'd Man in Persio, had impir'd, she forgot irrevocably both what was owing to her Birth, the high Rank she posses'd, and yet more, to her Husband, and Sovereign.

AS she cou'd no longer behold this Monarch but with Pain since her new Intrigue, she thought he liv'd too long; his Presence was an Obstacle to her Desires, in Spite of the blind Complaisance he shew'd to all her Actions; wherefore she resolv'd to rid herself of him, and place the Crown upon the Head of her Paramour. This detestable and fatal Design was no sooner hatch'd, but 'twas put in Execution. After long consulting with the infamous Object of her Desires, by what kind of Death they should dispatch the King, they at last pitch'd upon Poison, and in Concert together prepar'd one of the most subtile Nature, which this disloyal Woman soon found an Opportunity

Day, after which he went into the Women's Appartment, where he refresh'd himself. On the Day destin'd for his Death, the Queen having caus'd an odoriferous Bath to be prepar'd, of a more sensual kind than ordinary, invited the King to come and make use of it.

THIS unhappy Prince, who fought nothing more than to oblige her, went accordingly with his Son about eight Years old, who was the only Fruit of this fatal Union. He staid a considerable time in this Bath, after which he enter'd into the Queen's Apartment, to whom he gave a thousand tender Acknowledgments. This odious Princess answer'd, that if the Bath had been so agreeable to him, she was going to treat him with a cool Liquor of her own composing, which would please him yet more; and thereupon taking a golden Cup, she pour'd the Draught therein. using all the while in her Discourses and Actions. every Grace wherewith she knew that Nature had varnish'd over her Vices. But altho' she affected to appear extremely gay and infinitely joyful for haying pleafed the King, that Prince, who kept his Eyes fix'd upon her, observing that in Spite of all this Joy, her Face was overspread with a mortal Paleness, and that her trembling Hand -cou'd scarce hold the Cup she presented him. (evident Signs, which feem'd to give the Lve to that Tranquillity which the would have been thought to have felt inwardly) began to have fome Suspicion of the Truth; and altho' he was preposes'd with a violent Passion for her, yet Fear laving got Possession of his Soul, he ask'd if there was no body to be his Tafter? one of the most subtile Daturs, which

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THE Queen seeming incens'd at this Discourse, answer'd no. Well then, teply'd the King, looking intent upon her, taste it yourself. This Princes hesitating a little thereat, he commanded her to do it a second time, in a Tone that shew'd her he would be obey'd; which she did instantly, giving him at the same time a tender and gracious Look to persuade him of the Injustice of his Mistrust; then after having drank, she presented him the Cup. Jacub being encourag'd by this Action, no longer made any Scruple of drinking, and gave the Rest to the young Prince his Son.

BUT a Moment after, the Poison had a dreadful Effect upon all three; and they fell into such terrible Convulsions, that they expir'd before Midnight. Thus died Jacub, and his persidious Spouse, unworthy, not only of the Name of Queen, but even of Woman. Happy Sex, if they would be contented with the Gifts which Heaven profusely showers upon them, and did not often reduce us to the melancholy Necessity of admiring those Virtues in them, which ought to be so common to the Sex, as not to be mention'd but as an ordinary Thing.

THIS fatal Event caus'd a prodigious Aftonishment in the whole Court; and put the Kingdom into such a great Consusion, that it had almost occasion'd the total Ruin of that slourishing Empire. All the great Men pretended themselves related to Usum-Cassan, and would have aspir'd to the Succession; every Governour of a Province set himself up for Sovereign in his District, and all appropriated to themselves some Parts of this Monarchy. There remain'd only, in a direct

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Line from Ussum-Cassan, one young Prince named Imirsa, the Son of Culut, who used his utmost Endeavours to induce those who had been his Father's Friends to affert his incontestable Right to the Crown. But he could meet with none but ungrateful Wretches, who preferring their own private Interests both to his, and those of the State, were so far from affishing him, that they sought his Destruction. Insomuch that finding himself abandon'd and despis'd, he carry'd off all he could from his Father's Palace, and set out for Constantinople with a View to obtain from his Enemies, what his own Subjects resused him.

ALTHO' these intestine Divisions ought to have feem'd afavourable Opportunity to Sacheidar. he would not as yet make any Attempt, much doubting that sooner or later Imirla wou'd find means to ascend the Throne, as rightly belonging to him. Wherefore not thinking it proper to wage an unjust War, since there was a lawful Heir to the Crown, he continued to gain himself Creatures, without intermeddling with the Diforders of the State. In the mean while, Imirla arriv'd at Constantinople, with a hundred domeflicks well mounted and arm'd, who would not quit him, Bajazet II, who had succeeded his Father Mahomet, caus'd him to be receiv'd like a King, and promis'd to affift him with fufficient Forces to fettle him on the Person Throne; but that Monarch, being no less ambitious than his Predecessor, bent his Thoughts only on seizing it for himself. Imirsa, who was the best-made Man in the World, and who, join'd to the Charms of a fine Person, had a most polite Wit, with a fweet, affable and infinuating Temper, foon acquir'd the Friendship of most of the Bastas, who advis'd him to make his Court exactly to the Baffa

Baffa Dauit, the new Grand-Vizier, in whom Bajazet reposed an entire Confidence. They instructed him in the Character of this Minister, and informed him that he was a great Warriour, but so excessively avaritious, that he was capable of exposing himself to the greatest Dangers to satisfy that darling Passion.

er a more lappy Deltiey, by taking Ad-THE Prince of Perfia made his Advantage of these Instructions, and was very assiduous in paying his Court to Dant, who being pleas'd with this Regard; conceived the most tender Friendship imaginable for him. Imir a repay'd this with confiding his Affairs absolutely to him; and gain'd him fo much over to his Interests, by flattering his reigning Passion with the Hopes of participating of his Treasures, when he should be fix'd upon the Throne, that the Vizier spoke very advantageously of him to Bajazet. moving the Emperor's Curiofity, he was defirous of examining him more narrowly, and having found in him more Merit than he had been inform'd of had a real Affection for him, took a fingular Pleasure in seeing him often, and admitted him to all his Feafts. He even became fo much charm'd with him, that he continually talk'd of him to the Sultana Zemit, who was then this Monarch's Favourite, and by whom he had two Sons and one Daughter. The Princess, who was but Fifteen, was Miltress of a fingular Beauty, and uncommon Wit; her Mother, who had educated her with the greatest Care, had neglected nothing to make her perfect, and the Princefs had answer'd her utmost Wishes.

BUT knowing that the Daughters of the Ottoman Princes are only destin'd to be the Wives of Christian Renegados, who become Bassas thro' Fayour

which alone was authorized to proper

Favour or otherwise, which Marriages are always unhappy; and that their Children can never attain to any great Employments in the State, the greatest Post they ever arrive at, being only to be Captains of the Seraglio Gates: she deplored in fecret the young Princes's Condition, and was every Day straining her Wits to find a way to procure her a more happy Destiny, by taking Advantage of the extreme Tendernels Bajazet then had for her, when that Monarch extoll'd the Perhan Prince's rare Qualities to her. Upon these Encomiums being so often repeated to her, she cast her Eyes upon this Prince to extricate her Daughter from the Fate whereof she was in Danger, and make her a great Queen. Being flatter'd with this Thought, the mention'd it to the Vizier Dauit, who loving Imirfa, made no Scruple of promising the Sultana to speak of it to Bajazet.

BUT first she begg'd him to found the Prince's Sentiments about this Alliance; the Vizier undertook all with Joy, and happening the same Day to be alone with Imirsa, he turn'd the Conversation upon such Subjects, that the Prince could not avoid questioning him about feveral Things relating to what pass'd, and what was the Manner of living within the Seraglio. Dauüt in fatisfying him about what he defir'd to know, took Occasion to mention Bajazet and his Family, and to draw him a most advantageous. but yet no flattering Picture of the Princess Siglia his Daughter. Then, after affecting to paule a Moment, as if to reflect, he gave him to understand that he ought to think of that Alliance, which alone was sufficient to procure his Re-establishment, and be a Support to him against the great Men, who had usurp'd his Kingdom. He added, that he would be doubly happy in this Marriage,

Marriage, both as it wou'd render him the Possessor of the fairest Princess upon Earth, and as it wou'd furnish him with the Means to ascend the Throne of his Angestors,

HE faid farther, that altho' great Difficulties wou'd occur in the Execution of this Project, he wou'd promise to make all Things easy, if it met with his Approbation. Hereupon Prince Imirsa, whose Heart was not insensible, but passionately instam'd at the Description of the Sultan's Daughter's Beauty, and who besides, conceiv'd how advantageous such an Alliance might prove to his Affairs, thank'd Dauüt in the strongest Terms for the Overture he had made him, and begg'd him earnestly to set about that important Work, confessing to him that he already burnt with a Desire to see himself at the Feet of the charming Siglia.

THIS the Vizier promis'd to perform; and being fure of Success on this side, by the Earnestness wherewith the Prince spoke, he bent all his Thoughts upon inspiring Bajazet with the same Sentiments. But this crafty Politician, who work'd more for his own private Interest than his Master's Glory, and only defir'd this Marriage to give the Prince an Opportunity to perform the Promises he had made him, spoke in another Tone to the Sultan, and gave him to understand that both the Interest of the State, and his own Greatness requir'd him to make fure of the Prince by all manner of ways, and that none cou'd be better than by making him his Son-in-law, which would furnish him with a plausible Pretext to march his Armies into Persia, to demand the Throne which belong'd to him. He added, that that Kingdom being divided within itself, cou'd never resist him, and that this was an infallible way to become Master

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Master of it; that the Chains wherein he won'd bind Imiria, in letting him marry his Daughter, wou'd be so sweet, that he wou'd suffer himself to be guided according to his Pleasure; and that since the Sultana desir'd this Alliance, he wou'd advise him to consent to it, since it must necessarily turn to his Advantage.

THIS Proposal was so agreeable to Bajazet. as it feem'd both to fatisfy his Glory and Ambition, would be a Pleasure to the Sultanes Zemit, whom he ador'd, and had an Appearance of performing the Promises he had made to Imiria, that he gave his Confent, and order d the Vizier to affure the Prince thereof : In thort, Dauut manag'd this Affair fo artfully, that it was concluded to the Content of all Parties. Bajazet began by prefenting Imirfa with the famous Palace of the Grand Vizier Achomat, whom he had put to Death, with all the rich Furniture wherewith it was adorn'd, and which was fituated on that noble Place the Hippodrome. After this, to let him fee to how great a Degree he lov'd him, he invited him to a magnificent Encertainment which the Sultana Zemit was to give him in her Apartment; which Honour the Sultans never confer noon any one, or at least very feldom, and that only upon some Favourites, in whom they repose an intire Confidence, no Man being fuffer'd to enter into the Lodgings of the Ladies in the Seraglio, but the black Eunuchs, the white ones that attend the Grand Signior going no farther than the Door, where they must wait 'till he comes out. Bajazet being willing to furprize the Sultaness agreeably in carrying the Prince with him, gave her no Notice of his Defign, that he might have the Pleafure of hearing what the wou'd mg divided within itlelf, con'd never reint hys THE BILL This was an infallible way to become

BUT Zenit had too much Penetration, and the Prince of Persia too distinguishing an Air of Greatness for her to militake him & wherefore as foon as he was enter'd with the Sultan, Zemit, after looking a Moment upon him, faid to Bajazet with a charming Grace, My Lord, you do all Things to Royally, that you never think your felf fatisfy'd till you have made People happy. The uncommon Favour you confer upon the young Stranger who follows you, makes me eafily know him to be the Prince of Perfia, whom you delign as a Husband to the Princess your Daughter, and I am fentibly charm'd with the Confidence you have repostd in me by this Gallantry; but imagine the Extafy of these two young Lovers. in being permitted to dee, and converte with each other before their Marriage, contrary to the Laws of the Seraglio, which are for firstly observ'd the thought he to could that Honour,

A.T. these words, Siglia being introduced magnificently dress d, and a thousand times more refolendent by her dazzling Beauty, than by the Number of Jewels wherewith the was cover'd, Bajazet taking the Prince by the Hand, presented him to her; You may, fays he to them, explain yourselves to each other, and deliver/your Hearts wholly up to Love and Tenderness, since Bajazet himfelf will be the Witness and Confident of your Af-Difficulty imaginable to moderate his Trannoited

of Joy at feeing he was going to poll is the en THESE few Words having given the two Lovers an entire Liberty, Imirfa informed the Princes in the most passionate Terms with what an ardent Passion he had been possess don hearing only a Description of her Charms, adding that it was now fo much increased by the Sight of her that he cou'd affure her it wou'd be eternal; and

indeed he did find her fo much handsomer than the had been represented to him, that he conceiv'd a Love for her, which he carried to his Grave. As for the young Siglia, whose Heart was already prepossess'd in the Prince's Favour, by the frequent Encomiums her Mother had made on him, she felt no Repugnance to returning him a reciprocal Affection; but answer'd him with so much Wit. Sweetness, and Modesty, that she gain'd an intire Conquest over him. How Thoward normanny en's

young Samper who follows you, induces me ea THE Sultaness Zemit, who was transported with Joy, and had an absolute Power over Bajazet, begg'd him to give her Leave to let the Sultanas, in whom the repos'd most Confidence, have a Share in her Glory. Hereupon the Emperor gave Orders to the Kistar Aga, who is the Head of the black Eunuchs, and Super-intendant of the Wo men's Seraglio, to invite all the Ladies on whom she thought fit to confer that Honour, to the Entertainment. This being accordingly done, they all applauded Bajazet's Choice, and highly extoll'd the Prince's good Fortune in being to be marry'd to fuch a matchless Princess.

ALTHOUGH Imirfa discover'd the Excess of his Love both by his Words and Actions, yet the Respect he ow'd the Place oblig'd him to conceal it in a great measure; and he had the greatest Difficulty imaginable to moderate his Transports of Joy at feeing he was going to possess the greatest Beauty in the Seraglio, which is no small Commendation of Siglia. Bajazet, who observ'd him carefully during the whole Entertainment, faw with Pleasure the Violence of his Passion, and caus'd the Sultaness likewise to remark it, who took as much Notice of it as himself. Then the Sultan asking Imirsa if he was satisfied with his Choice, the Prince being no longer able to contain himfelf, fell at his Feet, and conjur'd him not to delay his Happiness, begging the Sultaness likewise to intercede for him: Hereupon Bajazet being charm'd with his Earnestness, fix'd immediately the Day for the Confummation. Never was Joy equal to that of these two Lovers ; the Time of their Union was very near, but their Love making them think it yet too long, every Hour of the Day was fpent in writing to each other. The Marriage being declar'd, the great Officers of the-Porte, and the Ladies of the Seraglio, strove who should be first, in sending them magnificent Prefents, well knowing Bajazet's great Affection to the Sultana Zemit, and his Tenderness for his Daughter. .. The same sale of to age. and to

THE happy Day when these two Lovers were to be join'd being come, the Solemnity was proclaim'd by several Discharges of the Cannon of the Seraglio, and the Harbour; the Grand-Vizier, who had undertaken the Performance of this Ceremony, not forgetting any Thing that might render it magnificent. The Evening before the Consummation of these Nuptials, the Princes's Furniture and Jewels were carry'd to Imirsa's Palace by several Men very richly dress'd, before whom march'd athousand Janizaries chosen from amongst the youngest and handsomest of that Corps. After these came the Great Provost and the Great Surveyor of the Roads on Horseback, to speak ter our Manner, in rich Robes of Cloth of Gold.

NEXT to them follow'd the Aga of the Janizaries alone, mounted upon a fine Turkish Horse, whose Furniture was cover'd with precious Stones, and the Bit and Bosses of the Bridle of fine Gold. Two thousand young Noblemen, Sons

Sons to the Bossas and principal Officers of the Porte, mounted upon the finest Horses in the Grand Signior's Stables, and all cloath'd in Robes of Cloth of Gold, inriell'd with precious Stones, rode softly after the Talissemans and Emirs, the Descendants of Mahomes in green Furbans, which they alone have the Privilege to wear. With them came the Rest of the Mahometan Clergy, and the Dervices of the Seragio.

THIRTY or forty Paces behind rode the Captain Bassa, or High Admiral, whom the Emperor had constituted Sagois, or Father to the Princess, magnificently dress'd, and mounted upon a white Horse, whose Furniture was as rich as that of the Aga of the Janizaries. He was attended by two Slaves in pompous Habits, and follow'd by an infinite Number of Hautboys, Drums, and other Tunkish Musick. A hundred Paces after appear'd the Grand Signior's Presents, preceded by five thousand Spabis finely mounted, with their Commander at their Head; and a hundred Ichoglans, or Pages to the Suhan, in large Robes of Cloth of Gold.

THEN follow'd the Presents, whereof the most valuable were carry'd by twenty seven Men, a mysterious Number with that Nation: The first had a Book of the Mabometan Law, whose Cover was of massy Gold, set with large Diamonds; the second had Bracelets and Necklaces of Pearls and precious Stones of infinite Value. The third carry'd a golden Hat inrich'd with Jewels, the fourth a Pair of Turkish Pattens very richly wrought and adorned; the fifth, and so on to the sisteenth, had large Diamond Bockins, with a Casket of rock Crystal, a Foot and a half high, and nine Inches broad, with gold Hinges

fet with Rubies, which caft a dazzling Lustre upon the Whiteness of the Chrystal. It was fill'd with large Diamonds, Pearls, and other precious Stones of an inestimable Value; they had likewise several Shifts imbroider'd with Gold, and a large Box of massy Gold, wherein were an infinite Number of Jewels proper for the Toilet. The sisteenth and soon to the twenty seventh, carried Wreaths for the Forehead, with Veils sumptuously wrought and imbroider'd, and Robes of the richest Eastern Stuffs, set with Pearls and Diamonds.

AFTER these came twenty one Chariots, fill'd with Slaves in stately Habits, for the Service of the Princels. By the fide of each Chariot were two Eunuchs on Horseback as a Guard, arm'd with Scymeters; then appear'd thirty fix young Slaves well mounted, in Robes of Cloth of Gold, with their Faces veil'd, and their Hair playing upon their Shoulders, accompany'd by as many black Eunuchs in costly Habits. This Cavalcade was closed with three hundred Mules laden with Hangings of Cloth of Gold, Sattin, and Velveto with a great Number of Velvet and Cloth of Gold Cushions, and other rich and sumptuous Furniture. Such were the nuptial Presents which Bajazet gave to his Daughter, which were never yet furpass'd by any Emperor of that powerful Family. The next Day, which was appointed for the Confummation of these august Nuptials, the Princess set out from the Seraglio for her Husband's Palace, with a Retinue yet more splendid than that of the Day before. At the Head of this Royal Convoy march'd the same Janizaries as before, next to whom came the great Provost and fifty Chiaoux; after them follow'd the Emirs with their green Turbans, attended by the Santons, Alfaguirs, and Calenders, which are the Mabome-

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tan Monks, and the Talissemans of the Seraglio, with two hundred Students in the Alcoran Divinity.

IN the next Place appear'd the Viziers or Judges of the Divan, follow'd by the Grand Vizier Dauüt, mounted upon a Horse with royal Furniture, and dress'd in a Robe of Cloth of Gold cover'd with Diamonds and Pearls. On his left, which is the Place of Honour with the Turks, was the Mufty or High Priest of the Law; fome Distance behind whom rode a hundred Musicians playing upon various Instruments: These were follow'd by two hundred Officers of the Arfenal of Constantinople, mounted upon the Grand Signior's Horses. After this, one might fee two Trees of a prodigious Height and Bigness, born upon strong Machines, which moved very swiftly by the means of Springs, that were put in Motion by Men conceal'd under them. These Trees, which were made of Wax, were loaden with all Sorts of Fruit.

thirty Officers of the Teftardar, or High Treasurer, after whom came the Bassa, who was to be Father to the Princels, richly dress'd, and royally mounted, that is to say, that his Saddle was adorn'd with Diamonds, Pearls, and Rubies, the Bit, Bosses and Buckles of the Bridle of pure Gold, and the Reins of a golden Cord: By his Horse's left Ear was a Plume of Feathers, surrounded with a Circle of Diamonds and Pearls of infinite Value. After him appear'd a large Canopy of Crimson Velvet imbroider'd with Gold, carry'd by the Princels's Officers, under which there was no body; this was follow'd by another Canopy so magnificent, that it dazzled the Eyes of the Beholders with the Lustre of its precious

precious Stones, and the Plates of pure Gold, which cover'd the Top. The Princess, who was underneath it on Horseback, was hid by large Curtains, which hung down to the Ground, and surrounded by several black Eunuchs well mounted and richly dress'd.

BEFORE the two Canopies, were carry'd a Number of white Wax Torches, cover'd with Plates of fine polish'd Gold, which were multiply'd to Infinity by the Reflection of their Flames. After this, came the Bride's Coach, cover'd with Cloth of Gold, and drawn by fix fine white Horses; this was follow'd by eight other Coaches full of young handsome Women, and guarded by black Eunuchs. This pompous March was clos'd by fifty young Maidens on Horseback, finely attir'd, and of surprizing Beauty, with their Hair slowing over their Shoulders, and attended by black Eunuchs, whose extreme Deformity, serv'd as a Foil to set off their Charms.

A L L this Cavalcade being arriv'd before the Prince's Palace, which the Sultan had caus'd to be royally adorn'd, drew up in Order on the famous Hippodrome, where the Trumpets and other Musick, with a thousand Sorts of Diversions, compleated the finest Sight that had been feen for a long Time in Constantinople.

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THE Prince Imir/a, was ready at the first Gate of his Palace, to receive the Princes; and after having paid her his Compliments he attended her on Foot into the second Court, where she dismounted, and was conducted by the black Eunuchs into her Apartment, whither the Prince, the Musty, the Grand-Vizier, the Bassa who was to be her Father, and the Judges of the Divan E 2 follow'd

Millions of Livres, it being the Custom in Turky for the Men to settle Portions upon their Wives. This done, a solemn Testimonial of their Marriage was drawn up, after which the new Pair were left together, and Eight Days were spent in Respondings and Entertainments for this happy Union.

Gold, and drawn

BUT whill the amorous Imirla, and the tehder and charming Siglia were incessantly giving each other Marks of the fincerest Affection, and feem'd to have forgotten the whole World to devote themselves to love and please each other, the Perfian Affairs were in an amazing Confusion and Diforder. This great and potent Empire was fallen into a perfect Anarchy: Every one would fet himself up for Master, and the Nobles, who had fortified themselves in their Strong Holds, exercis'd a Thousand Oppressions upon the weaker. Even the Governours of petty Towns, tho' but private Men, had the Infolence to raise Troops and make themselves Masters of Cities, which they plunder'd without Mercy, infomuch that there were as many Tyrants as Chiefs, a 107 month

THE principal Lords confidering the deplorable State of the Kingdom, and judging well that they were going to become a Prey to their Neighbours, if they did not apply a speedy Remedy to so many Evils, began to form a powerful League amongst themselves, into which they invited the Heads of the Persian Nobility, and the most confiderable Cities and Provinces, to enter. In the mean

mean while they refolved to fend Embassadors to Bajazet, as being the most to be fear'd of all their Neighbours; to which End, they appointed four of the principal Lords of the League, to whom they gave Instructions to demand one of that Emperor's Sons to reign over them. They likewise took divers magnificent and uncommon Presents out of the Treasury of the Persian Kings, for the Sultan and his Court; besides which, they intrusted them with considerable Sums, to give secretly to Prince Imirsa, to inable him to deliver himself out of Bajazet's Power, and invite him in the Name of the Whole Nation to come and assume the Reins of the Empire.

THESE Embassadors arriv'd at Constantineple attended by Two Hundred Horse, and a numerous Retinue, and having demanded Audience
of Bajazet, they inform'd him of the melancholy
State of Persia; adding, that they were come to
beg him in the Name of the whole Nation to give
them one of the Princes his Sons for their King,
since he had Children enough besides to succeed
him.

BUT Bajazet, who had other Views and Defigns quite opposite to their Desires, answer'd them, that he would take Care how he expos'd a Son to the Mercy of such a seditious and mutinous People as the Persians, and that therefore they must not expect that he would acquiesce with such a Demand.

HEREUPON the Embassadors, who thought to have secur'd their State from Danger by making such an honourable Offer to the Sultan, were very much surprized at his Resusal, and not daring at this Time to speak to him of Prince Imirsa, E 3

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they difguis'd their real Sentiments, and only bent their Thoughts on informing the Prince that he was the fole Object of their Embassy. As most of the Bassas lov'd Imirsa, they facilitated their having private Audiences of him, wherein they deliver'd him the Sums they had brought, and exhorted him to use his utmost Endeavours to get out of Bajazet's Power, and come and take the Crown of Perfia, which was the only thing defir'd by the whole Nation. Altho' the Sultan had given particular Orders to the Grand Vizier to prevent these Ambassadors having any manner of Interviews with the Prince, this Minister having his own Interest more at Heart than the most Sacred Obligations, gave him all the Opportunities necessary to fpeak with them, and inform them of his Intentions; which done, the Embassadors return'd to Persia, to carry the Grand Signior's Answer to those of the League! to much burneter your Assess & to

Stare of Parhan adding, that they were come to HOWEVER these Lords were not discourag'd at his Refusal, but knowing that the Prince was inclin'd to fatisfy them, they fent back the Embassadors with new Presents to Bajazet and his Minifters: For they who would meet with a good Reception at that Court, must never appear emptyhanded. They were order'd to tell the Sultan, that fince he refus'd them one of his Sons, they begg'd him to restore them the lawful Heir of the Persian Empire, Prince Imirfa; and that by the Alliance he had contracted with that Prince, there would be a lasting Peace between the two Monarchys, fince: both the Blood of the great Usum-Cassan, and that of the potent Ottoman Family, would reign there eto have feeting their State from Danger by inviland such an Monourable Laker to the Suitan, were we

BAJAZET, who had expected this Demand, answer'd them without hesitating, that the same Rea-

Reason which had induced him to resuse them one of his Sons, hinder'd him likewise from granting them Imirsa, whose Father he was now become, by his having marry'd his Daughter; that he was well enough acquainted with the Character of their Nation, to know that their Thoughts were different from their Language, but that he was not a Man to be impos'd on by their evil Intentions; that Prince Imirsa, his Son-in-Law, being the only remaining Branch of Ussum-Cassan's Family, he was resolv'd to preserve him, and that when he judg'd proper, he wou'd send him to take Possession of the Throne of his Ancestors, without the Interposition of his rebellious Subject.

THE Sultaness Zemit, and the Grand Vizier, having inform'd Imirsa of this Embassy, he came and falling at the Emperor's Feet, begg'd him to give him what Affistance was necessary to restore him to his Dominions; adding, that he would hold the Crown of him alone, and that as foon as he should declare he would take him into his Protection, it would imprint Respect in what Rebels were remaining, and fettle him honourably upon the Throne. But Bajazet's Thoughts being wholly bent upon making himself Master of that Kingdom, without troubling himself about his Son-in-Law's Interest, or the Rights of Mankind, did not at all scruple depriving that Prince of the Dominions of his Ancestors, neither valuing the Glory of a Daughter who was dear to him, or having any Regard to Honour, Generolity, or Hofpitality, which are Virtues unknown amongst the Ottomans. Wherefore all the Answer he made him, was to represent to him the Seditions and Infidelity of the Persians; adding, that the Troubles and Diforders, which actually, reign'd at that Time throughout the Kingdom, left him Room to ap-SHIRE prehend

prehend every Thing, and hope for Nothing ; that he wou'd no sooner be arriv'd there, but he should have the Sorrow to hear that at the least Commotion they would have facrificed him, with all that was most dear to him; that the very Thought thereof made him tremble; wherefore he would have him wait a more favourable Opportunity, and not expose a Daughter, whom he lov'd more than his Life, to certain Danger. He faid moreover, that a more fortunate Hour would come, and that then he would employ his utmost Power to re-establish him in his Dominions, and leave nothing undone which could be expected from a Father who tenderly lov'd his Children: He accompany'd this Discourse with a Thousand Caresses, and many Protestations never to abandon him.

IMIRSA had too much Wit not to discover his Father-in-Law's unjust Designs; and was well enough acquainted with the Ambit on of the Ottoman Family, which would facrifice even all that was most facred to aggrandize themselves; wherefore he judged it best to dissemble, and thank'd Bajazet in the most ingaging Terms for the Interest he took in his Preservation; after which, he put an End to the Conversation with such obliging Assurances of an eternal Gratitude, that the Sultan, as crasty as he was, could not dive into his Soul, but was very well satisfied with him.

NO fooner had the Prince left him, but as he had the Grand Vizier's Word to befriend him in every Thing, he went to him fecretly, and giving him an Account of what he had done, as well as how little the Emperor was dispos'd to favour him, he begg'd him to put his Promises in Execution, and gave him to understand, that there never could be a more favourable Opportunity than Fortune

tune now offer'd him to ascend the Throne of his Predecessors. He added, that he depended only upon his Assistance, and promis'd that as soon as he should be in Possession of his Dominions, he would reward him amply; as a Proof whereof, even then, he presented him with a Belt and Poniard, which the Turks call Hantsara, that had belong'd to his Father Prince Culut, and which were both of them inrich'd with Jewels of an inestimable Value.

THIS Present, with the Hopes wherewith Imirla flatter'd the avaritious Dauüt, determin'd him compleatly in his Favour. But concealing his infatiable Thirst of Riches as much as possible. he attributed his Readiness to serve him, in this Respect as well as others, wholly to the Friendship he had conceiv'd for him; but told him at the fame Time, that he must act with the utmost Secrecy and Diffimulation; and feign to acquiesce intirely with the Will of Bajazet, who caus'd him to be narrowly observ'd: he added, that above all, he must neither intrust his Wife or Mother-in-law with his Defign; fince the Alternative was no less than this, either to ascend the Throne, or lose his Life. As for the Rest, he faid, he might depend upon him, and that in Order to make his Escape, he must pass the Hellespont, and make the best of his Way to the Horses, which he would take care should be kept ready for him all along the Road, even to his own Dominions; infomuch that if Bajazet should have notice of his Flight, he would have time enough before him, to render his Pursuit fruitless; and that when Things were in Readiness, he would apprize him of the Day of his Departure.

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IMIRS A return'd him a thousand Thanks, and having renew'd his Promises, lest him very well satisfy'd; and sollowing his Advice, appear'd contented, and in great Tranquillity of Mind. He wrote likewise every Day to the Sultana Zemit, to testify the lively Sense he had of the Sultan's Goodness, and the tender Value he express'd for him, humbly begging her at the same Time to continue him in the same good Sentiments. These Letters, with his Conduct, and the Serenity of his Aspect, fully persuaded Bajazet, who was well inform'd of all, that the Prince thought no more of returning into Persia.

his infirtuable Third of Rich

I N the mean while, Dauüt having left no Stone unturn'd to render his Flight fecure, and all necessary Orders being given, said one Evening to Imirsa, as they came out of the Seraglio : " Set out, Prince, " all is ready, fear nothing:" Then flipping a Paper into his Hand, which contain'd Instructions for his prudent Conduct when in Persia, he took his leave. Hereupon next Morning Imir/a, burning with Impatience to escape, appointed a Hunting-Match on the other Side of the Hellespont, whither he went very often; and being arriv'd there, instead of following the Chace, separated himself dextrously from the Company, and flew to join the Relays, that were order'd for him. Twas not long before Bajazet was inform'd of this Flight; but Imiría made so much haste, and was io well ferv'd, that he reach'd Perfia before those the Sultan fent after him were got a quarter of the Way. defined the sand of the letter. of

NO sooner was the News of his Arrival spread abroad in the Country, but the greatest of the Persian Nobles came to meet him, and strove who

who should be first to swear Allegiance to him as their lawful King. Most of the Cities and Provinces dispatch'd Deputies to him for the same Purpose, and furnish'd him with Supplies of Money and Provisions, which inabled him soon to raise a formidable Army. Herewith he march'd against those who would not acknowledge his Authority, most part of whom he either reclaim'd by Lenity, or subdued by Force, insomuch that his Court at Tauris had already resum'd the Lustre, Magnisicence, and Majesty of the ancient Kings of Persia.

BUT this Prince, whom a just Ambition had incited to reascend the Throne of his Ancestors, had not for that Reason forgot the Fair-one with whom he thought it his Happiness to share it. And although his precipitate Flight from Constantinople, with the Cares of the War, had withdrawn him from her for some time, no sooner did he find himself favour'd by Fortune, but he was defirous the charming Siglia should partake of his Glory, whom nothing had been capable of comforting for his Absence, and his having made a Secret to her of his Departure. She lov'd Imiría with an extreme Passion, and thought he ought to have been sufficiently convinced of it, not to doubt but she would have facrificed all Things for him. Such was the Delicacy of her Love, that it took Umbrage at this Mistrust; and as her Heart could not support the different Emotions wherewith it was agitated, she imparted her Griefs to two young Slaves of Condition, whom she tenderly loved, and diffinguish'd from amongst all about her, and who repaid her with a reciprocal Affection. lo monateled of a harbour'd

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who should be first to swear 'Allegiance to him as WHENCE this Indifference? faid the to them one Day, when the was more than usually oppress'd with her metancholy Thoughts. Can Imirfa have made fo much Love give place to Ambition only? Or does it not rather proceed from his being Captive to another Charmer, and his forgetting for ever the too tender Siglia? This Speech was accompany'd by a Flood of Tears, and her two Favourites were in vain imploying their utmost Wit and Art to banish these forrowful Ideas from her Mind, when the was inform'd by the Sultaness her Mother, that Embassadors from the King of Persia, her Consort, were arrived at Constantinople. Then her Tears gave Way to Joys all her Suspicions vanish'd, and Love refurning its Empire in her Soul, left Room for nothing but a lively Impatience to know the Subject of this Embaffy, which she much suspected was sent on her Account and and her red man and award

IN Effect, Imirfa being no longer able to live without his dear Princess, had dispatched these Embassadors to Bajazes, to inform him of his good Success, and being reinstated in the Dominions of his Predecessors; adding, that every Thing had prospered under his glorious Protection, that he had indeed still some Provinces to subdue, but hat he hoped, with the Succours he had promised him, to be soon revenged of the remaining Rebels, and that in the mean time he begged him to send him the Queen his Consort.

aid he and birdelf favour'd by Fortune, ball an

THE Sultan having given Audience to these Embassadors, and finding by their Message that Imirsa harbour'd no Resentment of his having refused to give him any Assistance, and judging besides that he could not prevent what was already done,

done, pretended to be fatisfy'd, and made them a favourable Answer. He even order'd several Days of Rejoicing, on Account of his Son-in-law's Accession to the Crown of Persa. After this, the Embassadors desir'd to be admitted to see their Queen, which being granted, they were introduced to that Princess, to whom they gave the Style of Majesty, and deliver'd a Letter from their King, which she open'd with Precipitation, and read as follows.

michael a Imirfa to the Queen of Perfia. 2. W all

N Love will not suffer me to continue longer absent from you: Come then, adorable Princess, and receive Proofs of the most ardent Passion that ever Love inspired, as a Reparation of my having been obliged to make a Secret to you of my Departure; receive likewise with them a Crown from the Hands of a Husband, who lives only for you.

to marracre all the Noblemen who had been

The faithful IMIRSA, King of Perfia.

SCARCE could the charming Siglia contain her Joy, on reading these Lines ; but at last having moderated her Extafy, all her Actions were full of Dignity: and being willing to have a particular Account of Imirfa's Affairs, and the State of his Heart, as well as of the Customs of the Persian Ladies, who were so highly extoll'd for their Beauty, the afk'd'a thousand Questions of the Embassadors, which they answer'd to her Defire, and afford her that there was not a Lady in the whole Perfian Kingdom, whose Charms cou'd pretend to vye with hers. Altho' she was fensible this Compliment was owing to the Persian Gallantry, the could not forbear being pleas'd therewith, as it flatter'd her with the Hopes of reigning without a Rival in Imiria's Breaft. In the

the mean while, Bajazet gave Orders for the Queen's Departure, and caus'd her to be attended by a great Body of Horse, which waited for her on the other side of the Hellespont, and was afterwards to serve the King of Persia, to whom he likewise sent a considerable Sum of Money.

cooluged to that Princels, to renom they gave the

BUT whilst this beauteous Princess was upon her Journey; receiving infinite Honours in all Places thro' which she pass'd, and making a thousand agreeable Reflections upon the Pleasure the was about to injoy, in feeing again a Husband who was fo dear to her, a melancholy Scene was acted at Tauris. For Imirfa, who till then had feem'd only to be directed by Justice in all his Expeditions, as well as Clemency in all his Actions, no fooner found himself Matter, but he forgot those two Virtues so necessary in a Monarch. And whether he was ill advis'd, or had an innate Principle of Cruelty, feeing that every Thing profper'd with him, he took the barbarous Refolution to maffacre all the Noblemen who had been against him after his Uncle Facub's Death, altho' they had lately done him fignal Services, having been the first who invited him to the Empire : Wherefore making his Gratitude give place to his Resentment, he bent all his Thoughts upon executing his Revenge. How as made and to smale the Persian Ladies, who ware to highly excelled

AS the News of the Queen's Arrival had drawn them all to the Court, this imprudent Prince imagin'd he could not find a fairer Opportunity to dispatch them all; but that he might the better conceal his inhumane Design, he carefs'd some, and made Presents to others, even carrying his Dissimulation so far as to offer them Offices and Governments. This Behaviour having persuaded these Nobles that what they had lately done for him had

had obliterated the Memory of their past Rebellion, they had no Suspicion of the Fate impending over them, Imirsa being assur'd of their Security, invited them to a magnificent Entertainment, which he caus'd to be prepared for the Theatre of this bloody Tragedy, where they were all to be assassinated. He was so full of the Part he was going to act, and so highly contented with being upon the Pomt of satisfying his Vengeance, that he was not able to conceal his Joy, but imparted this satal Resolution to one of the Lords of his Court, whom he best lov'd, and who had a considerable Employment about him.

THIS Death in broilld Perfain h THIS Nobleman pretended to approve it; but inwardly found so much Horrour in this execrable Defign, whereby all the Flower of the Perfian Nobility were to be cut off, that he immediately went and inform'd one of those who was to be facrificed, of the Plot. Hereupon he instantly affembled the others, who spent some time in detesting Imirfa's Ingratitude, and concluded they must prevent him; to which End, when he enter'd the Room where the Entertainment was prepar'd, they would fall upon him, and dispatch him. This Refolution was executed that very Evening; for Imirsa no sooner came into the Apartment where all these Lords were met, but Part of them seizing on the Door, and the others upon the King, stabbed him in fo many Places, that he expir'd that Moment. ich cood i milbries iber

THUS he fell a memorable Example to Princes who know not how to forgive on necessary Occasions; and who, following the Violence of their Passions, rather remember past Offences, than present Services. If these Nobles had rebell'd, and attempted to appropriate the Persian Empire to them-

themselves, they were returned to their Duty, had strove who should be first to restore their King, and had joyfully and honourably placed the Crown upon his Head: What Present could there be more noble, or more worthy to be accepted? Is mirsa was amiable, and his fine Qualities had ingraven in their Hearts the Respect and Zeal which Justice required of them; yet by a Resentment unworthy a generous Mind, and an Ingratitude still more unworthy, he lost in an Instant both his Life and Empire, together with the Esteem of his Subjects.

THIS Death imbroil'd Persia in fresh Troubles; but nothing can be compar'd to the Sorrow it caus'd in the Heart of the Queen, who was already arriv'd upon the Persian Frontiers, where the heard this melancholy News. Her Grief was fo violent, that the feveral Times would have destroy'd herfelf; and'twas not without the utmost Difficulty that those who attended her conducted her back to Constantinople, whither they also carried the Reinforcement and the Mony design'd for Imirfa. On her Return Bajazet us'd his utmost Efforts to comfort her, and restor'd her to the Arms of the Sultaness Zemit, hoping that Time, and that tender Mother's Care, would alleviate her Defpair. This done, the Sultan being refolv'd to know the Truth of all the King of Perfia's Proceedings, from his Marriage to his Death, imploy'd fuch good Emissaries, that as there are always too many Villains, and false Friends at great Princes Courts, he was foon inform'd of all he wanted, and knew that the Grand Vizier Dauit had contributed to Imirla's Escape, with all the Circumstances previous thereunto, even to the Prefent of the Belt and Ponyard. Bajazet was fo fenfible of this Minister's Infidelity, that he instantly fent

fent for him, and loaded him with a thousand Reproaches; whereupon the Vizier being convicted, fell prostrate at his Feet to ask pardon, imagining himself lost. But the Sultan, having vet Business for him, grew calm, and told him that he would forgive him, tho his Fault was of the most heinous Nature, on Condition he would ferve him more faithfully for the future, and give him the rich Belt and Dagger, which he had receiv'd of Imirsa, as the Reward of his Treason. Dauüt not thinking to have come so cheaply off of this Conversation, thank'd the Emperor, and next Morning brought him the Belt and Ponyard, which Bajazet took with Pleasure, and even receiv'd him at several other Times, without expreffing any Resentment against him; but some while after Dauüt being found dead in his Bed, was a pregnant Proof that a Subject never betrays his Sovereign with Impunity.

IN the Interim, after the Death of Imirla. who was the last of Ussum-Cassan's Descendants by the male Line, Perfia fell again into its former Anarchy, and all was in Confusion, every one arrogating to himself some Part of the Empire. Amongst the Rest, Alumut, Governour of Kilan, a fine Province, on the South of the Caspian Sea, rich both in Commerce, and in its Manufactures of raw and wrought Silks, which the Natives fell at a good Price to their Neighbours, had made himself Master, not only of the principal Towns in that Province, but also of all the rest bordering upon the Caspian Sea, as far as Derbent. The Supplies he met with in these opulent Countries, foon enabled him to raife a considerable Army, wherewith he defeated several petty Tyrants, who had fortify'd themselves in different Provinces; which done, he march'd to Tauris. Tauris, whereof he got Possession. Hereupon he publish'd a Manifesto, wherein he pretended to prove that he was descended from Ussum-Cassan, and consequently that the Crown belong'd to him. Altho' these Prods were very obscure, his Power made them pass for Truth; upon which, partly by Lenity, partly by Force, he subdued almost the whole Kingdom, and was acknowledg'd by most part of the Persians, as their lawful Sovereign,

IN the mean while Sacheidar, Uffum-Caffan's Son-in-law, had always liv'd retir'd at Ardouil, a confiderable City, where he had continued preaching his new Doctrine, till a favourable Opportunity should offer to follow the Advice of Zulida. who was always preffing him to feize on the Perfian Crown, either for himself or his Children. As he was a great Warriour, very well vers'd in his Law, an expert Aftrologer, and a good Geometrician, pretending besides to be descended from Haly, the Nephew and Son-in-law of that false Prophet Mabomet: As he was likewise allied to the royal Family, Father of fix Children, three Sons and three Daughters, and had' made a prodigious Number of Profelytes, he judg'd that Alumut's Usurpation of the Empire was a proper Occasion to affert his Right. To this End he affembled all his Followers, and after relling them that it was Time that the true Mabometan Religion should be received throughout the Kingdom, and from thence throughout the Earth. he acquainted them with his Children's just Pretensions to the Persian Crown, which Alumus wore without any Title to it. As the Mabometan Law is only founded upon Arms, Blood, and Slaughter, it being one of its Principles, that whoever does not believe what is contain'd in the Alcoran,

Alcoran, ought either to be exterminated with Fire and Sword, or groan under the severest Bondage; these Men, being preposses'd with this inhuman Opinion, took all of them an Oath to be faithful, and to die in Desence of him and their Religion. Being secure on this Side, he drew together the Troops he had already prepar'd, and, by the Help of Zulida's Treasure, levy'd a formidable Army, at the Head whereof he march'd towards the Caspian Sea, made himself Master of Derbent, with good Part of the Coast of Sumachia, and waged War upon the Circassians. This Violence having oblig'd these People to have Recourse to Alumut, they sent Embassadors to him to Tauris, to desire Assistance.

ALUMUT not being ignorant of Sacheidar's Family's indisputable Right to the Persian Throne, was willing to prevent the Missortune that threaten'd him; wherefore he march'd his Troops towards Sumachia, to give Sacheidar Battle, whom his Sect call'd the Sophy. This Term, in the Persian Tongue, signifies a Man of the pure reformed Religion, which is the Opinion the Persians have of theirs, for which Reason they so much despise the Rest of the Mahometans.

SACHEIDAR, being well inform'd of Alumut's Motions, and refolving to preserve the City of Derbent, march'd with his Army that Way, and chose an advantageous Place where he pitch'd his Camp, and threw up good Intrenchments round it, in Expectation of his Enemies, who soon appear'd. The Persians having advanced to reconnoitre the Sophy's Camp, resolv'd to attack it, that they might not give him time to receive the Reinforcements which the Sophians sent him every Day by the Caspian Sea. Accordingly F 2

they began the Onset very vigorously; but Sacheidar, who was brave, and experienced in the Art of War, repuls'd them on all sides with very great Loss. Nevertheless the Persians, not being at all dishearten'd redoubled their Attacks, and renew'd their Assaults sive Times without being able to sorce the Sopbians.

BUT Sacheidar resolving to fally out of his Camp, to take the Persians in the Flank, was shot into the neck with an Arrow, whereof he expir'd upon the Spot. The Leaders of the Sophians forefeeing the Confusion, which his Death would infallibly cause, conceal'd it carefully for some Time; but his Troops no longer feeing him at their Head, were alarm'd, and the Perfians taking advantage of their Diforder, forced the Camp, where they gave no Quarter. Nevertheless Night having put a stop to their Fury, fav'd the rest of the Army, and favour'd the Escape of the principal Sopbians; amongst whom were Sacheidar's three Sons, and the Prince of Ormus, whom they could not separate from young Ismael, tho' neither of them were then above fourteen Years old.

NEXT Morning the Persians pillag'd the Camp, and Sacheidar's Body being found amongst the dead, they cut off his Head, and had the Barbarity to give it to Dogs to devour. However they lost above Ten thousand Men in the Engagement, thro' the brave Resistance of the Sophians, and the Persians confess'd that they ow'd the Victory only to Sacheidar's Death.

THE Sopby's three Sons took different Roads, under the Covert of the Night, the first retiring to Natolia, and from thence to Constantinople, and the second to Aleppo, whence he went on to Grand

Grand Cairo to the Soldan of Ægypt. As for the last, young Ismael, who was accompany'd in his Flight by the Prince of Ormus, both of them of Capacities much above their Age, after having long skulk'd about the sides of the Lake Vastban or Gelucala, judging of the Danger to which they were every Day expos'd, they took Shelter in the Woods, not daring to intrust themselves with any one.

BUT as they were not destin'd to bury in Forests the great Qualitys wherewith Heaven had indued them, an Armenian Priest who liv'd thereabouts, having got fight of them, and reading in their Physiognomy what Royal Blood flow'd in their Veins, accosted them; and being charm'd with the Beauty and Graces which shin'd all over their whole Persons, ask'd them several Questions, and begg'd them to repose some Confidence in him. Hereupon Ismael and Tor having consulted each other's Eyes, and agreed together in that Language that they could do nothing better, inform'd the Armenian of their Birth and Misfortunes, and begg'd what Relief was necessary in their then deplorable Condition. This Discourse they accompany'd with fo much Majesty, and such a surprizing Air of Grandeur, that the Armenian thought himself more oblig'd to them for intrusting him with fuch a Secret, than they would be to him for his Affistance. Accordingly, being really mov'd with the Situation of their, Affairs, he affur'd them he wou'd do for them all that lay in his Power; and having disguis'd them, he carry'd them into the Isle of Armining, in the Middle of the Lake Vastban, where he resided, and conceal'd them with fo much Care, that all Alumui's Inquiries after them were to no Purpofe,

THE Armenian finding every Day fresh Subjects of Admiration in these young Princes, and forefeeing their glorious Destiny, was not willing their Retirement should make them lose any Time. Wherefore as they had already laid the Foundation of an excellent Education, he refoly'd to cultivate it as much as possible, and taught them all the Sciences, whereof he found they had any Idea; herein he perfected both the one and the other so well, that he was astonish'd at their Progress. He instructed them likewise in the Christian Religion; when you are thoroughly vers'd in it, faid he, you will eafily be Judges of the Truths it contains, and of the Falshood of your Tenets. The Princes having an extreme Respect for him, receiv'd his Lessons with Pleasure, and gave him Hopes both of them of becoming Christians. The good Priest being overjoy'd to see them in this Disposition, continued his Instructions, and render'd them great Proficients therein; but the Pride of a Princely Birth, and the Ambition of afferting their Rights, increasing with their Age, they began only to figh after the Means to quit a Solitude wherein their Courage languish'd.

THEY had now been almost four Years in this Retreat, when, one Day walking by the Side of the Lake, and sitting down thereby, Tor observed that Ismael was bury'd in Thought. Wherefore after having examin'd him some Time, my Lord, says he, either I am mistaken, or the same Subject which now imploys your Thoughts, fills me with the utmost Regret to see my self here; I blush with Shame to know that Prince Ismael languishes here in Idleness, whilst a Tyrant, and an Usurper possesses Throne whereon he alone ought to sit. Let us rouze, my Lord, from the Lethargy which has benumb'd all our Faculties, and rise above

above the Misfortunes which overwhelm us: Let us leave this Place, and find fome Way to inform the Friends of your illustrious Father that you are alive, and ready to revenge his Death. Only thew, your felf, my Lord, and I am affur'd they will furnish you with Means to make the Tyrant who oppresses you tremble. As for me, to whom you are a Thousand Times dearer than Scepters or Crowns, whatever Fate attends me, I swear never to quit you, and to lose the very last Drop of my Blood to affift you in your Revenge. You have Wit, Learning, and Courage, and I feel in my own Breaft fuch Emotions as are not unworthy of being united to fo much Merit: Let us make use of these Talents, and leave the Rest to Fortune.

WHEN the Prince of Ormus had done speaking, Ismael, who had heard him without Interruption, arose hastily, and imbracing him tenderly: How pleafing is it to me, my dear Tor, faid he, to find you penetrate fo well into the Bottom of my Heart; and how proud am I to fee my Sentiments approv'd by fo dear a Friend? Yes, Prince, continued he, let us depart from hence, and go together in quest of the Means to advance ourselves to a better Fate; and be affur'd that if ever Ismael ascends the Throne to which his Birth intitles him, the Prince of Ormus shall be more a Sovereign there than he.

HAVING confirm'd themselves in this Refolution, they withdrew; but not being willing to quit the Armenian Priest clandestinely, whom they call'd their Father, and lov'd with the fame Tenderness as if he had really been so, they went next Morning, and discover'd to him their Design. The good Man trembled at their desperate Enterprize; but finding them determin'd upon it, and besides believing it would be a Crime to keep Princes

F 4

Princes born to Empire in Obscurity, he contented himself with giving them prudent and useful Instructions for succeeding in their Designs; then supplying them with what Money he had, he let them depart. The Princes, on taking their leave, assured him that they should retain an eternal Affection for him, and ever acknowledge his Goodness, promising withal that whatever State Fortune should allot them, they would always have the same Consideration for him. Accordingly Ismael, when at his highest Pitch of Grandeur, continually respected the Isle of Armining, showing always Favour to its Inhabitants, and never persecuting the Christians.

HAVING quitted the Priest, the two Princes went together towards Chilum, where Ismael remember'd that there was a Goldsmith in whom Sacheidar had repos'd great Confidence, he having been very zealous for the Sophians, and besides particularly devoted to his Family. This Journey they perform'd without any Accident, and arriving about Night at the Goldsmith's, with whom they desir'd to speak privately, they immediately made themselves known to him, whereupon he fell at Ismael's Feet, who rais'd him up, and imbraced him with a great deal of Goodness.

of admiring the Air, Shape, and Majesty of these two Princes, but the time being too precious to be spent in frivolous Discourses, Ismael enquir'd how his Father's Friends were affected. The Man having answer'd him, that he would find them all very well dispos'd as to their Inclinations, but too weak to undertake any Thing; the Princes reply'd, that it was not Numbers that gain'd Battles, but Courage and true Valour; adding, that he need

need only introduce them to the Heads of the Sect of Sophians, for they defir'd but to see them, to incite the whole Party again to take up Arms, and revenge the Deaths of the Prophet Sacheidar, and their Brethren, who were cut off at the Battle of Derbent, by the Cruelty of the Tyrant Alumut.

THE Goldsmith, being charm'd with the young Princes Discourse and Assurance, made them lodge with him as long as was necessary for their Affairs; and declar'd to Ismael that Sacheidar had intrusted with him the Jewels and Riches which had been given him by the Princess Zulida, and whereof that Prince might make use, he being ready to deliver them to him. Hereupon Ismael thank'd him, and extoll'd his uncommon Fidelity, after which he sent Letters to his principal Friends at Ardouil, whereof the Prince of Ormus would be himself the Bearer, not being willing to confide them to any other. He fet out then on his Journey, and arriv'd at Ardouil, where he saw most of the Sophians, to whom he deliver'd Imael's Letters. They were overjoy'd to hear he was so near, and affur'd Tor that they retain'd an inviolable Friendship for the Prince of Persia, and would give him all the Assistance that lay in their Power, but that in the mean while they advis'd him to remove farther off, because Alumut sent from time to time to Ardouil, in Quest of Sacheidar's Family, as knowing both that his Possessions were situated thereabouts, and that his Sons had great Friends in those Parts. The Prince of Ormus was very fensible that they were in the right; however he manag'd Matters fo well by his Eloquence, that he prevail'd on feveral young Noblemen to accompany him, who had obtain'd Permission of their Fathers. Volunteers being acquainted with other Sopbians, feparated separated themselves, and sound two hundred more, who were all ready to share Ismael's Fortune. This Troop took different Roads to Chilum, whither For carry'd this good News to Ismael, who receiv'd likewise considerable Supplies in Money from those of his Party, which they remitted to the Goldsmith.

BUT as it would not have been prudent to have staid any longer at Chilum, they quitted this Place, in Order to go towards Derbent, where they knew Abundance of rich Sopbians liv'd. When they were arriv'd at the Caspian Sea, Ismael and the Prince of Ormus went to lodge in the Town of Maumutaga, where there was a good Harbour, and a Castle which is render'd almost impregnable by its Situation. It was garrifon'd only by fifty Men, who fpent their Days either in working in the Town, and in the Fields, or else in fishing. Hereupon Prince Tor, who had a lively Imagination, and burnt with an impatient Defire of fignalizing his Courage, propos'd to Ismael to render him Master of this Place in three Days without shedding one Drop of Blood.

ISMAE L seeming surprized at this Offer, Tor explain'd to him after what manner he would effect it; which he approving, they both set out from Maumutaga to draw together their Soldiers, who were then about three hundred. The Prince of Persia having communicated Tor's Project to them, they were all charm'd therewith, and prepar'd themselves to put it in Execution. Accordingly at Break of Day they advanced under the Covert of the Woods and Rocks almost to the Castle, where they waited till the Garrison was gone out to labour, or to sish. As soon as they were assured thereof, ten of them detach'd themselves

felves from the Reft, fix of whom enter'd the Town, whilst the Prince of Ormus with the three others, march'd on towards the Castle. Being come to the first Gate, they ask'd leave of the Centinel to view the Castle, till his Companions should return from fishing, when they would buy what they caught. The Centinel having permitted them to pass, they got to the second Gate, and made the same Request to the second Centinel, who was as easy as the first; but no sooner were they enter'd, than seizing on the Soldier, they stopt his Mouth, and threaten'd to kill him is he made the least Noise.

THE fix others who had enter'd the Town returning, and having ask'd the Centinel if their Comrades were not in the Castle, he answer'd yes; whereupon they immediately enter'd, and seiz'd him also: This done, the Prince of Ormus making the signal they had agreed on to Ismael, he arriv'd with the Rest of his Troop, and made himself Master of the Castle, without any Resistance, finding only some Women and Children therein, with a few old Men who were left there as Invalids.

THE first Care of Ismael was to send all around for Arms and Provisions, and to put the Gates, Portcullises, and Draw-bridges of the Castle in good Repair, they having been very much neglected by the Governours of that Country, it being in a prosound Peace, and they continually absent from thence: This done, he gave notice of his Success to his Friends at Derbent, who sent him all Sorts of Provisions by Sea. As divers, young Sophians came every Day to join him, their Number was increased to six thousand, and the Sums the Goldsmith remitted him were so considerable,

fiderable, that he was foon able both to augment and maintain his Forces.

SUCH was the Beginning of Ismael's glorious Rife, who by his Courage and Prudence acquir'd the Title of Great. When he had exercis'd his little Army, and found it in a Condition to execute his Designs, he made Incursions more boldly into Alumut's Territories; and the Prince of Ormus, who feconded him vigorously, having found Means to give Notice of what pass'd to his Cousin Noradin, who had always remain'd in Hoffage at the Court of Tauris, receiv'd likewise secret Supplies from him, with a Confirmation of his Affection to the Blood of Usfum-Cassan, which flow'd in young Imael's Veins. On the other Hand, the Sopbians of Derbent sent that Prince some Vessels with good Pilots and Sailors, whom Ismael arm'd, and cruiz'd all along the Coast, plundering and ravaging all who wou'd not acknowledge his Authority.

THE Booty he got from hence, having yield-'ed considerable Sums, he employ'd them in fortifying the Town and Castle of Maumutaga, which he caus'd to be wall'd round, under the Direction of two Slaves, Engineers, whom Prince Noradin had fent him fecretly, giving him at the fame time Notice of all Alumut's Defigns. These Engineers, in demolishing an old Tower, found such a prodigious Treasure in Gold, that it required several Days to remove it into the Castle; which fresh good Fortune inabled Ismael again to increase his Troops. Then finding himself strong enough to declare open War against Alumut, he caus'd a Manifesto to be publish'd throughout Persia, which the Prince of Ormus himself drew up, wherein he afferted his indisputable Right to the Persian Crown.

Crown, as Grandson to Ussum-Cassan, and prov'd that Alumus being in no wife of the Blood-royal, was no more than an Usurper: Wherefore he invited all the King his Grandsather's Friends, to join him, and fall upon the Usurper and his Adherents, promising great Rewards to those who shou'd espouse the Justice of his Cause.

ALUMUT was not ignorant of the Importance of the Post which Fortune had put into Ifmael's Power; he was likewise inform'd that he had fortified it with a good Garrison; and with Provisions and Ammunition in Abundance, as also that the whole Country, as far as Derbent, acknowledged his Authority. But imagining that the Prince would be contented with this Settlement, and grow negligent in his Prosperity, he made no Attempt to stop his Career, hoping to find a favourable Opportunity to furprize him. He was but ill acquainted with the Ambition of this young Prince, who feeing he had a fecure Retreat, and that Alumut neglected to oppose his Attempts, bent all his Thoughts upon making fresh Conquests: To which End, he rais'd an Army of Twenty Thousand Men, and provided it with things necessary for undertaking a Siege. The Prince of Ormus having advis'd him to attack Sumachia, or Scammachia according to the modern Geographers, a great and powerful City, Capital of the Kingdom of the same Name, whose Prince Sermengoly, was tributary and a particular Friend to Alumut, whom he inform'd of all Ismael's Motions, the Prince of Persia resolv'd upon following his Counsel, and putting themselves at the Head of their Army, they march'd Night and Day directly to Sumachia, where they arriv'd before Sermengoly had the least Notice of it; and having furpriz'd him almost without Defence, he cou'd hardly

hardly escape from the Town, to shut himself up in the Castle of Cacistan an impregnable Fortress. The Inhabitants of Sumathia not making any Resistance against Ismael, he enter'd it with Part of his Army, and found therein immense Riches, great Part whereof he distributed amongst his Army, and the principal Officers.

HEREUPON the Prince of Ormus being always watchful for the Glory of this young Monarch, for he was acknowledg'd as fuch in all his Conquests, told him that he ought to fend Part of his Booty to the Kings and Princes of Georgia, Circaffia, and Mingrelia, to ingage them in his Interests; and that they having been Friends to Uffum-Caffan. it would not be difficult to gain them by fuch great Liberality. Upon this Ismael, who always eagerly catch'd at any Thing that would discover the Greatness of his Soul, knowing the Usefulness of this prudent Advice, answer'd the Prince that he was very willing to confent thereunto, but that he was extraordinarily perplex'd about the Choice of Persons capable of managing an Affair of this Importance. Hereupon the amiable Tor, whose Zeal was animated by a Friendship which made him find Expedients for all Things, deliver'd him out of this Trouble, by taking this Negotiation upon himself. It would be difficult to express the Pleasure this Proposal gave to Ismael; he knew not what Words to make use of to testify to the Prince of Ormus how fensible he was of what he did for him.

THE Services which one receives from a Perfon one loves, are always of an inestimable Value; Ismael, who was often astraid of abusing his Friend's Complaisance, felt such a perfect Joy at finding himself prevented by him on all Occasions, that he was never weary of testifying his Gratitude to him; wherefore he gave him a numerous Convoy. with which Tor fet out, loaded with magnificent Presents. He began by Georgia, where having found their Inclinations pretty well dispos'd to fayour Imael, he gain'd them entirely over to his Interest by that Prince's unbounded Liberality; after this he went to the others, who having likewife participated of his Generofity, enter'd into a Treaty, and offer'd to lend their Forces; which being concluded, they join'd the Prince of Perfin with fixteen thousand of the best Troops in Asia, two thirds whereof were the finest Horse imaginable. Ismael being charm'd with such a powerful Reinforcement, carefo'd the Commanders a thoufand times, and gave them part of the Spoils of Sumachia. Neither were the Soldiers forgotten. but rewarded with such Profusion, that Ismael acquir'd thereby that illustrious Reputation, which flew all over Afia, and was carry'd even into Europe. of being the most prudent, most valiant, most affable and most liberal Prince upon Earth; which not only brought the Persians over to him, but also Numbers of Soldiers from other Nations, who came every Day to join him. Hereupon Ismael every Hour gave the Prince of Ormus a thousand Praises, whose Prudence and wise Conduct had procur'd him such a considerable Assistance, only in Hopes of sharing in his good Fortune.

In the mean while, on the News of this Prince's Progress, Alumut rouz'd from his Lethargy, and drawing together his Troops, he form'd an Army of fixty thousand Men, which he thought sufficient to destroy Ismael. With these Forces he march'd towards Sumachia, with a Design to ingage him, not being willing to give time to the Sophians,

Sophians, who were in Motion all over the Kingdom to reinforce his Enemy's Party. Alumut commanded his own Army in Person, and had oblig'd all the Persian Nobility to attend him : that of Ismael was not so strong, but it was compos'd of the bravest Troops in the East. He review'd them, and harangued them with fo much Wit, Eloquence, and Grace, that he fill'd them with Courage and a noble Confidence; infomuch that the Princes who were come to his Affistance. were feiz'd with Admiration, on feeing a Prince indued at once with fo many great Qualities, who was then but Nineteen Years old. Part of his Treasures he fent to Maumutaga, with Orders to build Vessels to cruize along the Coasts of the Caspian Sea, that he might make himself Master of the Maritime Provinces, which are efteem'd the richest in the Kingdom; after which, he began to march at the Head of his Army, which was handfomely cloath'd, in fine Order, and full of an Affurance which feem'd to foretel the Day when it shou'd arrive at Tauris.

THE Two Armies being met upon the Banks of the River Kur, which was deep enough to serve them for a Barrier, Ismael and Tor long consulted about the Means to surmount this Obstacle. But the Prince of Ormus, who was always vigilant and zealous for his Advantage, having fpent Part of the Night in inquiring about all the Villages, and offering great Rewards to any one who wou'd shew him the Fords, after a tedious Search, was at last directed to a Shepherd, who proffer'd to be his Guide to a Morass, form'd by the Inundations of the River, beyond which was a Ford which he often pass'd with his Flocks. Hereupon the Prince carefs'd this Shepherd highly, making him feveral Presents, and giving him Hopes of yet more; after which.

which, he caus'd him to conduct him to the Place. where the Shepherd having guided him over the Morais, and the Ford without any Danger, they immediately return'd back, and Tor haften'd to give an Account thereof to Ismael, who resolv'd without Hesitation to turn it to his own Advantage. Accordingly, at the Close of the next Evening, having caus'd his Army to decamp, he made them pass the River without Noise or Confusion, and by Degrees drew them up in Battle-Array. ordering the first Ranks to observe a profound Silence. In this Manner they arriv'd a little before Day at Alumui's Camp, where all were bury'drin fuch a deep Sleep, that the Out-Guards were seiz'd before the Persians penceiv'd the least Mot tion; and Ismael causing his Troops still to keep Silence, enter'd the Camp on all Sides, fo that half Alumut's Men were cut off, before the others were awaken'd with His Sablan M To deposite that Pirch of Grandeur to which

BUT the Alarm being given at laft, the 80+ phians redoubled their Efforts, and gave Quarter to none, infomuch that the Persians could never form any Body of Troops, capable of giving a Check to them, fo great was the Order and Vigilance of Ismael's Army. Alumut seeing every Thing in so much Confusion, betook himself to Flight, and abandoning his Camp, with the Rest of his Army, to the Enemies Fury, retir'd to Tauris, with a small Number of his Friends. In the mean while the Sopbians put all to the Sword, and found in Alumut's Camp vast Plenty of Provisions of all Sorts, besides immense Riches. Hereupon Ismael having oblig'd the Soldiers to bring all the Spoils into one Place, appointed Commissioners to make an equal Distribution of them, infomuch that both the Officers and Soldiers were inrich'd, and the whole Army was fatisfy'd. This

This done, the Prince of Persia gave his Troops fome Repose in the Camp, where they had Provisions deliver'd to them in Abundance, and the Soldiers celebrated Night and Day, the Praises of Ismael and the Prince of Ormus, to whom he would have them ascribe all the Glory of the Advantages he had just gain'd.

AFTER the Troops had rested and restesh'd themselves for sour Days, Ismael decamp'd, and march'd strait to Tauris, where he enter'd without Resssance; that City not being tenable against a victorious Army, having no Walls, and its Inhabitants being unsit for War, applying themselves only to Trade, and Manusactures, which they make to the Admiration of all Countries. This is one of the principal Periods in the History of Ismael, which shews that one must never form a Judgment of Mankind, till they have attain'd to that Pitch of Grandeur to which their Ambition makes them aspire.

FOR, no sooner did Ismael see himself Mafter of this large and fine Capital of the Empire. but this Prince, who was reckon'd so wife, so prudent, and generous, became cruel, barbarous. and inhuman, even neglecting the Advice of the Man who was most dear to him; that is, the Prince of Ormus, who indeavour'd to inspire him with more compassionate Sentiments, but nothing could reftrain him. For giving Ear only to the Dictates of his Cruelty, he had strict Search made after all, who were, or pretended to be defrended from Uffum-Cassan, and Facub, whom he order'd to be massacred, without showing Favour to any one, carrying his Barbarity fo far, as to cause the Bellies of the Ladies who were with Chile Child to be ript open, that he might destroy their Offspring, which he had cast into the Flames. Four hundred of Alumut's Officers or Relations were likewise butcher'd without Pity; and having strict Search made in all suspicious Places, he seiz'd on three hundred Women, who had been either accused or convicted of Incontinence, and causing them to be conducted into a great Square, had them all put to death, thinking thereby to acquire a Reputation for Chastity.

NOT being contented with exercifing his Cruelty over the living, he even extended it to the dead, caufing the Body of Facub to be dug up, with those of the Noblemen who had follow'd Alumut to the Battle of Derbent, when his Father Sacheidar was kill'd, and having their Bodies transported to a publick Place, where they were burnt with Ignominy. But what rais'd his Barbarity to the highest Pitch, and surpass'd the Inhumanity of the greatest Tyrants, was his seizing on his own Mother, the Daughter of Usfum-Cassan, and causing her to be brought to a Trial, imputing it to her as a Crime that she had been married again after Sacheidar's Death to Somozoglychafm, one of the greatest Lords in Persia, who happen'd to be at the Battle of Derbent. He infer'd from thence, that she had never lov'd Sacheidar nor his Children, and that she had only made this Alliance, being yet young and handsome, to advance her Offspring by the fecond Bed to the Throne, and exclude those by the first Husband. This unfortunate Princess having been convicted of these Facts, was condemn'd to lose her Head in the publick Market Place, whither her own Son had her conducted, and executed in the View of all his Subjects, being deaf to all the Prayers, Tears, or Remonstrances of the Prince

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of Ormus, as well as to the Dictates of Nature; neither of which, no more than the pretended Purity of his reform'd Religion, could make any Impression upon his Soul, altho' he was desirous of being thought the most exact and precise Observer of the Mahometan Law.

HENCE one may eafily judge of the Depravity of the others, fince they who are the most regular Professors are capable of the most enormous Crimes.

AFTER thefe terrible Executions, he bent all his Thoughts upon pursuing Alumut, who had escap'd from Tauris, before Ismael enter'd that City and was using his utmost Efforts to levy Troops on all fides. But the Prince of Ormus, with un? weary'd Diligence, having again furpriz'd him in the Plain of Sultania, cut in pieces what Troops he had been able to draw together, and forced him to fave himself amongst the Mountains, where during Winter he tamper'd with feveral Noblemen, who promis'd him Affiftance against the Spring. The Provinces likewife under his Jurifdiction fent him confiderable Succours; but he had two Princes to deal with, who had vow'd his Destruction, and were continually upon the Watch, either to surprize, or prevent him in his Defigns. Ismael was then at Tauris, where the Entertainments and Diversions he made for the Officers of his Army, did not prevent his imploying all his Care in raising fresh Recruits. Most of the Persian Nobles dreading his Power, and fearing his Cruelty, made their Peace with him; and feigning to embrace his Opinions in Matters of Religion, took the red Tuft, which is a Lock of Silk of that Colour, which they wear on the Top

of their Turbans, whence the Turks call them Casselbas.

HAVING subdued all the Coast of Derbent. he gave Orders to increase his Fleet in those Parts; that he might be able to attack the Province of Kilan, both by Sea and Land; where all Alumut's Poffessions were, and where he had most Friends. The Prince of Ormus march'd in Person to Derbent, where partly by Lenity, partly by Force, he fubdu'd the Rest of the Province of Ladirbeitzan, with all Schirvan, and part of Erivan. He did yet more, for as the Persians are wretched Sailors, he ingaged a confiderable Number from the Northern Coasts, who were Subjects to the King of Aftracan, with whom he made an Alliance in Ismael's Name. He also caus'd Derbent to be fortify'd, it being one of the Keys of Persia, and a proper Place of Retreat in Cafe of any Misfortune. As its Harbour was one of the best in the Caspian Sea, he secur'd it by causing a Fort to be built on the Summit of the Mountain, which Commands the City and the Streights, call'd the Caspian, or the Iron Gates.

THIS done, having drawn together the Troops, which he had rais'd in these Provinces, he came to rejoin Ismael, who receiv'd him with a thousand Caresses, calling him the Primum Mobite of his Grandeur, and the Support of the Empire, and loading him with Favours and Honours. For receiv'd these illustrious Marks of Ismael's Friendship, with a Prudence and Modesty that won him the Hearts of all; 'tis certain also that never any Prince of his Time, was more indued with the Qualities proper to attract Love. He was tall, of a fine and majestick Shape, and a charming Physiognomy; he had regular and masculine G 3

Features, an infinuating Air, a great Soul, and exalted Sentiments; to these Perfections were join'd, all the Accomplishments, which Learning and other Embellishments could add to a welldispos'd Mind; with all this he was valiant, enterprizing, and bold in his Defigns, and full of Prudence. Ismael, who was himself indued with good Part of these same Qualities, tho' he greatly obscur'd their Lustre by his Cruelty, admir'd nevertheless those which Prince Tor possess'd in a more eminent Degree than himself; and his Soul being free from all Jealoufy, never felt greater Satisfaction, then when they bestow'd on this Companion of his Fortune the Praises he deserv'd, or when he could give him fresh Proofs of the Force of his Friendship by conferring on him some new Favour.

BUT the Prince of Ormus, who thought he could never do enough to testify his reciprocal Affection to Israel, and who could not be perfectly fatisfy'd till he faw him entirely fettled on the Throne, remembring that in Usum-Cassan's Reign, the Venetians had at divers Times fent him feveral Pieces of Cannon, which had not been of great Service to him, either for Want of Engineers to play the Artillery, or because they were not able to recruit them as they decay'd, and knowing that these Cannon were laid up in the Arfenal, amongst the Things that were of no Use, he caus'd some of them to be drawn out, in which he found irreparable Faults. As he was a good Mathematician, he judg'd that by melting them down, he might have them new cast, but wanting the practical Part of Foundery, his Theory and his Imagination prov'd defective. Nevertheless he was not dishearten'd, but making Inquiry amongst a Number of Italians, who had fettled fettled at Tauris, he found Two able Founders, and feveral Gunners, who foon cast him Six little Pieces, which were the first that had been made in Persia.

A S the Powder which the Venetians had sent was ingood Barrels, and had been well kept, he also caus'd Balls to be cast proportionable to the Bore of the Cannon; and being charm'd with the Success of his Design, promis'd within himself that he would make use of them to dislodge Alumut, who was posted amongst the Mountains. Accordingly Ismael having given him Part of his Troops, he set out from Tauris with these Six Pieces of Cannon, and arriv'd at the Place where Alumut was waiting for the Succours that had been promis'd him; believing that with what sew Forces he had, he could put a Stop to the Enemy, having made himself Master of the Passes in the Mountains, where he wanted for nothing.

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BUT the Prince of Ormus having reconnoitred the Posts, and observ'd a rising Ground, which commanded one of the principal Passes that must conduct him to Alumut, he attack'd it. The Perfians making no great Refistance, Tor mounted himself upon this rising Ground, and judging that with his Cannon he could intirely dislodge the Enemy from this Pass, he caus'd it to be drawn up, tho' with great Difficulty, by Mens Hands; and having level'd it, his Italians fir'd it so exactly, that it made a terrible Havock. But what aftonish'd Alumui's Troops the most, was the dreadful Noise of the Cannon, which echoing from Mountain to Mountain, made them believe that they were affaulted on all Sides. Hereupon their Disorder was fo great, at their not knowing which way to make their Escape, that neither Prayers, Threats, nor -G 4 ChafChaftisement could restrain them, insomuch that Alumut was born away in spite of himself. The Prince of Ormus taking Advantage of this Consustion, caus'd his Troops to advance, who were not put to the Trouble of Fighting, the Persians having abandon'd all the Posts, where they found a considerable Booty.

NEVERTHELESS they purfued the Enemy, driving them from one Mountain to another, without being able to come up with them; and Prince Tor having been inform'd by fome Mountaineers, that Alumat must necessarily pass thro' a Defile, where it would be easy to attack him, and even to get there before him, by Ways which they would fhew him, and to which they offer'd to be his Guides; he rewarded them magnificently, and march'd Part of his Troops that Way, leaving the Rest to pursue Alumut in the Rear. His Guides ferv'd him fo well, that he arriv'd at the Valley thro' which the Enemy must pass, long before them, and placed his Troops in Ambush, into which Alumut's Men easily fell, coming without Order or Precaution, and being intent only on making their Escape. But this was but the Vanguard of this little Army, under the Command of Amubey his Favourite, in whom he repos'd an intire Confidence. The Persians finding themfelves furpriz'd, hardly made any Refistance, but were all kill'd, or taken Captives. As for Amubey, he was taken with three of his Sons, and carry'd to the Prince of Ormus, who order'd all the Prifoners to be put to the Sword, referving only Amubey, with his Sons, and forme Lords of the greatest Distinction, whom he was willing to gain over by Lenity. Alumut, who follow'd his Vanguard, being inform'd of the Misfortune that had befallen them, and despairing of Safety any other way

way than by Flight, abandon'd the rest of his Troops, and intrusted himself to some Guides of the Country, who carrying him from Precipice to Precipice, conducted him into the Province of Kilan.

THE Persians seeing themselves without a Leader, betook themselves also to Flight; but they all perish'd either by the Arms of the Sophians. or by Want in these difinal Places. The Prince of Ormus not knowing what Course Alumut might have fteer'd, and not doubting but Amubey was acquainted with his Intentions, caus'd him to be brought before him, and having inform'd him of his Master's Flight, with the intire Defeat of his Troops, told him that he would purfue him without Respite till he had cut him off; that an Usurper. fuch as he was, would find no Refuge amongst Strangers; that nothing could shelter him from Ismael's Vengeance; and that whoever should adhere to him for the future, would run infallibly upon their own Ruin, and that of their Familys. He added, that as for him, who was wife and prudent, he ought to think of gaining Ismael's Favour, and that to deferve it he must do him some important Service; that he both cou'd, and ought to do it, before he should be carry'd to Tauris, when perhaps it would be too late.

THIS Discourse so effectually terrified this Wretch, in whom Fear was more prevalent than Fidelity, at the same Time that it gave him some Hopes of saving himself by Treachery, that the perfidious Amubey made no Scruple of ransoming his own Life with his Master's, and promis'd the Prince to deliver Alumut up alive into his Hands if he would give him Leave. He added, that he was assured that Monarch had directed his Flight to Kilan.

Kilan, where he had great Friends, and immense Treasures, and that it would not be difficult for him to rejoin him there very soon, and persuade him that he had escap'd from the Deseat.

THE Prince of Ormus shuddered at this base Proposal; nevertheless as Princes at all Times have made their own Advantage of the Treasons, tho' they have detefted the Traitors, he conceal'd the Indignation he conceiv'dat this Offer, and only ask'd him who should be answerable for the Performance of his Promise; to which Amubey reply'd, the Lives of my Three Sons, the only Hopes of my Family. 'Twou'd beimpossible to express how much Prince Tor was struck with Horror at this Conversation, on feeing this perfidious Favourite deliver up his Sons as Hostages of his Treachery. However he diffembled, and after having concerted the neceffary Measures for a certain Correspondence, caus'd Horses to be prepared for him, and favour'd his Escape, unknown to his Guards, sending in Pursuit of him by such Ways as he was sure they would not find him. Then pretending to be very much concern'd at his Flight, he order'd his Sons to be better guarded, as well as the other Perfian Lords, whom his Eloquence and Promifes gain'd over to Ismael's Interest; to whom he pretented them on his Arrival at Tauris, where the better to prove their Affection to that Prince, they put on the Turban of the Sopbians.

WHILST Tor had been in Pursuit of Alumut, Isnael had subdued several other Noblemen, who were preparing to reinforce that King in the Mountains. He had surpris'd them by his Diligence, and deseated their Troops, without giving Quarter to any whom he found with Arms in their Hands; but as for those whom either Fear,

or their Friendship for Ussum-Cassan had induced to come and submit to him, he carefs'd them, and loaded them with Favours, Honours, and Riches.

'T WAS not long before it was known that Alumut was in the Province of Kilan, whither he had fent for all those of his Party, having appointed their Rendezvous in the City of Reschet, the Capital of that fine Country. There he had made fuch considerable Levies, that he was soon in a Condition to give Hopes to his own Army, and strike a Terror into his Enemies; but he had two Princes to cope with, who were incapable of Fear. They invested then the Province of Kilan both by Sea and Land; the Prince of Ormus marching by Ladirbeitzan, and Ismael's Admiral, Pome-Savam-Cham, following with his Fleet by Sea. As for Ismael himself, he incamp'd with the Rest of his Troops at fuch a Distance, as to be near enough to fend them Succours, and at the fame time keep the Provinces bordering upon the Euphrates in Subjection. The two Armies approach'd, and were soon in View of each other, when the Traitor Amubey put his Promise in Execution; for knowing that Alumut was next Morning to reconnoitre a Post, that was by the Side of a little River, which ran into the Calpian Sea, he inform'd the Prince of Ormus thereof, who laid feveral Ambuscades, and advanced with his Troops to fustain them, in all the Places by which this unfortunate King was to pass.

ACCORDINGLY, going out of his Camp at Break of Day, with a good Guard, he was no fooner arriv'd at this Post, but he was attack'd on all Sides by the Prince of Ormus. Hereupon the persidious Amubey pretending to be apprehensive

for his Master's Safety, advis'd him to retire to a Castle situated by the Sea-side, at the Foot whereof, was a Town call'd Kusca, which the Inhabitants had quitted on the Approach of the Armies. Alumut believing him, gallop'd that Way with ten Attendants, but on his Arrival there, was furrounded and feiz'd by his Enemies, who conducted him to the Prince of Ormus. Being brought before him, he told him, with Haughtiness enough, that 'twas not his Courage nor Valour that had made him a Captive, but the Treachery of Amubey, of whose base Perfidy he was now fenfible, tho' too late. The Prince of Ormus gave him no Answer, not being willing to enter into any Particulars with him, but order'd him to be put under a good strong Guard. This done, having defeated, at every Encounter, all the Troops that offer'd to oppose his Passage, he march'd to the City of Reschet, where Alumut had a strong Garrison, which refus'd to surrender, altho' they were inform'd of that King's Confinement. But Amubey was again serviceable to Tor, in procuring the Delivery of this important Place, which open'd its Gates on Condition that the Troops should lay down their Arms, and have leave to retire to their Houses, upon taking an Oath never more to bear Arms, but for Ismael's Service. This being faithfully executed, Tor enter'd the City, every one retired Home, and by that Prince's good Orders, the Soldiers did no Hurt to the Inhabitants,

THE Report of this Goodness and Humanity being diffus'd around the Province, the other Cities surrender'd of their own Accord; whereupon the Prince having sent Word to Ismael that he had his Enemy Prisoner, and that the whole Province of Kilan had submitted to him, left throng

ftrong Garrisons, in the principal Towns, and prepar'd to rejoin that Monarch. But before he quitted this fine Country, he caus'd a prodigious Quantity of Riches, which had been found in divers Palaces of King Alumut in Kilan, especially in that at Reschet, to be transported on board several Veffels in the Caspian Sea. The Gold, Silver, and Tewels which that Prince had amass'd during his Government, and after he had afcended the Persian Throne, amounted to immense Sums, without reckoning the magnificent Furniture, wherewith his Houses were adorned.

ALL these Treasures being put on board, were fent to the Castle of Maumutaga, as being a fecure Place. But one of the Veffels, which was laden with the most valuable Furniture, being forced by the Wind, and rapid Currents into a Gulph, form'd by the Sea on the South, over against the Province of Kilan, was suck'd in by one of the Whirlpools, whereby this Sea difcharges Part of its Waters, without either the Indeavours of the Sailors, or the Skill of the Pilots, being able to get her clear of the Abyss, into which the Currents precipitated her. All her Masts were broken, and the Vessel having whirl'd about in this Eddy, with an incredible Rapidity, was at last swallow'd up, without the People's being able to afford her any Affiftance, tho' they ftood upon the Shore and faw her fink.

THE same Accident happen'd in our Days, to the great Czar of Muscovy, lately deceas'd, who being at Derbent, and having fent feveral Vessels along the Coasts of the Caspian Sea, to draw a Plan thereof, one of them met the same Fate with this before mention'd.

THIS great Lake, or rather this little Sea. is at most but eight hundred Leagues in Circumference; above a hundred Rivers, not to mention an infinite Number of little Rivulets, discharge their Waters therein, and the Volga, that famous River, disembogues it self likewise into it, by feventy five different Mouths; yet does not this prodigious Abundance ever swell it perceptibly. Far out in this Sea are found Springs of fresh Water, which break thro' its Bosom with such Violence, that they disperse the falt Water, and the Sailors prefer them to those by the Sea-side, having found them to be both fofter and lighter, as they have experienc'd by one fix Leagues off at Sea, over against Derbent, which abounds with several Kinds of the most exquisite-tasted Fish.

THE Geographers, and several Travellers who have written of this Sea, have long been at a Loss about the Communication which it ought naturally to have with the Ocean, by the Gulph of Persia; or the Black-Sea. But neither the Conjectures of the one or the other, feeming probable to me, I believe we must have Recourse for a Solution to three Proofs, which I think have most an Air of Truth. The first is, that in the Gulph before mention'd, there are two Whirlpools, which the Persian Vessels carefully avoid as much as possible, and whereof they have notice by the dreadful Noise of the Waters, which discharge themselves therein, and which in calm Weather may be heard very far off at Sea. The fecond is, the Currents which fet at a great Distance into the two Whirlpools, wherein the Persian and Muscovite Vessels were swallow'd up; and the third, which is founded upon annual Experience, is, that the Inhabitants on the Coasts of the Gulph

of Persia observe, that at the End of every Autumn, the Surface of the Ocean is cover'd with the Leaves of Willows; and as this Tree is entirely unknown on those Coasts, and there are almost whole Forests of them on the Northern Borders of the Caspian Sea, it seems probable to me that these Leaves must necessarily be brought into the Persian Gulph, by subterraneous Canals form'd by the Whirlpools and Currents of the Caspian Sea.

THE Rest of the Ships laden with Alumut's Riches, arriv'd safely at the Port of Maumutaga, whither the Prince of Ormus came soon after with Part of the Army, having left the Remainder in Kilan to secure his Conquests. From thence he sent King Alumut to Tauris under a strong Guard, and set out after with his Troops for Sumachia, where he subdued the Rest of Sermengoly's Kingdom, which he had abandon'd to retire to Bagdat, having neither Courage nor Strength enough to resist his Enemy. This done, Tor leaving his Army in these Provinces went to Tauris, whither Ismael was return'd, after having forced several considerable Places upon the Euphrates, to acknowledge his Authority.

with his usual Tenderness and Praises, being never weary of extolling his Courage, Wisdom, and Prudence, but above all giving him continual Proofs of his sincere and constant Friendship for him. The Courtiers being willing to exceed their King, and in that following nothing but the Truth, exaggerated all the Prince's Actions, comparing them to those of the most expert Warriours, and even the greatest Heroes; at which Ismael did not take the least Umbrage, not ha-

ving any Fear or Disquiet about this Friend: the usual Effect of Friendship, when it is founded upon a perfect Esteem.

AFTER all these Victories, the Nobles, Provinces, and Cities, sent Deputies to Ismael, to take the Oath of Allegiance to him as their lawful Sovereign, who were loaden with Honours, and Riches: Ismael, who was a Man of Wit, Eloquence, and Generosity, having the Art to accompany his Favours with a Grace which enhanced their Value, and gain'd him every Heart. As he was naturally magnificent, and lov'd Pomp, he soon restor'd his Court to its pristine Splendour.

THEN it was he caus'd the unfortunate Alumut to be brought to Tauris, whom he had till then kept confin'd at Ardebilfi, a confiderable City, where there was still to be feen a Number of famous and admirable Tombs of the ancient Kings of Persia. No sooner was Alumut arriv'd, but Ismael had him brought before him in Publick, that he might be feen, and known by all the Court, and the Deputies of the Provinces. This done, with the same Arm, which by its glorious Actions had fubdued fuch a powerful Empire, he cut off his Head; then fending that Instant for Amubey, after having reproach'd him with the Heinousness of his Treason to his Master, he struck off his Head with the same Scymeter as had just before given the fatal Blow to Alumut. A Death too mild for a Man who had betray'd his King, his Benefactor, and his Relation. This just Action in some meafure affuaged the Grief the Perfians had felt, on feeing him execute his Predecessor with his own Hand.

BUT the better to obliterate the Memory thereof, he abolish'd for ever several Impositions, which that Monarch had laid upon the People, and gave magnificent Entertainments to the whole Court. Nevertheless these Rejoicings did not make him neglect the Affairs of the State one Moment; but he bent his Thoughts carefully on giving the necessary Orders for great Levies, and recruiting, and increasing his Troops, that he might be in a Condition to subdue a formidable Enemy, in the Person of Muratcham, Sultan of Bugdat, who pretending to be descended from Usum-Cassan. disputed the Persian Crown with him.

IN Effect, Muratcham being inform'd of Alumut's Death, and imagining that Ismael not being yet well fettled on the Throne, he might make himself Master thereof, having Abundance of Friends in the Kingdom, rais'd a powerful Army, wherewith he enter'd Persia. Ismael having likewife drawn his Forces together, march'd to meet him, and the two Armies being in View of each other, the two Monarchs each of them harangued their Troops. Ismael reminded his Men of their former Victories, and the Bravery they had shown on all Occasions, adding, that all these Advantages were but the Prelude to their future Success & and that the Conquest they were going to gain over this Parcel of raw Fellows drawn together at all Adventures, without any Experience, or any Leader, who was vers'd in the noble Art of War, would supply them with means to procure themfelves folid and lafting Settlements; that they ought to be the more perfuaded of this, as they were to fight for the lawful Heir of the Crown, against Hereticks who would not acknowledge the H

Truths, which his Father Sacheidar had fo divinely expounded; and that God, who had permitted them, thro' Mahomet's Intercession, to revenge the Death of that illustrious Prophet, promis'd them again the Victory that Day, when they were to fight in Defence of their Religion, their Prophet, and their King: he concluded with faying, that they might depend upon it their Conquest would be attended with Honours and Riches. which his Gratitude and Generofity was preparing for them. This Speech was receiv'd with the general Acclamations of the whole Army, who cry'd out, let him attack the Enemy, and they would be answerable that the Success should be glorious.

AT the fame time, the Sultan of Bagdat exhorted his Forces to behave themselves valiantly that Day, against a Troop of Banditti, commanded by a Tyrant, whose Hands were yet im-bru'd in the Blood of his own Mother, and his King; adding, that his Men had never gain'd any Victory, but by Artifice and Stratagem, but that in this Engagement the Battle would be decided by Valour only; that the Sopbians were both hated and despis'd by all the Persians, and that they might be affured that all who escap'd their Swords, would be massacred by the People, whom they had treated fo inhumanly.

THUS did these two Generals incourage their Soldiers, and next Morning at Break of Day, Ismael drew up his Army in Battle-Array; the Prince of Ormus commanding the right Wing, Hircamcham, an old Warriour, who had done fignal Service to Usum-Cassan the left, and Ismael himself the Center. Never did Army march with more Courage and Affurance, imagining that they should

should put their Enemies to Flight at the first Onfet; but they foon found that they stood in need of all their Valour:

THE Prince of Ormus having made the first Attack, met with a Refistance he did not expect; and could not shake, or break thro' the Enemies first Line, till the third Charge. Hircamcham was worsted at the Beginning of the Battle; but having rallied his first Line, he renew'd the Onset; and Ismael was attack'd in the Center, so that it became a general Engagement. Infinite were the Numbers kill'd and wounded on both fides; the Officers and Soldiers fought with equal Bravery ; and the Conflict had lasted eight Hours, without the Victory's declaring either for the one or the other Party; when the Prince of Ormus having observ'd that the Enemy had sent a Detachment of their Cavalry to the Center, to sustain the Sultan of Bagdat, upon whom Ismael press'd very vigoroufly, affaulted them on the fame Side, and that fo brifkly, that he broke them; and without giving them time to rally, drove them with fo much Bravery, that he separated their left Wing in two. which having put the Sultan's Troops in Confu-fion and Diforder, Tor caus'd his Men to cry out and redoubling his Efforts, put the whole left Wing to flight. However, he did not amuse himself with pursuing them, but falling on the Center of the Enemy, he took them, in the Flank, and drove them so furiously, that not being able to relift him, it became a general Rout, and Muratcham had all the Difficulty in the World to fave himself, having had two Horses kill'd under him, and being himself wounded in three different Places; but having fortunately mounted a Mare of extraordinary Swiftness, he escap'd to Bagdat.

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NIGHT coming on, together with the Fatigue both the Men and Horfes had undergone in fuch a sharp Encounter, prevented the Sophians pursuing their Enemies. The Fight lasted from Morning till the Close of the Evening; and there had not been, fince the famous Battle between Alexander and Darius, any Engagement wherein there had been fo many brave Actions performed, or which had been fo fharp, and attended with fuch a bloody Slaughter. Thirty thousand Men Tolt their Lives on the Sultan's Side, and between twelve and fifteen thousand fell of the Sophians; but the Victory having declar'd for them, they celebrated it in the Sultan of Bagdat's Camp, which they found abandon'd, and full of Riches and Provisions. These Ismael distributed amongst his Army with his usual Precaution, to render the Partition equal; and to the End that his other Troops, which were in Garrison in the conquer'd Towns and Provinces, might participate of his Victory, he fent them magnificent Prefents at his own Expence.

THUS had this Prince the Art to preferve his Soldiers Love for him: After having refresh'd his Army, he enter'd Mesopotamia, or the Province of Diarbech, which he knew had always been Subject to the Kings of Persia, but was then under the Jurisdiction of several Princes. One of the principal of thefe, call'd Sultan Cabib, who was Master of two considerable Cities, Asanchif, and Amida, being appriz'd of Ismael's Designs, came of his own Accord to meet him, without being fent for, and kiss'd his Hand, offering to be faithful and subject to him; besides which, to oblige him yet more, he put on the Caffelbas, or Turban of the Sophians. THIS

THIS Action pleas'd Ismael so much, that he confirm'd him in his Dominions; and to ingage him, and show a signal Example of his Goodness to the other Princes of that Country, gave him one of his Sisters in Marriage. Accordingly all these petty Sovereigns, hearing of Ismael's generous Usage to Sultan Cabib, submitted themselves, and wore the Casselbas. The People did the same, insomuch that in changing their Master, they chang'd their Religion also; which shews evidently that Hope and Fear make strange Impressions on the Hearts of Men.

AFTER that Ismael had subdued this great Province, he constituted Ustagialy Mamuthey Governour General thereof, who was a Turk by Nation, and had come from the utmost Part of Anatolia, with several other Turks, to share Ismael's Fortune. Ustagialy had already distinguish'd himfelf on divers Occasions, which, with his taking the Casselbas, had intitled him to the Honour of marrying one of that Prince's Sisters. Hereup in, on leaving that Country, Ismael gave him se ret Orders to manage so as to ruin all the petty Princes in that Province, without excepting his Brother-in-law Cabib; which the Turk executed so punctually, that not sparing that Sultan, he forced him to surrender his two Cities Asanchis and Amida.

FROM thence, that Monarch march'd into the Country of the Alidulians, a People of the leffer Armenia, whose Prince taking advantage of the Disorders of Persia, had made himself Master of several Places that lay convenient for him, even during facub's Life. Thither he carry'd the War, retaking what Prince Aliduly had usurp'd, and beating his Troops; but the intense Cold in H 3

the Mountains, obliging him to abandon that Province, in his Retreat he took the City of Cefarea, or Cafirea, altho? it was bravely defended by Prince Becarbey, Aliduly's Son, and put all to Fire and Sword. As for the young Prince himfelf, he was carry'd before Ismael, who cut off his Head; which done, he fent his Troops into good Winter-Quarters, to refresh them, and having given Orders for new Levies, return'd to Tauris, cover'd with Blood and Laurels, where all submitted to his Authority. Hereupon he refolv'd that all his Subjects, who had not as yet imbraced his new Opinions, should wear the Casselbas: and what is furprizing, is, that every one confented; and that both the Face of Religion and Government was chang'd without the least Commotion or Sedition, his Subjects feeming to strive, who should first obey his Commands.

THEN it was he order'd them to style him the Grand Sopby of Persia; his Policy making him prefer that religious Title to that of King; wherein he has been follow'd by all the Persian Monarchs, his Descendants, to this Day. But under the Cloak of this Modesty, and affected Holiness, he conceal'd such an enormous Pride and Ambition, that he suffer'd his Soldiers to call him Schiac, which in the Persian Tongue signifies God, and allow'd them on all Occasions, and in their Invocations, to cry Schiac, Schiac, God, God, that this Word might have some Analogy to that of Sophy, and even to this Day, when the Persians name him, they fay Schiac Ismael. Nay, to carry his impious Vanity yet farther, he caus'd to be stamp'd upon his Coin in the Persian Tongue: There is no God but One, Mahomet is God's Messenger; and on the Reverse, Ismael God's Vicar, And if any Man defign'd to pray for another, he would

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use no other Terms but these, May Schiac Ismael accomplish your Desires, and be favourable to your Undertakings.

HE likewise chang'd the Form of Prayer which Mahomet had instituted, and compos'd another, wherein he thunder'd out Anathemas against the other Followers of that Impostor; commanding them to be read in the Mosques, and repeated by all the Sopbians; and this was the Way whereby he inspir'd the Persians with that Hatred, which they bear to all the other Mahometans. Infomuch that the very same Man who had committed so many Cruelties and Murthers, put his own Mother to death, beheaded the King his Predecessor, and fill'd his native Country with Blood and Flames, was nevertheless respected by his Subjects as a God, and had the audacious Infolence to allow them to give him that Name. So true it is, that the Man who looks no farther than himself, suffers himself eafily to be impos'd upon, with Respect to the Immensity of the Deity, because thro' the Grossness of his Ideas, he compares him to the most abject and imperfect Things: without reflecting that all is but Dust and Ashes, with Regard to that great Being; and that all Riches, Grandeur, Crowns, and Empires proceeding only from him, and being distributed according to his Sovereign Decrees, are no less inferiour to his Omnipotence, than they who possess them are superiour to others. Nevertheless thus it was that Ismael the Sophy of Persia, and Son to Sacheidar, attain'd to that high Pitch of Glory, which he injoy'd with fo much Lustre.

HAVING thus regulated all Affairs, that related to Religion, and flatter'd his fecret Vanity, he bent all his Thoughts upon the Means to extirpate

tirpate Muratcham, Sultan of Bagdat, or Babylon. who still disputed the Crown with him. Wherefore he affembled all his Forces, and form'd a confiderable Army, wherewith he march'd towards the City, the Prince of Ormus commanding the Van, and himself bringing up the Rear. His Enemy, Muratcham, had put himself in a Posture to expect him undauntedly; but altho' his Army was very formidable, he perceiv'd at the Approach of Ismael's Troops, that his Men remember'd after what Manner they had been treated by the Sopbians, their Fear inducing them to defert every Day. Infomuch that finding his Soldiers fo little dispos'd to serve him, he despair'd of the Victory, and not knowing what Course to take, refolv'd to fend Embassadors to Ismael, to beg him to receive him as his Vassal, offering at the fame time to pay him a confiderable Tribute, and renounce all his Pretentions to the Perfian Crown.

THESE Embassadors being arriv'd the Sophy's Camp, were introduced into his Pavillion, where he gave them Audience: As foon as they had communicated their Proposals, he answer'd them that Muratcham was a rebellious Subject, and that if he had defign'd fincerely to acknowledge him for his Lord and Sovereign, he would have come in Person, not having any Right to send an Embaffy to him; and that therefore, he look'd upon them but as Spies: This faid, he commanded them to be put to death, which was instantly done at the Door of his Pavillion. Muratcham being inform'd of this terrible Reply, was long in Sufpence whether he should run the Risque of going to meet him; but being afraid of incurring the Fate of Alumit, and many others, he escap'd secretly from his Camp, with three thousand felect Horse, in whom he could best confide.

ISMAEL

IS MAEL was foon apprized of this Flight, and fent his best Cavalry in pursuit of him; but the Sultan having the Advantage of a whole Night, and Part of a Day, passed the Euphrates without Opposition, causing the Bridges to be broke behind him, which Precaution was not unserviceable; for he had no sooner passed the River, but he discovered the Sophy's Troops, which were in Quest of him, and twice as strong as his. Thus this sugitive Prince abandon'd his Dominions, and retired to Aleppo, where he found the Prince Aliduly, who had also taken resuge there, where they were both received and entertain'd at the Soldan of Egypt's Expence.

IN the mean while the Success of Ismael's Arms, beginning to give Umbrage to his Neighbours, three of the most powerful, resolv'd to put a Stop to his Career: The first and most formidable was the Emperor of the Turks; the second the Great Cham of Tartary; and the third the Soldan of Egypt. But none of them was fo eager to oppose his Conquests as the great Cham, who had long been preparing a formidable Army, with defign to invade Persia, and subdue that Kingdom. This Monarch follow'd the fame Course as Tamerlane had taken, when he made himself Mafter of that Empire; for entring it by the Country of Corasan, and marching along the Coasts of the Caspian Sea, he reduced Cré and Aravy, two Cities very confiderable for their great Traffick in Silks. He alfo took Amixandaran, and the strong Fortress of Saré, before the Sophy could arrive with fufficient Forces to repel him; however, he used fo much Expedition, that he arriv'd foon enough to prevent his continuing his Conquests. He put a Stop then to his farther Progress, and offer'd him

Battle, which was very bloody; but at last the Victory declar'd for Ismael, thro' the Bravery of the Prince of Ormus, who had follow'd the Sophy's Army by Sea, with a great Number of Transports full of Soldiers, and the fix Pieces of Cannon, which had been fo ferviceable to him, in defeating Alumut, and contributed very much towards the gaining of this Battle. For the Tartars having drawn up their right Wing near the Seafide, Tor in the Heat of the Battle, advanced with his fix Pieces of Cannon, loaden with Cafeshot, close to the Shore, which being frequently discharged, made such a dreadful Noise and Havock, that the Tartars, who were utterly ignorant of the Use of Guns, were so terrify'd, that in striving to hasten from the Sea-side, they put their whole Army into Confusion.

THEN the Prince of Ormus having order'd all his Soldiers ashore, as well as the Cannon, caus'd them to be levell'd afresh, to fire upon the Tartars; who finding themselves pursued by this Thunder, broke their Ranks, and betook themfelves to Flight. Hereupon the Perfians following them, without giving them any Respite, the Cham was oblig'd to abandon his Conquests, and retreat into his own Country, upon which a Peace was foon concluded between those two formidable Powers.

BUT all the petty Princes who had taken Part with the Tartars, were chastiz'd, and their States reduc'd into fingle Provinces, over which Ismael appointed Governours; and that he might fecure himself a Barrier on that Side, built several Forts, and fortified divers Cities along the Caspian Sea. This done, he fent the Prince of Ormus to make War upon the King of Serviant, call'd Sermendoly.

mendely, whose Kingdom he conquer'd intirely; after which, he march'd against the Castle of Calastan, which he had kept block'd up a very long Time, and which he at last, reduced under Ismael's Jurisdiction. He march'd likewise against several petty Princes, who had taken Advantage of the Persian Troubles, and had set themselves up for Tyrants over the People of these Countries; wherefore he attack'd their Towns, and reduced them all either by Force, or Composition: It was a fort of Chain of Forts and Towns, which extended from Mount Taurus to the Caspian Sea. Several of these he demolish'd, and put strong Garrisons into others, over which he appointed Governours, whose Bravery and Fidelity were well known to him; then having fent Notice to the Sophy of the good Success of his Enterprizes, he march'd to join him Hereupon Ismael, whose Heart overflow'd with Gratitude, would have erected his own Conquests into a Kingdom for him, and press'd him tenderly to receive this Testimony of his Friendship; but the Prince of Ormus, who was as generous as Ismael, refus'd it; being, as he said, but too well fatisfied in having an Opportunity to affift him in his Exploits, and to augment his Glory, the Joy he felt in being able to give him any fincere Proofs of his Affection, being in itself a fufficient Reward to him. Thus did these two Princes incessantly dispute, the one to shew his Gratitude, and the other his difinterested Mind, without being ever able to overcome each other.

IN the mean while Bajazet, being inform'd of Ismael's Fortune and Exploits, sent Orders to his Son Achmet, Governour of Amasia, and to the Beglerbeg Haidar Bassa, together with the Sangiack Lindy, to observe the Motions of the Persians, and take Care of being surprized; which obliged them

them to affemble their Troops, and incamp upon the Frontiers.

ISMAEL having been inform'd hereof, march'd thither with a confiderable Army, and advancing pretty near to them, the Persians finding themselves the strongest, insulted the Turks on all Opportunities; who not being able to bear it, refolv'd to furprize them in the Night. But Prince Tor's Vigilance having discover'd their Design, he gave Notice thereof to Ismael, who concerted proper Measures with him to make the Enemies Project fall upon their own Heads. To this End they placed Part of their Troops in Ambuscade, leaving the Rest in the Camp, being resolv'd to let the Turks advance even to their Lines, and, on the Sophy's making a Signal to the Prince of Ormus, to attack them both in Front and Rear.

THIS was punctually put in Execution; for on the Evening when they knew the Turks would come to surprize them, the Prince of Ormus march'd out of the Camp, and posted himself at the Place agreed on between him and the Sophy. The Night being very dark, and feeming favourable to the Turks Delign, they left their Camp, and march'd up to the Lines of the Persians, without hearing the least Alarm. This making them believe they had furpriz'd them, they were preparing to force their Camp; but Ismael; who waited for them, having given the Signal, all the Perfians got up, and pour'd a Shower of Arrows upon the Turks, who without losing Courage made new Efforts to penetrate into the Camp by main Force. They affaulted it Soymiter in Hand, and were defending themselves bravely against the Persians, when they were inform'd that their Army was attack'd in the Rear. Then they began to fall into Diforder, and

Ismael causing his Troops to sally out, charg'd them so suriously, that all betook themselves to Flight. But the Prince of Ormus having posted his Men so that the Runaways must necessarily fall into their Hands, no Quarter was given to any one. They pursued them even till Break of Day, when Ismael discovering all the Advantage he had gained, and seeing the Turks dispers'd, and only intent on saving themselves, march'd his Troops up to their Camp, which they found for saken, with the Tents, and Pavillions standing, and their Horses sastened to the Piquet.

ACHMET, Bajazet's eldest Son, who commanded this Army in Person, made his Retreat, wounded, into Caramania, with much difficulty, having long been pursued by the Cavalry which the Prince of Ormus had detach'd after him. Sidin, Sajac, and several other Persons of Distinction, were either kill'd or taken Captives, and sent by Usmael into Persia; and great Booty being found in the Turkish Camp, the Sophy, according to Custom, divided it among the Soldiers.

THE News of this Victory being carry'd to Constantinople, very much afflicted Bajazet, who was then at War with the Christian Princes; wherefore he sent Orders to his Son Achmet to manage Matters so as to conclude a Peace, or at least a Truce, with the Sophy. Hereupon Achmet, to comply with his Father's Desires, sent to Ismael the Sangiac Mymech, a Man of exquisite Address, under Pretence of making an Exchange, or treating of a Ransom for Halybey his Favourite, who had been taken Captive by the Persians. The Sangiac acquitted himself of this Negociation so well, that the Truce was agreed to by Ismael, and concluded for nine Years.

IF the Turks were overjoy'd hereat, the Sopby was no less so; as he had not as yet had time to establish that Order and Discipline in his Empire. which he intended should be observ'd there; he was always apprehensive, when he was oblig'd to be diftant from it. At last the Truce having been fign'd and ratify'd, and Prefents fent reciprocally, Ismael return'd to Tauris, where he apply'd himfelf intirely to have his Father Sacheidar's System of Religion receiv'd. He also put his Treasury in exact Order, and created a great many Offices and Employments, wherewith he rewarded his -brayest Commanders; so that by his Magnificence he reviv'd in the Court of Persia the Majesty of its former Kings. His next Care was to build a Palace at Tauris, wherein he imploy'd the most expert Artists in all Asia; he even sent as far as Rome, to procure Workmen in all Professions, to which End he spared neither Money, Care, nor Pains, his Vigilance not fuffering him to take any Reft, till he had effected his Defign; by which means he at last render'd his Palace the most magnificent and stately Structure in the East.

HE likewise induced all the Grandees of his Court to follow his Example, and build themfelves Houses for their Abode; and that they might confent thereto the more readily, made them confiderable Presents of Marble, Porphyry, Gold and Silver. He also erected Market-Houses and other Publick Places, for the Conveniency of the People; and by incouraging Commerce, and protecting foreign Merchants, who came thither to traffick, render'd the City of Tauris, as rich as it was glorious. Neither was his Magnificence confin'd to this Capital; he likewise embellish'd feveral other Cities in his Empire with Ornaments and the COURT of PERSIA.

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and Conveniencies, which gain'd him both the
Love and Veneration of his Subjects.

AS he could not attend fo many things at once, he divided his Cares with his illustrious Friend the Prince of Ormus, to whom he gave in Charge to inspect the Affairs of the Army, with the Garrisons, Fortifications, and all military Employments in general. He next created a Pontiff, or High Prieft, to whom he gave an absolute Power over all the Empire, and submitted the Spirituals, and the Mahometan Clergy, appointing Deputies under him in all the Capital Cities in the Kingdom, who were to have the inspection of Spirituals and the Administration of Justice; the Governours not having Power to inflict any Pains or Penalties without their Decisions. To this Pontiff he gave a Coadjutor, to take Care of Religion in all the rest of the Kingdom; this was an Assistant to the Superintendant of Justice, to oblige him to administer it according to the Alcoran, having Lieutenants in every Jurisdiction. He created a third Pontiff, to overfee the Affairs of Minors, Widows, Contracts, Agreements, and other Civil Matters; he was also Head of all the Schools of the Civil Law,

HE created likewise a fourth, who is as it were the Official; and a Lord Almoner: which last has the Inspection of the Prayers, Circumcisions and Burials within the Royal Palrce. These five Pontists have the Privilege to affish the King in Council; but they are never at his Entertainments, because Wine is drank there.

THE Deputies to these Pontiss have likewise other subordinate Officers in the Provinces, who are, as it were, Deans; these have also under them several who are like our Parish-Priests. Besides these, Ismael establish'd in all the great Cities Schools to teach Astronomy, Geometry, Philosophy, Physick, and the Civil Law; ordering that in Philosophy they should follow Aristotle, and in Physick Avicenna. This is the Regulation he made, both in Religion, and in studying the Sciences, which is still follow'd throughout Persia.

THIS done, he created fix Ministers of State. The first, who is the Grand Vizier, or Etmadoulet, that is to say, the Support of the Regal Power, is High Chancellor, Superintendant of the Treasury, and President of the Council; he has the Inspection of Foreign Affairs, and those of Trade.

THE Second called the Kortchis Backy, has the head Command of the Troops term'd Kortchis, which are to guard the Provinces; but when he goes to the Army, he is under the Command of the General.

THE Third is the Koiler Agvisy, who commands a Body of Troops, compos'd only of Men of Quality. The Fourth, called the Tasonschy Agasi, is the General of the Infantry. The Fifth is the Great Master of the Arsenals, and the Ordnance, who has under him a Body of sour Thousand Men, commanded by sour Colonels, richly dress'd, who keep guard at the King's Tent when he is in the Army, and on Days of Ceremony attend in the first Court of the Palace. The Sixth is the Great Master of the Ceremonies, who is Head of all the King's Officers, and rides before him when he goes out on Horseback. This Nobleman is the most sumptuously dress'd of any Lord at Court on solemn Days, holding in his Hand a Truncheon, cover'd

the COURT of PERSIA. 113 covered with Plates of Gold, and Jewels of ine-ftimable Value.

HE likewise created a Great Master of the Houshold; and a Great Astrologer, whose Predictions are held as Oracles by this credulous People; with a First Physician, who prescribes to the King what Diet he must use. This is a fine and honourable Employment, and gives great Credit to the Person who enjoys it; but when the King dies, he must be bury'd with him, although he should be in never fo good Health. There is also a Keeper of the Seals, which he always carries with him, fastned to a gold Chain, inrich'd with precious Stones, which hangs over his Shoulders, This Officer has under him five Lieutenants. whose Business it is to present all Petitions and Requests to the King, and deliver them back fealed to the Petitioners. Besides these, there is a Great Huntsman, a Master of the Horse, a Great Master of the Wardrobe, a Paymaster of his private Gifts and pious Legacies, a Paymaster of his Houshold, with divers other profitable and honourable Employments, the Particulars whereof would be too long to recite. All these Officers have a Right to attend at the Royal Festivals.

THIS done, he compos'd his Guard of certain Knights, who are like those amongst us of a Religious Order; all the greatest Lords are of this Body, and keep Guard regularly when it is their turn, without being to be dispens'd with. He also establish'd Funds for the Payment of all Military Imployments, and others for his Houshold, that all his Officers, and his Expences might be regularly desrayed.

bearing.

BUT what is most worthy Admiration, and fit to be transmitted to future Ages, was, that he appointed confiderable Salaries for all the Officers of Justice, which he order'd to be paid exactly; which done, he publish'd an Edict throughout the Kingdom, forbidding the Judges to take any Prefents or Money from those who should have any Causes to try before them, on Pain of Death; being refolv'd that Justice should be administred gratis, and with Expedition.

HAPPY Regulation, dictated by Juffice itself! 'Twere to be wish'd that the same was put in Practice in Europe, where the Costs of the Suit often amount to more than is gain'd by the Caufe, and every Day ruin fo many illustrious Families.

WHEN he had eftablish'd this Order in his Empire, and faw it fo fecured as never to be chang'd. he went to visit his Frontiers, accompanied by the Prince of Ormus, who always was the Partner of his Labours, Ismael never deciding any Affair of Consequence, before that Prince had examin'd it. and given his Opinion thereupon. He had reap'd fo much Benefit from his Council, that he at all Times observed this Maxim, and sent to him for his Advice, even when he was absent in distant Provinces.

BUT whilft Ismael thus reduced the Empire of Persia under his Command, and Prince Tor so effectually contributed to the Augmentation of his Glory, the Kingdom of Ormus, whereof Zaifadin. Tor's eldest Brother, was become Sovereign, by their Father's Decease, was in such Trouble and Confusion, that it was on the Brink of Ruin. Zaifadin was left fo young at his Father's Death, that not being able to govern that Monarchy, the Regency was entrufted to the Care of an old Eunuch

named

named Atar, who had been the late King's favourite Slave. Atar was an able, crafty, artful Politician, and very faithful to the Family of his Sovereign; but as his good Qualities were intermingled with a violent Ambition, and an exceffive Love of Riches, he had in educating Zaifadin instill'd into him such an Esseminacy, and Love of Pleasure, as intirely deprived him of that Care which a Monarch ought to have for his Subjects! And this Love of Pleasure growing up with his Years, Zaifadin had attain'd to the Age to take the Reins of Government upon himself, without having any Inclination fo to do. Atar poffes'd the fupreme Authority, leaving only the Title of King to his Mafter, who for his part, loving Fafe and Luxury, and being contented with the Diverfions, Entertainments, and Rejoicings that were procured for him every Day, never troubled his Head whether himself or Atar had the most Power. Hereupon the Court of Ormus, following their Monarch's Steps and Example, difplay'd nothing to the Eyes of Strangers, but one continued Scene of Profusion, Luxury, and Debauchery.

EVERY Thing feem'd to contribute to this Depravity; the Opulence of the Country, the Magnificence of the Men, the Splendour of the Court, which was fill'd with a shining Train of young Nobility, as voluptuous as their Prince, the Beauty of the Ladies, and the Number of Princesses of the Blood Royal, at the Head where-of was Axara, Aunt to Zaifadin and Tor, and Mother to Noradin, and a young Princess, whose Charms eclips'd the greatest Beauties of the Court of Ormus: All this, I say, incited the Courtiers, who were lost in Ease, to apply themselves only to fresh Pleasures, when this criminal Slothfulness was disturb'd by all the Horrors of War.

In

LONG had the Portugueze penetrated into the Indies, where they had attack'd feveral Eastern Princes, and gain'd great Advantages by Sea, when a Tempest having driven the Fleet of Alphonfo Albuquerque, the Portugueze General, to the Mouth of the Persian Gulph, he took a Resolution to reduce the Kingdom of Ormus, under the Jurisdiction of Emanuel King of Portugal. And altho' he had very few Forces, he declared his Defign to the Officers of his Navy, and filled them with fuch Hopes, by reprefenting to them the Opulence of the Country, with the little Difficulty they would meet with in making the Conquest, the People being neither inur'd to War, nor having any Warning of their Arrival, that they were all of his Opinion.

HE set sail then with a fair Wind, doubled the Cape of Siagra or Baralgat, and landed at Calajara, a celebrated City of the Kingdom of Ormus. The Inhabitants being terrify'd at seeing such a Fleet, sent Deputies to the Portugueze General, to know what he demanded of them. To which Albuquerque answer'd, that he only desir'd Resreshments for his Navy, to establish a firm Alliance with them, for the Benefit of Trassick, and to secure them from their Enemies, under the Banners of the great Emanuel, King of Portugal.

THE Deputies being charm'd with the General's Reception, and the Presents he made them, return'd into the City, which they filled with Joy. The Governour and the Magistrates sent immediately all sorts of Resreshments to Albuquerque, swore Alliance and Friendship to the King of Portugal, and made him magnificent Presents at his Departure. From thence that General sailed to the

plundering and burning their City to intimidate the Rest of the Coast. After this, he went to Mascata, a very ftrong, rich, and well-peopled Town, provided with all Things necessary to make a good Defence. Albuquerque summon'd the Town, offering the same Conditions, as to those of Calajara; whereupon the Governour, who was a wife Man, finding he could come off fo cheap, would not expose so fine a City to be burnt or pillag'd, but contracted an Alliance with the Portugueze, after fuch a noble manner, and with fuch a Candour, that Albuquerque was charm'd therewith; for he fent a Number of Oxen, Sheep, Rice, and Dates for the Refreshment of the Navy, with confiderable Prefents for the General.

WHILST all these Things were carrying on board the Fleet, the Portugueze were taking in Water, imagining themselves in Safety, But on a fudden, the Face of Affairs was chang'd; for the Arabians, who had all their Commerce upon those Coafts, being apprehensive of the Portugueze settling at Mascata, arriv'd there, to the Number of Two Thousand, and entring the Town, incited the Inhabitants to take up Arms. Then they went on to the Governour, whom they reproached bitterly, for having by his Cowardice fubmitted fuch a confiderable Place to Vagabonds, and Robbers, who would plunder it on the first Opportunity, and make them all Slaves; adding that that City being fo near the Capital, he expos'd the whole Kingdom. Hereupon the Inhabitants joining the Arabians, fell upon the Portugueze, overturn'd their Water-Casks, and pour'd upon them a Shower of Arrows. The Governour having oppos'd them by all forts of Remonstrances, to prevent the Ruin of fuch a fine City, after having call'd

call'd Heaven to witness that 'twas in spite of him they violated the Law of Nations, and the Alliance they had fworn, finding all his Efforts were vain, did what lay in his Power to keep his own Oath. Wherefore he ran to the Places where the Portugueze were, informing them of the Perfidy of the Citizens, and advising them to escape as fast as they could to their Vessels. Scarce had they got to their Boats, when they faw the Arabians and Inhabitants appear in Arms, who fent whole Showers of Arrows after them, from all Sides. The General being inrag'd at this Disappointment, and the Treachery of the Citizens, vow'd Revenge; and accordingly next Morning, at Break of Day, having landed his best Troops, he led them on to force certain Works, which the Arabians had thrown up during the Night. The Portugueze being arriv'd there, made a horrible Slaughter amongst the Arabians and Inhabitants who defended them; upon which, all betook themselves to Flight, to get into the Town, into which the Portugueze entring pell-mell with them, the Citizens would have made a Stand in the principal Places: But the Arabians forfaking them, and making their Escape at the opposite Part of the Town, they follow'd them, infomuch that the City remain'd in the Power of the Portugueze. Then Albuquerque having been inform'd that the Governour had been kill'd in this Infurrection, being willing to shew his Esteem to his Posterity, placed Safe-Guards in his Palace, that he might preserve his Effects for his Children, after which, he gave the Rest of the City to be pillag'd, where his Army found an immenfe Booty.

A little Distance from the Town was a sumptuous Mosque, where Albuquerque having imploy'd Workmen to take down some great Marble Columns,

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lumns, which supported the Edifice, the whole Structure fell in at once, and the Portugueze were suppos'd to be all crush'd to Death, but by extraordinary good Fortune not one of them was hurt.

THE Court of Ormus having been inform'd of the Havock the Portugueze made every where. began to dread fuch formidable Enemies, Atar had already written to the King of Persia, and the Prince of Ormus to ingage him to fend fome Succours to his Tributary Zaifadin, but the Persian Affairs were at that Time in fuch great Confusion, that 'twas impossible for the Sophy to comply with his Desires. Atar had also inform'd him, that the Portugueze, after having plunder'd the City of Mascata, had advanc'd as far as Sobar, whose Inhabitants taking Warning by the Example of their Neighbours, had submitted and sworn Fidelity to them. He added, that the great and powerful City of Orfacan had been abandon'd by its Inhabitants at the Approach of the Portugueze, who had plunder'd it, and found immense Riches therein. but would not burn it, because they would preferve the Royal Palace, which was one of the Wonders of the East.

WHILST Alar was transmitting this Account to Persia, the Portugueze arriv'd in Sight of Ormus, which was their principal Aim. Hereupon this Eunuch drew together a Number of Troops, both Persians, and Arabians, wherewith he arm'd Two Hundred Barks, and Sixty Ships, Two of which were of an extraordinary Bigness, the one call'd the Prince, and the other the Mery, and in each of these Vessels were a Thousand Soldiers, bestides the Sailors. The Portugueze were much inferiour in Number, but infinitely superiour in Bravery and Experience, having besides their formital

dable Artillery, which open'd them a Passage to every City.

ATAR again fent this News to the Sophy, to induce that potent Monarch to give him Affistance; but the fame Reasons still subsisting, he received no other Answer but fair Promises, which avail'd nothing, altho' Prince Tor ask'd Permission to go and affift the King his Brother. But the Sopby being afraid to part with him at a Time when he was so necessary to him, represented to him that his Throne being yet tottering, he had more need of him than ever, and conjur'd him not to leave him; promifing, that when he should be perfectly setled, he would either drive away the Portugueze, or make an Alliance with them, which should be equally advantageous to the King of Ormus and himfelf. To these Reasons the Sophy added such obliging Marks of his Friendship, that the Prince of Ormus, who always postponed his own private Interest to his tender Affection for this Monarch, infifted no more upon it, but contented himself with ingaging him to give his Cousin Noradin Leave to go, who had been brought up as well as he, at the Persian Court, but after a very different Manner. Accordingly he had none of those great Qualities which shin'd with so much Lustre in the Prince of Ormus; and if he show'd any Signs of Virtue, 'twas only in the great Affection he had for that Prince. Ismael then having permitted him to carry a Thousand fine Horse to the Relief of Ormus, and given him a large Sum of Mony, with magnificent Presents for the King and Atar, he set out, and arriv'd at Zaifaidin's Court, before the Portugueze had made any confiderable Attempt upon that Capital,

AS Noradin was twelve Years old, when he was carried into Persia, he was easily remembered by Atar, and the Rest of the Nobility, as well as by his whole Family. The Princess his Mother, Aunt to the King and the Prince of Ormus, was infinitely overjoy'd on feeing him again; and young Milla his Sifter, who was born during his Abfence, having been prefented to him, Noradin was fo much furpriz'd at her Beauty, that as he was not susceptible of soft and tender Passions, he thank'd Heaven for his being Brother to that Princess, as it enabled him to defend himself against the Force of her Charms. When he had examin'd the State of the Government of the Kingdom of Ormus, 'twas easy for him to perceive that Zaifaidin was only the Shadow of a King, being intent wholly on his Pleasures; and that altho' he had Wit, he only employ'd it in Voluptuousness, or to fpeak more properly, in a continual and dreadful Debauchery, wherein the Eunuch Atar took Care to incourage him, by fupplying him every Day with new Objects, whereon to fatisfy his inordinate Defires, that he might referve the whole Authority to himself. This Minister had Ambition enough, but it did not extend to make himfelf King; on the contrary, he preferv'd the Empire very faithfully for Zaifadin, only desiring to fecure an absolute Power, and the Government of all Things to himself during Life, that he might heap up Riches upon Riches.

HEREUPON Noradin deplored the Condition of the Court of Ormus, which he faw immers'd in Pride, Vanity, Slothfulness, and Luxury. The Princes and Nobles following their Monarch's Example, all Sciences, Arts, and Virtues were despis'd, and the whole Empire was overspread with Vice;

Vice; insomuch that he judged that this fine Kingdom was going to fall a Prey to the Portugueze, unless it was powerfully reliev'd, not only by Force of Arms, but also by the Interposition of some superiour Genius, who would represent to the King the melancholy Condition of his Dominions, and could oblige him to assume the Reins of Government into his own Hands, and abandon the effeminate and luxurious Life he then led.

NOR ADIN did not fail giving Tor Notice of the deplorable State wherein he had found the Court, and the whole Kingdom, with the Danger it was in, being attack'd by the Portugueze, whose Name alone struck a Terrour into the most assured; these Enemies being so much the more to be fear'd, as Negligence and Voluptuousness had render'd the Men they were to cope with esseminate and void of Courage. Upon this, the Prince of Ormus shew'd his Dispatches to the Sophy; but could make no Impression on that Prince's Mind.

IN the mean while, Noradin made his Court exactly to Zaifadin, and old Atar; and whilst this Minister was making Preparations to oppose the Portugueze, finding himself at Liberty with this young Monarch, he never mis'd any Opportunity that offer'd to represent to him artfully, the Irregularity of his Conduct. Accordingly one Day when he was walking with him in his Gardens, Zaifadin having ask'd him after what Manner they diverted themselves in Persia, and whether Ismael was not susceptible of Pleasures? Yes, my Lord, reply'd Noradin, that great Monarch frequently gives fumptuous Entertainments to his whole Court, wherein he displays his Magnificence and Generolity. But these Entertainments and Diver-I

Diversions, are Turnaments, and Horse-Races, wherein all the Courtiers show their Strength and Dexterity, by forming Companies to dispute the Prizes with each other, which are bestow'd by the King upon the Victors. This Prince likewise appoints Hunting-Matches, which he often honours with his Presence, and wherein the Ladies also participate; these all have a Resemblance of War, and keep up the heroick Ardour of the Nobility. Neither does this great King hardly ever appear at any of these Amusements, till he has first spent three Parts of the Day with his Ministers; nor does he value any Pleasures any farther than they may be serviceable to promote his Glory or Advantage.

HIS first Employment is, to know the State of his Troops, and whether the Commanders take care to exercise them, never pardoning any Neglect on that Head; besides this, he gives Orders that the Funds destin'd for the Payment of his Forces, be not converted to any other Use. He likewise patronizes all Arts and Sciences, no body in his Court attaining to any Dignity but by Merit. He never imploys in the Management of his Affairs any but who are capable and difinterested; he promotes Commerce, and is infinitely careful to incourage Traders; he even condescends to inspect the Mechanicks, and gratifies with Rewards, those who diftinguish themselves therein. His indefatigable Application to Business, has gain'd him the univerfal Love of the Soldiers, the Nobility, and the People; his Empire prospers, he is a great Captain, dreaded and rever'd by his Neighbours; the Emulation which reigns amongst his Troops. renders them invincible Warriours; the Schools, and his Care of the Sciences, furnish him with Perfons capable of the most important Affairs; Trade Trade flourishes in his Dominions, and fills them with Plenty; all Arts are protected and incouraged there, which supplies him with Men who can accomplish the most difficult Undertakings; his People load him with Blessings, and call him their Father, whilst he looks upon them as his Children.

THIS, my Lord, continued Noradin, is the State of the Persian Court and Empire, whose Happiness is as much to be envied, as it is the Admiration of the whole Earth. Zaifadin, who was a Man of Wit, eafily perceiv'd that this Account, to which he had liften'd with fo much Attention, was only a Lesson which had been read him upon what pass'd in his Kingdom, and his own Conduct. Wherefore he return'd Noradin Thanks, and told him that his Discourse had open'd his Eyes, as to many Things which related to the Grandeur of his Dominions, to which he would apply himself diligently for the future: a noble Resolution, had it taken Effect, but he was hurry'd away by Pleafures, and persever'd till his Death, in Vice and Luxury.

DURING these Transactions, Albuquerque, who was arriv'd before Ormus, seeing the Preparations Atar had made for his Desence, bent all his Thoughts on the Means to attack it effectually; and to show how much he was assur'd of Conquest, he display'd his Flags and Ensigns, and cast Anchor directly under the two large Vessels beforemention'd, which seem'd like two floating Citadels. Wherefore he saluted the Port according to the Custom of that Country, and in vain expected them to return his Salute. Being exasperated at this Contempt, he sent Word to Zaisadin, and his Minister, that Emanuel King of Portugal, his Master.

fter, had fent him into those Seas, to enter into an Alliance, and Friendship with him, to treat of a mutual Commerce between them, and ask leave to build a Fort for the Security of the Merchants, on which Conditions he would take the Kingdom of Ormus into his Protection; but that in Case of a Refusal he would not depart from their City, till he had entirely destroy'd it, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword: adding, that they had but three Hours to confider on it, because he would hearken to no other Propofal.

THIS Laconick Declaration put Atar to a Nonplus; wherefore to elude a direct Reply, he had Recourfe to mild and ambiguous Expressions, giving him Hopes that they would comply with Emanuel's Defires, but that the King must know the Sentiments of his Council thereupon, which he would affemble that Day for that Purpose, and that the next Morning he should have a positive Answer; at the same time he sent Refreshments to the Fleet, and Prefents to the General. All this was only done to gain Time, and receive a confiderable Reinforcement which arriv'd in the Night, and was diffributed throughout all the Posts; then believing himself already affur'd of the Victory by his Numbers, and defigning the Portugueze to recruit his Sailors, he commanded his Men to take as many of them as they could alive.

THIS done, he fent Word to Albuquerque, that the Kings of Ormus were used to give Laws, and not to receive them; that if the Portugueze would be contented with the same Conditions as other Traders, they should have an entire Liberty to buy and fell in all the Ports of the Kingdom; but if they pretended to have Recourse to Violence, e on the terr

they should find the Difference between Perhans and Arabians well arm'd, and half naked Caffres, and undisciplin'd Ethiopians.

THE Eunuch Atar had then above twenty thousand Men in the Town, and in several Posts ; he had mann'd his Barks and Veffels, with his best Soldiers, and the Walls, Towers, and Roofs of the Houses were fill'd with the Inhabitants arm'd with Bows and Arrows; besides which, he had plac'd Troops mixt with the Citizens all along the Coasts.

THESE Dispositions having made Albuquerque judge that it would not be long before they attack'd him, he sang'd his Vessels so that they could not be furrounded by their Numbers, and that at the least Motion they could play all their Artillery; which done, he gave Orders to his Captains, who burnt with the Defire of attacking them, to fustain the Enemy's first Fury, and only oppose them with their Guns; but that as soon as the Barbarians should have spent their Fury, and the Cannon should put that Heap of Barks, wherewith the Port was fill'd, into Confusion, they should attack all they met.

AS foon as the Trumpets, Drums, and Cries of the Barbarians had given the Signal for ingaging, they pour'd a Shower of Arrows upon the Portugueze, who playing their Guns upon the Veffels in the Harbour, foon shatter'd them to Pieces, and put them in Disorder. However, several of them, in Spite of the Smoke of the Cannon, flipt in between the Portugueze Vessels, which they approach'd, and us'd their utmost Endeavours to board; but the Portugueze having repuls'd them vigoroully, kill'd part, and precipitated the Rest into the Sea. Nevertheless the Barbarians, without being dishearten'd, detach'd others who came and fasten'd on the Portugueze Vessels, and whilst fome attempted to mount the Sides, the others discharg'd Volleys of Arrows without ceasing. The Portugueze loft feveral Men in these Encounters, but however they were every where Conquerors. 630 as granted bas ab' annotative vapons

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IN the mean while Albuquerque, that they might the easier manage this Number of Barks, and fmall Veffels, order'd them to level as many of the Guns as they could even with the Water, and fire upon these Barks, without one Moment's Intermission. This was executed with so much Succefs, that every Discharge shatter'd, and sunk one or more of the Barks, and in less than an Hour the Sea was cover'd with Wrecks, and Men drown'd or kill'd by the Portugueze.

ATAR, who till then had appear'd aboard a light Vessel, richly adorn'd, going from Ship to Ship, and exhorting his Men to the Spoil, rather than to the Battle, being terrify'd at the Havock made by the Cannon, and feeing his Navy almost wholly deftroy'd, retir'd to a fecure Place, whence he could fultain those who were hardest pres'd upon, and ftop the Runaways. When the Wind having ceas'd on a fudden, the Portugueze advanced by the Help of their Oars to the Enemy's Veffels, and the Smoke being difpers'd, discover'd the Diforder their Cannon had made in the Harbour; upon which, all strove to grapple with the first Vessel they met, with Resolution to board them, and drive away the Enemy. and no newo?

ging him only to lufter him to appealed her-ALBUQUERQUE hadalready destroy'd that call'd the Prince, and attack'd the Mery, which

was mann'd by Perfians, who defended themselves a long while with great Bravery: But the Portugueze being more experienced, stronger in Body, and better vers'd in Sea-Affairs than their Enemies, who only disputed the Victory with them by their Numbers, climb'd boldly up the Vessel, where they made such a Slaughter, that the most courageous were terrify'd, and leaping in Crowds into the Sea, to save themselves by swimming, abandon'd the Mery to the Portugueze; the taking of which Vessel so large, and so well provided for Defence, spread a Terror throughout all this already shatter'd Navy.

THE Portugueze perceiving them struck with this panick Fear, assaulted them on all sides, and were every where victorious: Albuquerque seiz'd their best Vessels for his own Use, and set fire to the Rest, which the Winds and Waves drove slaming upon the Coasts of Caramania. At the same time he caus'd burning Firebrands to be thrown into the Harbour, and upon the Houses that lay nearest the Shore; whereupon Atar fearing lest the Fire should penetrate into the City, and reach the royal Palace, began to change his Tone.

ACCORDINGLY he sent Embassadors to the General, to desire Peace, and beg him to put a Stop to the Slaughter, and the Conslagration; adding, that he was sufficiently punish'd for having sollow'd evil Counsels. He said farther, that the Portugueze themselves might be Judges of the Damage the City had sustain'd, since Zaisadin submitted himself and his Empire to Emanuel's Power, on the Conditions he had propos'd, begging him only to suffer him to appeale the Disorder and Tumult amongst the Troops and Inhabitants.

the COURT of PERSIA. 129 bitants, and promising that next Morning the

King would give him all Manner of Satisfaction.

HE who was Spokefman deliver'd this Meffage with a trembling Voice, and in the most suppliant Terms; upon which Albuquerque, having no Intention to destroy so fine a City, and being overjoy'd that he could give his Troops some Repose, who had been fighting all the Day, answer'd the Embassadors, that altho' it would be easy for him to take and fack the Town, he would nevertheless fuspend the War till the next Day in Consideration of Zaifadin, but that he desir'd that Atar would come in Person on board his Ship, to treat of the Conditions of Peace. Hereupon he immediately order'd a Retreat to be founded, and fuffer'd the Inhabitants to extinguish the Fire, which began to feize on the Suburbs; which done, he difmiss'd the Embassadors, telling them that if Atar broke his Word, there should be no Mercy shown them a fecond time. In the mean while he order'd the Guards to be doubled, that he might not be furpriz'd by the Barbarians, in whom he repos'd no Confidence; and Atar going on board next Day, the Peace was concluded on the following Conditions:

fhould be under the Protection of Emanuel King of Portugal, to whom he should pay an annual Tribute of Fifteen Thousand Sarrasins, which is much about the Value of a golden Crown each; that the Portugueze should have Liberty to build a Fort wherever they pleas'd, for which Zaisadin should furnish Workmen and Materials at his own Expence; and that in the mean while the Portugueze should have Houses allotted them, wherein they might restess themselves, and traffick; this being

being granted, the Portugueze promis'd to defend Zaifadin and his Dominions against his Enemies. An Oath was then taken on both sides, to observe these Conditions; after which, without losing a Moment, they began to lay the Foundation of a Fort, in a Place which commanded the Harbour on one side, and the City and Palace on the others.

BUT the hastening of this Work, which was to be the Safety of the Portugueze, had almost prov'd their utter Destruction : For Albuquerque having imploy'd all those who were able in building the Fort, discover'd to the Barbarians the small Number of his Forces, which he had till then taken Care to conceal from them. Whereupon Atar being asham'd to have been beaten by a Handful of Strangers, they being in all but five Hundred, to weaken them yet more, caus'd fecretly double Pay, and other Advantages to be offer'd to the Soldiers and Sailors, which he advanced them beforehand; and by this means feduced Part of the Men from Albuquerque, who discovering this Desertion, reclaim'd them, but Atar avoided delivering them on divers Pretences. te was considered on the following Clandi

THIS Minister having daily transmitted an Account to the Court of Persia of all that had pass'd to the Moment the Peace was sign'd, the Sophy, far from being displeas'd at the Settlement of the Portugueze at Ormus, was overjoy'd thereat; and told Prince Tor, that he could wish by the means of these Strangers to procure Cannon and Small-Arms, with Workmen to cast them in his own Dominions. He added, that Ussum-Cassan had not known how to make his Advantage of his Alliance with the Venetians; that he had neglected the Founders and Gunners which they had sent him, with all the Benefits he might have reap'd from

from this Correspondence; but that for his part, he was resolv'd to let slip no Opportunity that could be serviceable to him, and that if he could but once get a good Insight into the Character of the Portugueze, he would willingly make an Alliance with that Nation. He said farther, that not being willing to expose himself rashly, he was at a loss after what Manner to attempt it; wherefore he begg'd him to tell him his Sentiments on such a nice Affair, resolving not to undertake any thing without his Approbation.

PRINCE Tor being charm'd with this Overture, answer'd, that there was a certain Way to fatisfy him, and run no Hazard, which was, to give him Credentials to go as Embaffador to the Court of Ormus, on Pretence of demanding the Tribute which that King ow'd to the Crown of Persia; and that he would manage Matters so well, that he would bring him an exact Account what Advantage he might reap from this Alliance. He likewise desir'd he might have as his Second one of his Ministers, a Man of Merit and Probity, nam'd Abulumbeycham. Ismael affured the Prince of Ormus how agreeable this Propofal was to him in Terms full of Gratitude and Friendship, and immediately issued Orders for preparing him a fumptuous Equipage. As Expedition was one of Imael's Qualities, every thing was foon in Readiness, and Tor having affum'd the Name of one of the greatest Lords in Persia, fet out with Abulumbeycham, attended by a Retinue! more suitable to his real Quality, than that of an Embassador: He arriv'd then at Ormus, whilst they were working at the Fort, which thro' Atar's Care went on very flowly.

THIS old Eunuch being inform'd of the Aratival of these Embassadors, whose secret Design was entirely unknown to him, was alarm'd at the Motive which brought them, not doubting but they came to demand the Tribute. Zaisadin, who was wholly govern'd by him, had the same Apprehension; wherefore to shake off this Yoke, they had recourse to Albuquerque, and gave him to understand, that the Kingdom of Ormus being become tributary to the King of Portugal, ought not to be so to any other Potentate. Hereupon the Portugueze General incouraged them, bid them first give Audience to the Persian Embassadors, and then he would take Care to return them their Answer.

IN the mean while Tor was no fooner arriv'd. but he fent fecretly for Noradin, who was infinitely furpriz'd at feeing the Prince. After the first Transports of a mutual Joy, the Prince of Ormus enjoin'd Noradin not to discover him to any one whatfoever; after which he acquainted him with the real Motive of his Disguise, and his assuming the Quality of an Embassador only, in a Court whereof he might one Day be Master. Then Noradin inform'd him of all he defir'd to know, both in relation to the Portugueze, and the State of the Kingdom; and 'twas by these Instructions that Tor regulated his Conduct. Noradin likewise told him. that the Portugueze General had taken upon himfelf to answer the King of Persia's Demand, and therefore he might expect that his Reply would be full of Haughtiness, according to the Genius of his Nation, which ftyl'd all Barbarians, who were not Europeans.

Part Transmission

AFTER this Intelligence, the Prince of Ormus and Noradin parted; which done, thefe Embaffadors defired Audience of Zaifadin, and a Day being appointed for that Purpose, Albuquerque caus'd feveral Musquet-Balls and Cannon-Bullets of different Sizes, with Heads of Spears, twoedg'd Swords, and Bows and Arrows, after the Portugueze Fashion, to be brought in great Silver Basons, and placed all together on large Tables, which were cover'd with rich Tapestry, whereon Emanuel's Arms were embroider'd.

WHEN the Embaffadors enter'd the Audience Chamber, Zaifadin was feated on his Throne. with Atar on his right Hand, and thirty Princes of the Blood; having on his left Albuquerque with the principal Officers of his Navy, and an infinite Number of Noblemen in magnificent Habits, The Prince of Ormus, who did not fear being known, having been fent from that Court, when he was in his Cradle, advanced with fuch an uncommon Grace, and carry'd fuch extraordinary Marks of Grandeur in his Person, that Zaifadin was furpriz'd thereat, and felt within himfelf an Emotion, for which he could not account. The whole Affembly beheld him with Admiration, and the Portugueze General, through the Effect of that Sympathy, which unites the Souls of Great Men, even tho' they are Enemies, could not avoid conceiving an Esteem and Respect for him,

HEREUPON Tor, finding they gave him Attention, began his Harangue with the usual Compliments between crown'd Heads, and concluded with faying that it being the Sopby's Intention to continue in a fincere Alliance with the King of Ormus, he was come to demand in his

Name,

Name, the Tribute which his Predecessors had ingag'd solemnly to pay to the Crown of Persia, and which none of them as yet had refus'd.

AT these Words, Albuquerque causing his Bafons to be uncover'd, and turning towards the Embassadors, This, fays he, in a very haughty Tone, is the Money wherewith Emanuel pays Tribute, to those who dare attack his Friends and Allies. Hereupon, the Prince of Ormus, who had expected fomething of this Nature, advanced towards the Table with Abulumbeycham, and looking upon Albuquerque, with an Air of Majesty, but without feeming to be either pigu'd or incenfed at this Raillery : We receive it with foy, reply'd he, as coming from a great King, for whom the Persian Monarch has a particular Esteem, and with whom he desires to enter into an Alliance, and make a sincere and durable Peace; and we protest in his Name, that of all the Presents which Emanuel could offer the Sophy, this alone is worthy of his Courage and Acceptance.

IF Prince Tor had furpriz'd the Assembly, by the Charms of his Person, and his Eloquence; he aftonish'd them yet more by this Action, which had in it fomething fo heroick, that altho' the Court of Ormus feem'd rather compos'd of Women than Men, it reviv'd in their Souls, that Virtue which was almost extinct, and caus'd a Murmur of Admiration, which lasted long enough to give Albuquerque Time to recover from his Amazement, I am very fensible, cry'd he, of the Courage and Wisdom of the Monarch; whom you represent with so much Majesty, and the King of Portugal, my Master, will always court the Alliance and Friendship of that great Prince, with Care; and for my own part, I shall take a sensible Pleasure, and

and think it an Honour, to testify to bis Embassadors, the Esteem wherewith they have inspir'd me. Hereupon Zaifadin, who dreaded the Sophy yet more than the Portugueze, being charm'd that Things had taken this Turn, join'd in the Conversation, and gave a gracious Reception to the Embassadors, especially Prince Tor, for whom he found in himself a very strong Inclination. Atar, the crafty Atar alone, endeavour'd to dive into the Mystery which induced the Persians to act contrary to their ordinary Politicks and Maxims; but not being able to penetrate into it, he refolv'd to wait till Time should expound the Riddle, and all pass'd over in Joy, and the Hopes of seeing Peace establish'dat a time when they were fo apprehensive of War.

THE Embassadors being withdrawn, every one spoke differently of what had pass'd; but all agreed in publishing the Praises of the Head of the Embaffy; and Albuquerque, who neglected no Opportunity of augmenting his Master's Glory and Reputation, gave a magnificent Entertainment to the Embaffadors on board his Ship, receiving them with a general Salvo of all the Cannon and small Arms in his Navy; and each time they drank a Health to their Kings, the Cannon redoubled their Discharges. Hereupon the Prince of Ormus, whose mathematical Genius prompted him to know every Thing, visited the Vessels, and admir'd both the Ship-Guns, and those design'd for the Batteries; upon which Albuquerque who was in a kind of Extafy at the Wit and Knowledge of that Prince, caus'd Draughts of them to be made for him, and even presented him with Models, to shew the Sophy. But Tor gave him to understand that his Curiofity did not stop there, and desir'd a private Interview with him; which Albuquerque immediately granted, and having appointed the K 4 next

next Night, they parted very well satisfy'd with each other. At the Embassador's Departure, Albuquerque gave them several Salvo's of Cannon and small Arms, and caus'd them to be attendeed by a great Number of Officers, even to their own Palace.

THAT fame Day, Tor going to make a Visit to Prince Noradin, as being of the Blood Royal, as foon as they were at Liberty to converse freely, Noradin told the Prince, that he was the whole Talk of the Court of Ormus, and that the King himself never ceas'd speaking of him; upon which he took Occasion to ask him, if he would not discover himself to that Monarch. To this, the Prince answer'd, that it was not yet a proper time, but that he could wish to see the Princess his Aunt, with the Rest of his Family, without being known for any other, than an Embaffador. Hereupon Noradin took him instantly by the Hand, and conducted him to the Apartment of the Princess Axara his Mother, whom he found furrounded by all the Princesses of the Blood Royal, and a numerous Retinue of Ladies magnificently drefs'd. Noradin having given Notice that the pretended Persian Embassador was coming, he enter'd, and made a Compliment, in the Sophy's Name, to the Princess Axara, with such a Grace, and in fuch polite Terms, that all the fair Affembly was charm'd therewith; and as the Prince of Ormus had a diffinguish'd Air, that never fail'd creating Admiration, there was not one of those Ladies, but was inspir'd with Sentiments suitable to his Merit. After Noradin had presented him to all the Princesses, by their Names, he took Milla by the Hand, and making her advance some Steps towards the Prince, gave him to understand she was his Sifter; whereupon Tor faluted her, with

profound Respect, but was so much surprized at her exquisite Beauty, that he could not utter one Word.

THIS young Princess, who was just upon entring her seventeenth Year, was tall and finely shap'd, with a very majestick Air. Her Features were regular and delicate; her Eyes which were large, black, piercing, and full of Fire, gave irresistable Wounds to every Heart; her Hair, which was of the Colour of Jet, and hung in natural Ringlets, down an ivory Neck and rifing Breafts, wherein the Loves feem'd to wanton, render'd her the most accomplish'd Lady in the Universe. Her Mind however was not entirely answerable to the Perfections of her Body; for altho' she had a great and noble Soul, full of Magnanimity, thefe fine Qualities were fully'd by an intolerable Vanity, and an Ambition that knew no Bounds. As the was fensible she was superiour to all others by her Charms, she wish'd to be so likewise by her Rank; and that to which she was born, as exalted as it was, not fatisfying her Pride, she aspir'd only to the royal Dignity: and this Idea was fo strongly imprinted in her Heart, that she was capable of attempting, and undertaking any Thing to attain it.

BUT as her Youth did not put it in her Power to discover this her Ambition, and that at first one only saw in her all those Perfections, which were capable of charming, it was impossible to escape her Chains. The Prince of Ormus had never been sensible of Love; Glory alone had till then taken up all his Thoughts, and imagining that soft Passion more likely to enervate the Courage than to raise it, he had view'd the Persian Ladies, only with Gallantry, without departing from his Indisference, But the Princess Milla made

him

him perfectly sensible that Heroes and Shepherds are equally subject to that Weakness, when the fatal Moment is come. His Silence discover'd to Noradin part of what pass'd in his Soul; for the Prince having cast his Eyes upon him, as if to strive to recover himself from his Consusion, and seeing him smile, it the more increas'd his Perplexity. However, making an Effort upon himself, he extoll'd her Charms in such a Manner, as might have satisfy'd her Vanity, if it had lain that Way.

BUT this disdainful Princess, who, notwithstanding the secret Sentiments wherewith the Embassador had inspir'd her, was resolv'd to entertain only Kings as her Adorers, receiv'd his Praises with such an Air of Indisserence, as show'd the Prince of Ormus that her Heart would not be easily moved.

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NEVERTHELESS fhe discover'd fo much Wit in the Course of this Conversation, that she gain'd an absolute Conquest over him before he parted; and as he could never have been weary of feeing and hearing her, he did not perceive that he had made too long a Visit for an Embaffador; but Noradin having taken an Opportunity to apprize him of it, he took his leave, and retir'd the most amorous of Men. The whole Company had observ'd the Effects of young Milla's Beauty; but the Respect they ow'd to her Mother Axara, had prevented their making publick this Discovery. Whilst the Court was wholly imploy'd in talking of the Embassador, the Mother of Noradin and Milla, carry'd her Ideas much farther: As this Princess was Sister to the Mother of Tor and Zaifadin, she had retain'd too tender a Remembrance of the Queen her Sister, whom Tor refembled even in the Tone of his Voice, not

Wit, a confummate Prudence, and a Penetration which nothing could escape, the Description Noradin had given her of the Prince of Ormus, together with a certain easy Air, which appear'd in all the Embassador's Actions, made her suspect it was Prince Tor himself under that Disguise.

Affection, that was between the King of Persia and that Prince, with the eminent Employments whereof he was posses'd in that Empire, as also that being the second Person in the Kingdom of Ormus, he would not have taken upon him a Commission so very unsuitable to his Rank, she began to believe herself deceived; all her Sagacity, as piercing as it was, not extending so far as to inform her, that great Politicians are of the Species of Proteus, and assume different Shapes as they agree with their Designs, and affish them to accomplish their Ends: Wherefore in this Perplexity she resolved to leave no Stone unturned to come to an Explanation thereupon with Noradin.

AS for the Prince of Ormus, he had no fooner retir'd to his Palace, but calling to Mind the Charms of the Princes his Cousin, he could not avoid being sensible how great a Progress they had made in his Heart, which had been bred up in the midst of Alarms and Battles. He was somewhat asham'd of such a sudden Defeat; but finding plainly that he could not overcome his Passion, he deliver'd himself up intirely to it, in Hopes that his Alliance was considerable enough not to have his Vows rejected. He had just given way to this flattering Idea, when Prince Noradin came to visit him; and as he found him very pensive, and had some Mistrust of the Cause of his Thoughtfulness, he refoly'd

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folv'd to dissemble, that he might the better dive to the Bottom of his Heart. Wherefore do I find you uneasy, my Lord, said he? Are you apprehensive of having been discover'd? If so, I can assure you that you are not in the least suspected; and altho' I have a thousand times describ'd you to my Mother, and her whole Court esteem you very worthy of being a great Prince, you are by no means imagin'd to be the Prince of Ormus,

NO, my dear Noradin, reply'd Tor, that is not my fear. Scarce could they know what I should be when I left this Country, how then shou'd they be able to divine who I am? No, continued he lighing, that is not my Trouble; but I confess I am afraid this Visit will cost me dear. I don't comprehend this Discourse, answer'd Noradin, observing him attentively; but since you have thought me worthy of being your Consident in State-Affairs, I hope you will not conceal from me those wherein you may be more deeply concern'd; and I own to you, in my turn, that I could earnestly wish that my Sister had some share in your present Uneasiness.

AH Prince! cried Tor, interrupting him, you have but too well penetrated into my Soul. Yes, continued he, embracing him, 'tis that admirable Princess who at present takes up all my Thoughts; 'tis her whom I adore, and shall adore till my death. Noradin could not avoid smiling at this passionate Exclamation; especially being made by a Prince whom he had always known to be so averse to Love. But assuming a more serious Air, This Passion, replied he, does my Sister too much Honour, to leave you any room to doubt one moment of your Success; and you ought to be sufficiently convinced of my Affection, to believe that

the COURT of PERSIA. 141 that I will spare no pains to contribute to-

HEREUPON the Prince of Ormus again embraced Noradin, and begg'd him to procure him another Interview with the Princess Axara his Mother; confessing that he found he could no longer live contented, when absent from the charming Milla. Whilft Tor and Noradin were thus engag'd in this Conversation, the ambitious Milla herfelf did not enjoy much more Tranquillity; and when she found herself at liberty to give a loose to her Thoughts, she retir'd to her Closet, being only follow'd by one of her Women, nam'd Saine, in whom she repos'd an entire Confidence. But, as till that moment, she had only had Secrets of little confequence to impart to her, and this which began to diffurb her was of a quite different Nature, she continued a long time in a profound Silence. Her artful Favourite, who had been a Witness of the Embassador's Visit. and had perceiv'd, as well as the reft, what Effects it had produc'd, did not question one Minute but that was the Occasion of her Mistress's Trouble; wherefore pretending as if she would endeavour to divert her, by speaking of things very remote from what employ'd her Thoughts; It must be confest'd, Madam, said she, that if all, the Persians are made like their Embassador, they must be the handsomest Nation in the Universe; and if in afcending from Rank to Rank, they increase in Merit proportionably to their Quality, the Sophy must be the most accomplish'd Monarch upon Earth. This Reflexion feem'd fo pleafant to the Princess, that it restor'd her in some measure to her Tranquillity: Wherefore, it were to be wish'd, answer'd she smiling, that none but Kings were indued with fuch Perfections. That Law. replied

replied Saine, in the fame Tone, would be very unjust; all Women cannot pretend to crown'd Heads, and it would be very unhappy for them if their Subjects might not be as amiable as their Sovereigns. But to speak the truth, Madam, continued she, observing her attentively, I much question if there are many Men fo deserving as the Embassador. 'Tis very true, answer'd the Princess with a Blush, this Persian Nobleman does' feem to be indued with an extraordinary Merit; but I have already told you, that the great Qualities of any Man are effectually buried, when he is not born to command others. That is to fay, return'd the Favourite, that if this Embassador was a great King, you would not find him unworthy of your Regard. As for his part, Madam, continued the, either I am very much deceived, or your Beauty has not given him time to reflect upon the Difference of Dignities; neither has the Rank of which he is posses'd, prevented his conceiving such Sentiments for you, as you cou'd wish to find in a Monarch. He may be rash, cried Milla, haughtily interrupting her, but I fhall never be imprudent.

ALTHO' she utter'd these Words with an Air that might have daunted Saine, yet it did not discourage her; but she press'd her in such a manner, that she forc'd her to confess that the Embassador had had no less Insluence over her Heart, than the Sight of her had work'd upon his. But, added she, this is a Weakness wherewith I shall eternally reproach myself; and I command you, on Pain of my Indignation, never to disclose it to any one whatsoever. No; Milla, the haughty Milla, will neither love, or be belov'd, but by a King, The most perfect Passion, and the most uncommon Virtues, are nothing in my Eyes, without

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out the Lustre of a Diadem. The Embassador is going to depart, and I shall overcome my Weakness; therefore, Saine, mention him no more to me, unless it be to repeat that he does not wear Crown.

at this fecond be erview he foculd in it no he

THE Princess pronounc'd these Words with fuch an absolute Tone, that Saine perceived she must not urgethe Conversation any farther; wherefore refuming her usual Respect, she affured Milla of her Zeal and Difcretion. In the mean time the Princess Axara her Mother was engag'd in a Difcourse with Noradin, upon a Subject of no less Concern. This artful Princess no sooner faw her Son return'd, than the fent for him; and knowing he came from the Embassador's, The King of Perfia, faid the to him, is very much oblight to you, for the Care you take of those who belong to him; but I am mightily furpriz'd, that this Embaffador has not spoken one word to me in behalf of the Prince of Ormus; he cannot be ignorant that he is my Nephew; and besides, the Rank he possesses in Persia is so distinguish'd, that he might have vouchfafed to mention him to me. Noradin knowing his Mother's fubtle and penetrating Wit, and being refolv'd to keep the Prince's Secret, immediately excused him, on pretence that his not having mention'd Tor in his first Visit, proceeded from its being defign'd principally todeliver the King of Persia's Compliments; adding that the Embaffador had himfelf defir'd him to procure him a fecond Audience of her, and that it was no doubt to discourse her about the Prince of Ormus, to whom he knew he was particularly devoted. He added, that this was the reason he shew'd so much Respect to this Embassador, who was besides one of the greatest Lords of the Persian Court.

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AXARA feem'd contented with this Answer and being very impatient to be fatisfy'd in her Suspicions, told Noradin that he might introduce the Persian Embassador the next Day; and that at this fecond Interview he should find no body with her but the Princess Milla. Noradin being overiov'd with having extricated himself so well from this Conversation, took his leave of her, and went directly to the Apartment of his Sifter. As the had but just finish'd her Discourse with Saine. 'twas impossible for her to avoid blushing on feeing Noradin, who pretended not to take notice of it, and ask'd her with fo much Earnestness her Opinion of the Persian Embassador, that to the End she might not discover her real Sentiments by an affected Reservedness, she extoll'd his Merit in the strongest Terms imaginable, and concluded with faying, that the Sopby was the happiest Monarch upon Earth, in having fuch Subjects to command.

NORADIN being willing to penetrate farther into her Heart, told her that the Sophy had fo great Esteem and Friendship for this Nobleman, that he design'd him a Princess of his Blood. Undoubtedly, replied fhe, discovering some Emotion in her Countenance, the Princesses of Persia are not born to wear Crowns. They who are of this Embassador's Rank, answer'd Noradin, are within one step of ascending the Throne, and are hardly inferiour to crown'd Heads. No matter, cry'd she, interrupting him, his Head is not Which Answer, together with the passionate Gesture wherewith she accompanied it, unawares to herfelf, made her Brother fenfible, that Love had only Pride to contend with in her Heart; and he easily persuaded himself, that as soon as she should

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should know the Embassador to be the Prince of Ormus; she would make no Difficulty of speaking plainly. But he was greatly mistaken; for this ambitious Princess, finding to her Torment that she had conceived a violent Passion for a Man whom she thought vastly her Inseriour, fortified herself in a Thought to die rather than to give her Hand to a Subject, let him be of any Rank whatsoever: and as she did not imagine that the Embassador was any other than a Persian Nobleman, she in no wise opposed a Resolution whereby she believed she might extinguish the Flame which began to consume her.

NEXT Morning Noradin went to give the Prince an Account of all that had paffed between his Mother, his Sifter, and himself; and prepared him for a fecond Visit. Hereupon Tor, resolving to justify all that his Cousin had said, put on a very rich Habit, and went to Axara's Palace with Noradin, being follow'd by a numca rous Train of Attendants, laden with magnificent Presents for the Princess Axara, and the charming Milla, which he defign'd to offer them in the Name of the Prince of Ormus. On the other hand, Milla, having been appriz'd of this Interview by her Mother, spar'd no Pains to set off her natural Charms; and altho' she alledg'd, as a Pretence for these new Ornaments, that it was with Design to do the more Honour to her Mother, the was very fensible in her Heart that it proceeded from her growing Passion; and accordingly she appear'd before Axara with more Beauty and more Splendour than ever.

THE Princes arrived foon after; and the pretended Embassador having accosted Axara with all the Marks of a profound Respect, assur'd her

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in the Name of the Prince of Ormus of his Love and Affection, begging her to receive a stender Testimony thereof, in the Presents which he came to offer her in that Prince's behalf, as well as to the beauteous Milla his Cousin. Then addressing himself to the haughty Charmer, he suited his Words in such a manner, that in representing to her how great the Prince's Admiration would be at the Recital of her Charms, he gave her a lively and delicate Description of the Excess of his own Passion.

MILLA had too much Penetration not to understand him; however, she only answer'd all his Praises with Modesty, and express'd a great Defire of feeing and knowing a Prince of whom Fame spoke so very advantageously. Hereupon For, not expecting to hear himself praised to his Face, cou'd not avoid being at a fland for a moment; and altho' he recover'd himself pretty foon, the Princess Axara, who observ'd him very attentively, having perceiv'd his Confusion, and finding him every way the very Picture of the Queen of Ormus, could not restrain herself any longer: But looking on him with Eyes which might inform him partly what she thought; Altho' I am infinitely furpriz'd, my Lord, faid she to him, to find in a Man of your Years such Quafities as are generally the Product of an advanc'd Age, I am yet more aftonish'd at the extreme Refemblance between you, and a Princess who might have pass'd for the Wonder of her Time, it was the Queen of Ormus my Sifter; and if the Prince her Son, my Nephew, takes after her, you must be both the one and the other, and in that the most accomplish'd Man upon the Face of the Earth. and ktelped

I esteem myself very happy, Madam, answer'd the Embassador, in having any Likeness to your August Family; 'tis true, continued he, Prince Noradin has often flatter'd me with this glorious Resemblance of the Prince of Ormus, and this perhaps is the very Cause that has produced that Friendship which is between us; but from whatever Motive it proceeds, added he, I can affure you, Madam, that I am devoted to him for the Rest of my Life.

I believe it, (reply'd the Princes, vet more ftrongly convinced of what she thought,) wherefore I will venture to beg you, as being his fincere and true Friend, to give him this Ring in my This faid, she pull'd a rich Diamond off her Finger, and took him by the right Hand, to put it on herself; but scarcely had she set Eyes upon this Hand, but perceiving a Mark which she had made thereon at his Birth, by the Confent of the Queen his Mother, with the Juice of an Herb very common in that Country, the gave a joyful Cry, which furpriz'd both the Princes and her Daughter; and stretching out her Arms to Tor, How cruel are you, faid she, imbracing him, and shedding some Tears, to conceal yourself from a Princess, whom you ought to regard as your Mother! Diffemble no longer, Prince, continued the, neither deprive me any more of the Pleature of hearing you own that you are the Prince of Ormus. Tor, finding by this Action of Axara, that fomething had contributed to his Discovery, was fallen at her Feet, and receiv'd her Careffes in this Posture, kissing her Hands at the same Time with great Tenderness. Yes, Madam, faid he to her, at last you do fee the Prince of Ormus, who is full of Zeal and Respect for you, L 2

and begs you to pardon a Mystery, which Reasons of State render'd necessary, and which ought to have prevented Prince Noradin's betraying me.

NORADIN being as much furpriz'd as Tor, was going to justify himself; when the Princess his Mother anticipating him; Do not accuse my Son of such an Indiscretion, my Lord, said she, he has kept your Secret inviolably. Then showing him the Mark upon his Hand, This, added she, is what confirm'd me in the Thought I had on first seeing you, that you was the Prince of Ormus; however, I won't push my Curiosity any farther, but will take Example by my Son's Silence: And being sufficiently satisfy'd with having imbraced you, will conceal in my Breast whatever you desire not to have disclos'd.

AFTER this Affurance, Noradin and Milla advancing to take Part in Anara's Joy, Tor faluted that Princess with that Liberty to which he was intitled by the Nearness of Blood. Scarce could she recover from her Astonishment; and there then pass'd several things in her Heart, which would have very much satisfy'd the amorous Prince, had he but been able to have discover'd them. But she knew so well how to constrain herself, that she only show'd him that Tenderness and Esteem, which she could not refuse to the Tyes of Blood, and his own peculiar Merit.

BUT her Mother Axara, who esteem'd the Alliance of Prince Tor as a Glory to her Family, and who had not been less discerning than her Court, assured this dear Nephew, in general Terms, but such as were significant enough for him to apprehend her Meaning, that there was nothing which she would not do to testify her Affection to him; and that if it lay in her power to unite him to her Family

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Family by stronger Tyes than those of Blood, she would compleat his Happiness. The Prince sell at her Feet a second time, to thank her for this Promise, which seem'd the most favourable imaginable to the darling Secret of his Heart: after which, rising upagain, and addressing himself to Milla; You hear, charming Princess, said he, the Consent your Illustrious Mother gives to the Sentiments wherewith you have inspired me; they are too pure and too noble to be buried in Silence; vouchfafe to grant them also your Approbation, and render me thereby the happiest of Men, since you have already made me the most amorous.

MY Lord, answer'd this Princess, with an Air wherein Pride and Modesty strove for the Mastery, I am intirely ignorant of my Mother's Intentions, to which I shall always submit; but I think my Heart ought not to be the Prize of a first Declaration.

THESE few Words made the Prince feel the whole Weight of his Chain; wherefore, I understand you, Madam, said he, looking on her with Eyes wherein Love and Sorrow were painted to the Life; the Prince of Ormus has flatter'd himself too much upon the Prerogatives of his Birth; but Time and Constancy perhaps will acquire him, what his Rank cannot make him deferve: and that Instant rejoining Axara, who was talking with her Son, to give him more Liberty, he begg'd her to continue her Goodness to him, and took his Leave of her. Hereupon this Princess, discovering by his Looks that he was diffatisfy'd in his Mind, and mistrusting that her Daughter's Disdain might be the Cause, reiterated her Promises to him, and after imbracing him tenderly, let him depart, in Company with her Son, to whom he related after what

what Manner his Sifter had receiv'd the Marks of his Love, with the little Hopes he had of ever having his Passion favourably return'd. In faying this, he shew'd so much Despair, that Noradin being fentibly affected with the Condition wherein he faw him, promis'd to conquer this haughty Maid, fince he could affure him that her Heart was not prepoffes'd in Favour of any one; and befides, that she must be oblig'd to submit to whatever Lawsher Family wou'd be pleas'd to impose on her. The Prince of Ormus, not being willing to be oblig'd to any one but Milla herfelf for her Hand and Heart, begg'd him not to make use of any fuch Authority, but only to manage Matters to as he might not be hated. Hereupon, Noradin promis'd him whatever he required, being fully refolv'd to hazard all to make him happy, and left him a little more compos'd than when he brought him.

IN the mean while, the Prince's Love did not prevent his thinking of the principal End of his Embaffy; wherefore he impatiently expected the Hour of his Rendez-vous with Albuquerque: Which no fooner came, but he went to the Place appointed, where the Portugueze General met him in a few Moments, and they conferr'd with a great deal of Openness about an Alliance between the Kings of Persia and Portugal. Hereupon Tor declar'd to Albuquerque, that he must not expect that the Sophy would permit his People to build any Citadel or Fort in his Dominions; but that he might be affured, that all Portugueze Merchants should have a distinguish'd Protection both by Sea and Land, and that Orders should be issued to all Governors of Towns and Provinces, to treat them as a Nation belov'd and favour'd by the Persian Monarch. He added, that in Return for these Ad-TROWN. · vantages,

THESE Proposals feem'd too advantageous to Albuquerque for him to refuse them, wherefore he immediately granted the Prince all he required; and they drew up the rough Draught of an Alliance between them conformable thereto, which they transmitted to their Kings, that they might fend them sufficient Powers to swear it in their Names, and put it in Execution. Atar, as fubtle as he was, discover'd nothing of this Negotiation; and it was kept fo fecret, that nobody had any Information thereof, till in the End the Treaty was made publick. When the Prince was return'd to his Palace, Abalumbeycham presented to him a Courier from the Sopby, with Letters of that Monarch's, pressing him to hasten his Departure from Ormus. This made him resolve to demand next Day a fecret Audience of Zaifadin, by the means of Noradin, which that King at first scrupled, fearing to do any thing without Atar. However, Noradin encourag'd him, and told him so often that he would have Reason to be satisfy'd with this Interview, that he confented, and appointed that fame Night when all the Court should be retired. This was faithfully executed accordingly, for Noradin conducting Tor thro' the Palace Gardens, carry'd him up the Back Stairs, and introduced him into the King's Closet, where they found him alone, and feated on a rich Sofa.

BEING enter'd, the Prince of Ormus advanced, and falling on his Knees; My Lord, faid he, know Prince Tor in the Person of the Persian Embaffador, and do not difdain to shew some Friendship for a Brother, who has never ceas'd being devoted to your Majesty with the strongest Sentiments of Tenderness, and the most profound Respect. Hereupon Zaifadin having had Time to recover himself from the Surprize into which the Prince's Action had thrown him, rais'd him up hastily, and imbracing him with Transport; My Heart, reply'd he, by a fecret Impulse, had already made me fensible that you ought to be infinitely dear to me, and I felt too much Emotion at the first Sight of you, to question the Truth of your Words one Moment: but as it is likewife eafy to convince my Eyes, fuffer me to give myfelf that Satisfaction, by feeing a Mark which the Queen my Mother affured me you had on your Hand, and whereby I might eafily know you again after fuch a long Absence. Tor having immediately shown him what he desir'd to see, Zaifadin redoubled his Careffes, and earnestly inquir'd what Reasons had oblig'd him to keep himself conceal'd fo long. The Prince of Ormus having had an express Order from the Sophy not to declare to him the real Motive of his Embassy, answer'd Zaifadin, that being infinitely defirous of having an Inlight himself into the State of Affairs in the Kingdom of Ormus, he had taken hold of the Pretence of the Tribute due to Persia, to come himfelf in Person to get Information of all he desired to know; and as the Quality of an Embaffador gave him more Liberty to discover what pass'd in the Ministry, than that of Prince of the Blood, he had chosen that Title, that he might be the better appriz'd of all things; He added, that he ask'd

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as a Favour that he would pardon the Silence he had observ'd to him in that respect, and the Secret Noradin had made of it to him, because he had expressly requir'd it of him.

THE King of Ormus reply'd, That in Confideration of the Pleasure he injoy'd in seeing him, he with Joy forgave them both a Mystery which his fraternal Love alone could make him take as an Offence. After which, Tor having turn'd the Discourse upon general Affairs; You may well judge, my Lord, faid he, that I would never have undertaken to have come and demanded the Tribute of your Majesty in the Sophy's Name, if it had not been a Pretence for my appearing here without being known; but twas necessary to have some Motive for my Embaffy, and that being the most plausible, I made Use thereof. You ought the more to be convinc'd of this Truth, by the little Earnestness I have shewn upon the Article of Tribute, which I am going to depart without exacting. 'Twas then your Glory alone, and the Interest of your State which brought me hither; and I cannot dispense with myself from telling you that the Condition of your Empire affects me very fenfibly. I even think myfelf obliged to represent to you the flourishing State wherein it was under the Kings our Predecessors, that I may the better shew you the Difference between it, and that wherein it is at present.

BUT, interrupted Zaifadin' mildly, whence can this proceed? I do no Hurt to any one, neither do I exact any thing of my Subjects but my natural Rights, which turn again to their Advantage by my Expences amongst them. Is that sufficient, reply'd the Prince of Ormus, to reign like a great Monarch, and render your Subjects happy?

TO apply himself to, and examine the Particulars of State-Affairs, upon the Report of faithful and diligent Ministers; to be incessantly careful to protect all Arts and Sciences, as well as Commerce by Sea and Land; to inform himself if his Towns are well fortify'd, if every one does his Duty, if Justice is administer'd to his Subjects and Strangers; to punish severely all Frauds and Exactions, and neither spare Silver nor Gold to establish all Things in good Order; these, my Lord, are the Employments of a Prince who would be belov'd by his Subjects, dreaded by his Enemies, and respected by his Allies. If your Majesty would assume into your own Hands, the Reins of your Empire, and take Cognizance of all that passes in your Dominions; if you would imploy your Treasures in levying Troops, which should be exercis'd by experienced Officers and distributed amongst your Towns; if you would review them at certain Times, make them incamp, and inspire them with that Emulation, which is so proper to rekindle Courage and Valour, in Men born to Virtue; the Nobility and People feeing you busied in such commendable Employments, would strive who should be first to follow your Example; and far from feeing your Cities conquer'd, pillag'd, and burnt by a handful of Warriours,

riours, come from the utmost Parts of the Earth, thro' a thousand Dangers; you would have found them submissive, courting your Alliance with Respect, and willing to comply with whatever Laws you would have prescrib'd them; whereas, on the contrary, you are at present forced to accept whatever Terms they dare offer you.

WHEN People fee a Monarch, who has an absolute Power over his Subjects and the Laws, make no Use of this supreme Authority, but to display his Virtues with the more Lustre; when they find that he is mild, just, merciful, vigilant, affected with the Welfare of his Subjects, and that altho' he can with one Word, lay whole Cities and Provinces waste, he masters his Passions, his Defires are equitable, and all his Commands weigh'd by Justice; he is lov'd, rever'd, cherish'd. and almost ador'd by them: they consider him as a beneficent Deity, who loads them with Happiness. A Monarch so form'd, never stirs abroad but he fees Love, Joy, and Gratitude painted on the Faces of his Subjects, who crowd in Throngs to meet him, and fing his Praises. 'Tis for such Princes they go to the Churches, and load the Altars with Prayers and Offerings; 'tis for them that they watch perpetually, and are always ready to undergo a thousand Deaths, rather than suffer any Attempt to be made upon their Lives, or any Incroachment upon their Authority; fo much are they perfuaded that their Happiness, their Welfare, and Safety are united to that of their Sovereign.

WHEN an Empire is founded upon fuch Principles, it is not to be shaken; the Love of the Subjects, is an impregnable Bulwark; and what nobler Art can there be for a King, than to learn to fosten

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fosten the Force of the supreme Authority by his Goodness, his Clemency, and his Affection for his People? 'Twas with such Virtues, that the Monarchs who practis'd them, acquir'd the glorious Surnames of Great and Magnanimous, Titles which always lead the Way to Immortality; and 'twas thus, my Lord, that the Kingdom of Ormus was govern'd by our August Ancestors.

FORGIVE me, continued he, if I suffer my felf to be carry'd away by the Zeal which animates me, and allow me after having given you a Description of what Kings ought to do, and what this Empire was, to give you a Sketch of what it is at present. Your People are grown brutish, your Soldiers without Courage, your Nobility effeminate, your Towns without Defence, and your Treasures profusely squander'd. and destin'd for a thousand useless Expences. Your Trade is brought to nothing, the Arts and Sciences are neglected throughout your Kingdom, and the Laws perverted; whilft Luxury, Debauchery, and Effeminacy are the only Deities ador'd by your People. Ah! my Lord, reflect that it is time for you to follow the Steps of the great Monarchs from whom you are descended; consider that you have only the Title of a King, and that you are furrounded by Men who are not so jealous of your Glory, and the Welfare of the State, as they are careful of their own private Interests; and making a Truce with Pleasure, which your unexperienced Youth may as yet make it excufable in you to have purfued, govern by your felf, and choose you a Council, compos'd of wife, able and difinterested Men; re-establish Commerce, therein consists the Riches of a Kingdom; train up fresh Soldiers to be the Support thereof, and cause the Arts and Scien-

the COURT of PERSIA. 157 ces to flourish therein, which are the inexhaustible Fountains of all Virtues.

HERE the Prince of Ormus left off speaking; and the King, who had liften'd to him with a furprizing Attention, after having imbraced him; I cannot return you too many Thanks, faid he, for the noble Instructions you have just given me, and I receive them with Joy: My Youth, the Pleasures wherein they have always bred me up, and indulg'd me, with the little Sincerity of the Courtiers, are the Reason of my having never given any Attention to Things so essential; no body has ever yet had Friendship enough for me to instruct me after this manner; 'twas necessary for me to have a virtuous Brother to make me reflect upon myself; and I protest to you, that for the future I will fquare my Conduct by the Rules you have now prescribed me: Happy should I be, if to keep me in this Refolution, and to inlighten me with your Understanding, I could retain you with me; but alas, the King of Persia esteems you a much more confiderable Tribute than all he could demand; and knowing how dear you are to this State, and how useful you would be here, he could not require one that would be of greater Value.

TOR answer'd this obliging Discourse with great Tenderness, and affur'd him that he would neglect no Opportunity, altho' he should be absent, of testifying his Zeal and Affection to him. This Conversation lasted so long, that Prince Noradin was obliged to remind them that Day was going to break, and it was Time to part; which they did, after a Thousand Protestations of a tender Friendship, and being charm'd one with the other. Noradin having reconducted the Prince to his Palace, he went to rest for some Hours; af-

ter which he got all Things in Readiness to depart. as foon as he had his Audience of Leave. Accordingly he caus'd it to be demanded next Day, and having obtain'd it, and discharg'd all the Duties incumbent on the Character he had affumed, he went to the Princels Axara his Aunt, where Noradin took Care that he should only find the beauteous Milla. Axara receiv'd him with great Tenderness, and express'd a sensible Concern on hearing he was about to depart; and as her Son had inform'd her of Part of Tor's fecret Sentiments for her Daughter, and fhe ardently wish'd to see the Accomplishment of that Match, she affur'd him in particular of her Confent, and that she should impatiently wait the Moment when he would be in a Condition to declare himself openly.

THE Prince return'd her Thanks in Terms fo lively, and so full of Gratitude, that she could not doubt of the Violence of his Passion; wherefore ordering the young Princess to draw near; Daughter, said she, look on the Prince of Ormus for the future, as a Man who is one Day to be united to you by an indissoluble Tye.

THE Tyes which bind me to him already, Madam, answer'd she, are in themselves strong enough, to make me regard him with a particular Esteem, and I will never sail in what I owe him upon that Account. She spoke these Words with an Air so compos'd, and so full of Coldness, that it chill'd the Prince's Blood; however, looking on her with Eyes overslowing with Love, I will not be oblig'd, said he, to Nearness of Blood; and I will neither spare Pains nor Services to inspire you with more tender Sentiments. After which, without urging any farther a Conversation which seem'd to constrain her, he took his Leave of her and Axa-

ra, affuring her that she should often hear from him; then retiring with Noradin, he concerted with him proper Measures, to be exactly inform'd what Progress his Assiduity would make, in his Favour, on Milla's Heart.

THIS done, after imbracing a Thousand Times, they bid each other farewell, with the pleasing Hope of not being long before they should again meet; and that very fame Day the Prince of Ormus fet out for Persia, to rejoin Ismael at Tauris. He found him very much taken up with the News he had received from Turky, that some hypocritical Monks, who call'd themselves Sophians, and had liv'd feveral Years in Caves on the Frontiers, had arm'd all those Countries, and made dreadful Devastation in the Grand Signior's Territories; and as he was apprehensive that Bajazet would believe he had fomented these Insurrections. he had just fent him an Embassador to assure him that he had no Hand therein. However, Ismael receiv'd For with inexpressible Transports of Joy, and return'd him a Thousand Thanks for the Treaty he had made with the Portugueze, after which he inform'd him of all that had pass'd in Persia since his Departure.

THE Prince of Ormus likewise gave him an exact Account of his Conduct at Zaifadin's Court, and of the State of the Kingdom; but he conceal'd from him that of his Heart, not being willing to talk to him of a Passion which he still esteem'd a Weakness; and altho' Ismael perceiv'd that he was not of such a chearful Temper as usual, he only attributed this Change to his Concern for the bad Government of the Kingdom of Ormus.

IN the mean while the Portugueze, who continued there, and were imploy'd in their Fort, began to grow weary at the Tediousness of this Work; all the Nobility and young Men murmur'd at this fervile and daily Slavery, declaring aloud that the King of Portugal's Intention was only to prevent the Egyptians and Arabians cruizing and trafficking in these Seas, and not to imploy his Warriours in building, and carrying Earth upon their Backs; that it was eafy to judge that the Moment the Fleet should fet Sail, they who remain'd behind in Garrison, would become a Prey to the Arabians and Persians, and that their Care and Labours would be ferviceable only to the Barbarians.

THE Soldiers and Sailors spoke the same Language, infomuch that their Murmurs came even to the Ears of the principal Officers; who, far from restraining their Insolence, somented it the more, and join'd the Soldiers in their Complaints. This came to that height, that they drew up a Petition, fign'd by a great Number, wherein the Soldiers and Sailors demanded to fet Sail from Ormes; alledging that it was losing Time, and exafperating the neighbouring Nations, especially the Sophy of Persia, who would not fail of being inform'd by his Embassadors, what an Outrage they had offer'd to the King of Ormus, his old Tributary, and would undoubtedly fend a powerful Army, which they would not be able to refift. They added, that it would be much more glorious for Albuquerque to go to India to the Affistance of the Captain-General Almeida, or to chace the Arabians and Egyptians, who infested those Seas, than to destroy his Army by Fatigues that were proper only for Labourers and Masons; and that by complying

the COURT of PERSIA. 161 plying with this just Demand, he would behave himself like a great Captain, and obey the King's Commands.

THE Officers who presented this Petition to Albuquerque, found him at the Works belonging to the Fort; and as he was not naturally complaifant to the Soldiers, but too much accustom'd to command, to obey those who ow'd him Respect and Submission, he read the Paper without seeming in the least disturb'd; and casting a scornful Look upon those who had given it him, caus'd it to be inchas'd by a Mason in the Wall which he was building. This Outrage fo much exasperated the Subalterns, Soldiers, and Sailors, that they broke out into fresh Murmurs and Complaints, and absented themselves from their Duty; most of them affecting a Slothfulness and Negligence in the most indispensible Services, which tended to the Ruin of them all. Things were even come to that pass, that the greatest Part of the Navy look'd upon the General but with Eyes of Hatred and Anger, and never spoke of him but with bitter Execrations.

THE Eunuch Atar, who had always an attentive Eye upon the Works of the Portugueze, was foon inform'd of the Diffension that reign'd amongst them; these incensed Gentry observing neither Bounds nor Silence. Being overjoy'd at such a fine Opportunity to shake off the Yoke of these Strangers, he fomented this Disorder underhand, by causing Money to be distributed amongst the most Seditious, by Men suborn'd for that Purpose. As he had been touch'd to the quick, with the Reproaches Zaisadin had made him after the Prince's Departure, for having delivered up him and his Kingdom to such an inconsiderable Number of E-

nemies, when he found all Things ripe for a Revolt; he form'd a Defign to extirpate them every Man in one Night. To this End, he took his Measures secretly, bringing in Troops in Disguise Night and Day, providing Arms and Ammunition, and neglecting nothing that could contribute to the Success of his Enterprize.

BUT as there are always Traytors every where, Albuquer que was inform'd of Atar's Plot by a Mabometan, nam'd Abraham, his mortal Enemy; whereat he was infinitely furprized. But as great Men quickly come to a Refolution in any Exigency, he foon put himself in a Condition to make the Barbarian repent his Treachery: To this End, he refolv'd to take Order about the Mutiny in the Fleet, judging well that any Misunderstanding alone might cause their Destruction. Wherefore he fent for all his Officers, and acquainted them to what Danger they had exposed themselves by their own Faults; the perfidious Atar, taking Advantage of their Variance, being upon the Point of maffacring them all. Then having represented to them the fatal Effects of Discord, the Obligation of their Oaths, with the express Orders of King Emanuel; adding that they had by their Disobedience fully'd the Glory they had gain'd by a miraculous Victory, the Fame whereof was already diffus'd throughout the Universe; he exhorted them to repair the Injury they had done to their Reputations, by an intire Submission to his Commands. All the Officers who had been concern'd in this Sedition, feem'd confounded at his Reproaches, and feeing the Danger they had been in, excused themselves in the best manner they could, promising to serve him for the future with Obedience and Fidelity. Albuquerque being affur'd of them by these repeated Promises, dispatch'd Orders. nemmes,

ders to all the Porugueze who were dispers'd about the Town, as well as those in the Fort, to repair each of them on board his own Vessel, and to ship again all the Merchandize and Effects in general, which they had carried ashore.

ALL these Dispositions and Changes, giving the Eunuch to understand that his Design was discover'd, he judg'd it was Time to attack the Portugueze. Wherefore as there was one Veffel, which the General had posted very far up in the Harbour, Atar began by fetting thaton Fire, and at the same Instant discharg'd such a Number of Arrows and Darts upon the Fleet, that several were kill'd or wounded. Hereupon Albuquerque, without deigning to complain to the King of this Treachery, caus'd his Ships to advance within half Cannon-Shot of the City, and batter'd it from thence for Eight Days, with all his Artillery. However the Damage done by the Bullets to the Walls and the Town, not deciding the Fate of the War, the General chang'd his Attack, and form'd a Siege; confidering that the City being upon an Island, the Inhabitants could not subsist but upon what was brought them from the main Land; its Situation only, with the Goodness of its Port, having render'd it famous, and frequented by all the Nations in the East. Wherefore as its Ground was all taken up in Gardens and Pleasure-houses, and they had no Water but in Cifterns, which the Rain fill'd but very feldom, and it was Four Miles distant from Turumbat, where indeed there were some very indifferent Wells; he posted several Barks provided with good Officers round the Mand, to prevent the carrying of any Relief into the Town.

SOME Veffels laden with Provisions having ventured to attempt the Passage, were taken by the Portugueze, and Part of the Pilots and Sailors condemn'd to the Oar, the Rest being set ashore after having their Nose and Ears cut off. This done, George Castro, a brave Portugueze Cavalier, was commanded by the General to affault the City of Turumbat, at the Head of a Hundred Men. As he happen'd to arrive at the Harbour during the Night, and found the Centinels who guarded it afleep, he kill'd them; and furprizing the Reft of the Soldiers either fleeping or dispersed, he serv'd them in the fame manner.

THE Garrison confifting of Two Hundred Men, and Twenty Five Horse, indeavouring to get together, was attack'd on every Side by Castro, and all put to the Sword; this done, their Bodies were thrown into the Wells, to fill them up, and corrupt the Water, that it might deprive the Inhabitants of Ormus of all manner of Hope: After which, Castro left a Garrison in the Place under the Command of Laurence Silvere, a brave and experienced Captain. However Atar having found a Way to fend Orders to the Troops upon the Continent to attack the Garrison at Turumbat, Albuquerque, who was informed of it, went to their Affistance with a Hundredand Fifty Men: The Encounter was very sharp, but the General being overpower'd with Numbers, was forced to retreat, which he did in good Order.

THE Portagueze came off but ill there; even Albaquerque himself receiv'd several Wounds thro his Armour, which were given him by a brave Man, whose Life and Honour he had fav'd, by delivering him out of Prison, where he had been kept by Atar,

HOWEVER, as the Advantage the People of Ormus gain'd over the Portugueze in this Action, could not procure the City any Provisions, every Thing was wanting there; and especially Water, the Scarcity whereof the Inhabitants could not support, Nature being an Enemy to fuch Necessities. They flock'd in Crowds every Moment to the Palace, crying aloud for Sustenance for themselves, their Wives, and their Children. Hereupon Zaifadin fent his Emissaries amongst them, to give them Hopes of speedy and powerful Affistance, which he expected from divers Places. But their Wants pressed so hard upon them, that they began their Complaints afresh every Day; and at last growing desperate, declar'd they would deliver up the City to the Portugueze, who not being ignorant of the Misery of the Citizens, were assured of the Victory.

BUT just when every thing promis'd Albuquerque undoubted Success, Part of the Officers of the Navy abandon'd that great Man, and through a secret Conspiracy, fet sail for the Indies. Nevertheless the General, tho' weaken'd by this Defertion, went and fack'd the Isle of Quinoma, where he found Two Princes of the Blood of the House of Lara, who were coming to the Relief of Ormus, with Five Hundred Archers, whom he defeated; the Two Princes being kill'd, and their Bodies carried and exposed in Sight of the City of Ormus. After this Expedition, having receiv'd Advice that the King of Lara had arm'd Seventy Vessels well M 3 prolead

NEXT Morning after Albuquerque's Departure, the King of Lara's Fleet arriv'd in the Harbour of Ormus, and restor'd that City to Joy and Plenty. Nothing then was to be feen but Diverfions and Entertainments, which Zaifadin gave to his Court and People; whereupon Atar fent Word to the Sophy that he had been fo fortunate as to shake off the Yoke of the Portugueze. The Perfian Monarch was at that Time taken up with Complaints fent to him by Bajazet, of the Out rages committed by the Sopbians in his Dominions; upon which, Ismael, who had no Hand therein, not fo much as knowing what fort of Sopbians thefe were, was defirous of being inform'd by whose Authority, and by what Means these People were gather'd together, with the Name of their Leader, and the Number of their Troops,

THEY told him, that in Tekel a Province of great Phrygia, towards the Frontiers of Armenia, two Hypocrites, whereof one was nam'd Chafan Chetif, and the other Schach Culy, with but one Servant, had chosen for their Abode a Cave in the Mountains of Kisculcaia, where they seem'd to lead

lead a very auftere and holy Life; that feveral false Miracles having been reported of them amongst the People, the Rocks of Kisculcaia had been more frequented than the largest Cities, the People of Anatolia and Armenia flocking in Crowds to hear them preach the Alcoran, according to Sacheidar's reform'd System; that the Fame of their Holiness and Eloquence, being diffus'd all over the Frontiers of Persia, and the Grand Signior's Dominions, Bajazet being preposses'd in their Fawour, had fent them every Year Ten Thousand Aspres, imagining he did a Thing very agreeable to God, and hoping by their Prayers to render him more propitious to him; that they had made fuch a furprizing Progress, that the credulous People, both Turks and Persians, had embrac'd their Opinion; and that when these Hypocrites found they had acquired fuch a Number of Followers, they oblig'd them to put on the Turban with the red Tuft, from whence the Turks had nick-nam'd the Sopbians Casselbas; that after this, these Miscreants had order'd them to arm themselves, and join them for an Expedition which they design'd to undertake for the Interest of their Religion, and the Glory of the Prophet Mahomet; that accordingly they appointed them to repair in the Spring to the Foot of those Mountains, which was the Place of Rendezvous, and their Followers being come, Schach Culy remonstrated to them that Bajazet Emperor of the Turks, was overcharged with Years, and his Sons, contrary to the Law of brotherly Love, made War upon each other; that his Son Selim had already had the Audaciousness to take up Arms against his Father; and that altho he had been defeated, he was again preparing to raise a second Army, to put the Empire into Confusion; that during these intestine Wars, the Christians gain'd several Advantages at the Ex-M 4 pence (FORL)

pence of the Ottomans; and that therefore the Heal vens being incens'd at fuch an evil Government, had commanded him to affemble them, and make use of their Courage, to establish a new Empire upon Earth, and introduce a more happy Reign. under which the Purity of his Religion should be preach'd, and extended to both Ends of the Earth. He added, that he had receiv'd from Heaven a Sword of a Divine Make, which was to render him victorious every where, and that they who would pass the Rest of their Days happily, need only follow him, because he would load them with Honours and Riches; that at these Words all of them had cry'd out unanimoufly, Long live the Man of God Schach Culy, and let his Enemies perish! That he afterwards having taken an Account of this numerous Body of Men, had created Officers, and form'd feveral Corps, which he had disciplin'd after his Manner; that a Baffa, nam'd Ustuziogly, who had been depriv'd of his Employment by Caragossa, the Beglerbeg of Anatolia, for his Misdemeanors, had join'd Culy, with Intent to be reveng'd of this Beglerbeg; that he had been receiv'd with Distinction by this Hypocrite, who had given him one of the principal Posts in his Army; that his Forces increasing every Day, and Culy finding himself in a Condition to perform some notable Action, had march'd his Troops to the City of Atalia or Cutaia, which he had furprized, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword; that having taken the Cady or Judge of the City, they had quarter'd him, and hung his Limbs upon the Towers of the Mosques; and that the Beglerbeg himself had narrowly escap'd their Fury; that after this Conquest they had written to all Parts to invite the Caffelbas to come and partake of their Glory and Riches, and to affift them in the Pursuit of their Good Fortune; and that upon this News, People flock'd to them

from a Thousand different Places, and reinforc'd their Army; that these were not only real Sophians, but all forts of Fellows, who came with a Design to make their own Advantage of the present Troubles, and put on the Casselbas, without any Knowledge of that Opinion, to be admitted into their Troops; and that this was the Rise of these Sophians, who aspir'd to Universal Monarchy.

A T this Relation, the King of Persia took a Resolution to extirpate this seditious Rabble, and fent Word to Bajazet, that not having the least Hand in this Insurrection, he would if he pleas'd enter his Territories, and join with him to crush them. Bajazet was far from accepting such an Offer; he had too great a Mistrust of the Persians; but he order'd the Beglerbeg Caragossa to assemble all the Troops of Anatolia, and massacre these Miscreants to a Man: Whereupon the Beglerbeg put himself in a Posture to obey him, and incamp'd just by the Army of the Casselbas.

CARAGOSSA was the handsomest and finest shap'd Man in the Empire; he had been Page to the Grand Signior, and bred up in the Seraglio, but without any Experience, having obtain'd the Government of Anatolia only by Favour. As he was yet young, and not guided by Prudence, he imagin'd that an Army of raw Men, pick'd up from all Parts, could never relift regular Forces. Being prepoffes'd with this Opinion, he attack'd the Camp of the Casselbas with his best Troops; but he was repuls'd thrice, and his Men broken. The Bassa Ustuziogly, seeing the Disorder of the Turks. fally'd out of the Camp with Part of the Army, and affaulted them fo vigoroufly, and pur them into fuch Confusion, that no longer hearing the Commands of their Officers, they were feiz'd with Fear,

THERE were none made Captives, all who had the Misfortune to fall into their cruel Hands, were put to Death; the Beglerbeg alone was taken, being wounded, by the Baffa his Enemy; who having conducted him to Schach Culy, they stript him naked, and mounting him upon an old Camel, led him a long time in that Condition thro' their Camp; after which these inhuman Wretches impaled him in Sight of Atalia, the Place of his Residence.

THE Turkish Camp was pillag'd, as well as all the Country; and the Casselbas, being pussed up with their Victory, advanced yet farther into Anatolia, carrying Fire and Sword wherever they came. The Sangiacks, or petty Governours could not resist them, and their Forces increasing every Day, they met with no Obstacle to their Cruelties, so that they laid the whole Country waste.

WHEN the Sultan Corebut, one of Bajazet's Sons, who was then in Amasia, had sent an Account to the Emperor of this Disorder, he slew into such a violent Passion against the Bassas, especially against Haly, and Achmet Herzecogly, that his first Design was to have them strangled; but changing his Resolution on a sudden, and addressing himself to Haly with a terrible Look; Go, said he to him, take as many Troops as are necessary to exterminate these Barbarians, and behave thy self so well that not one belest; otherwise I promise thee, that at thy Return, I will have thee slay'd alive. Such is the Style of the Turkish Emperors to their Bassas.

HALY

vice; in Spite of which, Haly business with a De-

HALY dispos'd himself to obey, and fent over some fine Troops from Europe; amongst which were four thousand Fanizaries, wherewith he join'd the other Afian Forces, and form'd a confiderable Army. The Sultan Achmet, Bajazet's darling Son, brought him also a powerful Rein forcement both of Foot and Horse; and in this Posture, he march'd after the Casselbas, who had enter'd Caramania, where they had routed the Army of the Beglerbeg of that Province, bringing all under Subjection to their victorious Arms. They were then in the Plain of Zibueb-Oua, otherwife call'd the Camp of the Virgins, being about fixty five Miles distant from Sebaste. Haly being inform'd hereof, haften'd his March, for Fear they should make themselves Masters of that strong City, and arriv'd at last in Sight of their Camp. ginn a learned Look, told him, ahat his

THE Casselbas were amazed to see the Turks so near them, but nevertheless they were not difmay'd at them; on the contrary incouraging each other, they seem'd to depend upon a certain Victory. However that they might not be surprized, they fortify'd their Camp, and placed before their Intrenchments, their Waggons fasten'd together with strong Iron Chains. Between the Intrenchments and the Waggons, they again placed their Camels, and all their Beasts of Burthen; then they secured in the middle of their Camp, all the Riches they had plunder'd in the sine Provinces, which they had ravaged, and in this Posture expected the Turks without fearing them.

of the Horses were not in a Condition for Ser-

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vice; in Spite of which, Haly burning with a Defire of ingaging them, would attack the Enemy directly. Hereupon Caramusa, the Lieutenant General of the Army, a Man of Courage and Experience, remonstrated to him that it would be better to wait the coming up of the Forces, which were to join them, and were not far off, that they might give time to the Troops, which were already arrived, to refresh themselves: He added, that since the Enemies were put to a stand, they could not escape them, that they were certain of the Victory, and that two Days Respite would be sufficient not to expose themselves to lose such a favourable Opportunity,

fixey five Miles diftant from S. Joffe. Holy by BUT Hale, whom the general Command of the Army had fill'd with Pride and Prefumption. and who had naturally a good Opinion of himself. giving him a fcornful Look, told him, that his Fear and Cowardice had fuggefted that Advice. and that without having the Affurance to contradict him, he ought only to think of behaving himfelf with Honour; which faid, he drew up his Troops in Order of Battle, and march'd on towards the Enemy. The Scours who advanced before the Army, having let fly their Arrows into the Camp of the Casselbas, one of them, by Chance, gave a mortal Wound to Chaffan, one of their Commanders, whereof he instantly expired. His Death caus'd fo great a Confusion amongst them, that Haly perceiv'd it, and forgetting his Rank, and the Necessity of his Presence in the Army, clapp'd Spurs to his Horse, without any Reflexion or Consideration, and rode full Gallop by himself to attack a Body of the Enemies Cavalry, which was without the Campana of March, without taking a Moment's Reft, that

HEREUPON this rash Man, was immediately furounded by the Caffelbas, who cut him in Preces before he could be relieved: thus by his Imprudence, or rather Folly, he deprived Bajazet's Army of the Opportunity of gaining an almost certain Victory, and revenging the Blood which these Casselbas had so cruelly shed in the Provinces they had ravag'd: This he might have done without any Rifque, if he would have follow'd the prudent Advice of his Lieutenant Caramufa.

THE Turks feeing their General fall, began to retire into their Camp, after which they disbanded. and quitted the Casselbas; who finding themselves at Liberty, decamp'd and directed their March towards Persia, massacring and plundering all the Places in their Passage; but the Punishment of fo many enormous Crimes, was referv'd for a Hero. who never show'd any Favour to such Reprobates.

THEY enter'd Perfia then, and advanced strait towards Tauris, flattering themselves with Hopes that the great Ismael would receive them with open Arms. Being arrived within a little Diftance of that City, they pitch'd their Camp in a convenient Place, where they fet up their Tents, and exposed to Sale all the Riches they had pillag'd. As their Camp was furrounded by several large Towns, the Report being spread that they dispos'd of their Goods at a very cheap Rate, it became a perfect Fair, whither all the Merchants of the Places adjacent, came to buy Bargains. Having by this Means amass'd immenfe Sums, they bent all their Thoughts upon sending a Deputation to defire the Sophy's Protection; thinking to obtain it the more easily, as t.ley

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they follow'd his Opinion exactly with Regard to the Law of Mahomet, and as Culy pretended to be one of his Father Sacheidar's Disciples; deligning afterwards to make another Incursion into Bajazet's Provinces, and commit yet greater Ravages.

BUT the Time approach'd, when they were to receive the Punishment their Barbarity had deferv'd; and as Religion ferv'd only for a Pretence for their Robberies, their infatiate Thirst after Riches, drew them on to the Precipice which Heaven keeps always ready for the Wicked. They were preparing to fend their Deputation to the Sopby, when one Morning a Caravan of Perfian Merchants appear'd in Sight of their Camp. Hereupon the Commanders fent a Troop of Horse to reconnoitre it; who bringing back Word, that it was a rich and numerous Caravan delign'd for Sebaste, these profligate Villains, without any farther Information, attack'd, kill'd and maffacred all the Merchants; after which they plunder'd, at leifure, the rich Merchandize, which was carry'd upon Camels. This done, being very well fatisfy'd with this barbarous Exploit, they dispatch'd their Deputies to Tauris. On their Arrival there, they were immediately admitted to an Audience of the Sopby, who ask'd them by what Authority they had rais'd a Body of Forces, made War upon, and put to death, the Bassas of his Father Bajazet: Ismael giving that Title to the Sultan out of Policy.

TO this they answer'd that it was purely upon his Account, to revenge him of the Turks, and chastise them for their Heresy; that as for the Rest, they look'd upon themselves as his Subjects, and his Slaves, and were resolv'd to live and die

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in his Service. But, reply'd Ismael, if you are my Subjects, and my Slaves, how durst you have the Barbarity to massacre my Merchants, and to rob and pillage my Caravan? At which Question they were so much confounded, that they could make no Answer in their Justification.

THEREUPON Ismael commanded thems all to be put in Irons, and abandon'd to the Rigour of the Laws; after which he order'd his Troops to march, and invest their Camp, and bring all these Miscreants before him, which was immediately executed. His Forces furrounded the Casselbas, and commanded them in the Sophy's Name, to lay down their Arms, wherewith being feiz'd with Terrour, they comply'd; then they made them march on to Tauris, where the Sopby condemn'd them all to Slavery, distributing them amongst the Lords of his Court and his principal Officers. As for their Commanders, they were all impal'd and difmember'd, except Schack Culy, whom the Turks nick-nam'd Scitan Culy, or Satan's Slave, who was burnt alive.

THUS were these hypocritical Robbers punish'd; and thus did a severe Justice put an Endito the Wars and Crimes of these Russians, who after having made the Ottoman Empire tremble, found themselves oblig'd to deliver up their Arms at the bare command of the Persian Monarch. So true it is, that base cowardly Wretches, whose Consciences are butthen'd with Murthers, and other Enormities, are only formidable to those who sear them, and tremble at the single Name of him whom Heaven has ordain'd to extirpate them,

Buck replyed I would it would

THIS done, Ismael disparch'd an Embassy, with all Expedition to Confiantinople, to give Bajazet an Account of the Catafrophe of the Caffelbas. But his Embassadors found that City, and the Ottoman Court, in a furprizing Confusion, caus'd by an Insurrection of the Janizaries. This formidable Body having Intelligence that Bajazet defign'd to bequeath his Empire to his eldest Son Achmet. whom he intirely loved, and whom they hated, for his having refuled to increase their Pay, when he was appointed his Father's Successor, had transferr'd all their Affection to Selim, that Emperor's youngest Son: And their Animosity against Achmet was come to that Height, that altho' Bujazet had afterwards offer'd them fifty Thousand Sultanins above their Pay, he could not prevail in the least upon them, not even so far as to suffer Achmet to incamp in the midst of them at the Army, as is customary amongst the Ottoman Princes.

THEY had been inform'd that Bajazet had affembled the principal Baffas of the Empire, and had held a great Council, whereat they were all present; that they had there promised to acknowledge Sultan Achmet after his Death, as his lawful Successor, and to spend their Lives and Fortunes to maintain him upon the Throne; that they had bound themselves to perform this by a solemn Oath, which Bajazet had caus'd to be drawn up in Writing, and fign'd by them all; after which, he had prefented them every one with Robes of Honour, inrich'd with pretious Stones.

THEY were likewise appriz'd that these same Bassas, in a Council held within the Seraglio, had refolv'd to fend for Achmet to Constantinople, and cause him to be acknowledg'd Emperor in his Father's

THEY plunder'd it of its Gold, Silver, rich Furniture, and in short, every thing that was rare in this rich and sumptuous House; thence they went to several other Bassas, whom they serv'd in the same Manner, sparing only the Palace of Achmet Herzecogly, of the illustrious House of Montevero in Sclavonia, whom they lov'd and respected. At Break of Day, they press'd in Throngs to the principal Gate of the Seragio, which, without any Respect for their Sovereign, they made a thousand Attempts to break open, commanding the Doorkeepers to give them Entrance, with horrible Outcries intermixt with Threats. The Bassas who had escaped to the Seraglio, and the principal Officers

of the Palace, who were therein, confulting with Bajazet what they should do, being feiz'd with Fear and Terror, were by no Means for giving them Admittance; but the Janizaries having redoubled their Cries and their Efforts, the Sultan being apprehensive lest their Fury should incite them to set Fire to the Seraglio, or make a Breach in the Walls. order'd the Gates to be open'd. This was no fooner done, but they rush'd all at once in Confufion into the Seraglio, and advanced as far as the inner Court where Bajazet was, continuing their Cries and their Fury. Hereupon this Emperor was the only one in whom these insolent Murineers did not strike a Terror; the usual Effect, which a legal Authority produces in those who are born to command. Wherefore advancing into a Balcony, without being furpriz'd; Whence proceeds, faid he, my dear Companions, this outrageous Passion? Why do you exasperate yourselves so violently against your Sovereign? What do you desire me to do? Whatever you request, I will grant you this Instant; tell me your Intentions. The Janizaries, without being moved with this Goodness, answer'd him infolently, We want to have a Prince at the Helm of this Empire, who may govern it with Justice, and defend it by Force of Arms. observe that the whole State is in Disorder, there is no End of the Oppression of the Subjects. that the Laws are trampled under Foot; that we are fallen into Contempt, that the Provinces are made a Prey to the Avarice of the Bassas and Sangiacks, who, to support their Luxury, seize and confume their Revenues without Fear of being punish'd; and that the Empire is universally running to Ruin, without any body's opposing it, or offering to apply any Remedy to these Evils: You are well enough disposed to do it, but the Gout, which deprives you of the Use of your Limbs, prevents

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prevents you; besides, the Bassas conceas our Misseries from you, and your Instructions make it impossible for those who could acquaint you with the Situation of the State to have any Access to you: Thus you neither hear the Complaints of the Publick, nor of private Persons. Long has your Son Achmet converted to his own Use all the Revenues of the Provinces of Anatolia; and for those of Europe, they are pillaged by your Bassas: This is the Reason that your Treasury is stript; hence proceeds the Poverty which increases every Day; and this is the Cause, why, after a mature and prudent Deliberation, we demand a Chief who is able to act by himself, and may preserve this Empire from total Ruin.

HEREUPON Bajazet ask'd them, what they imagin'd he ought to do? To which these audacious Rebels reply'd, We will have a Captain who can command us in our military Enterprizes, and has Strength enough to indure the Fatigues of the War: We remain in Idleness, and the Enemies of the Empire make their Advantage of it. The Emperor answer'd, that he was overjoy'd to see them inspired with this generous Ardour, and that he would willingly give them which of his Bassas they pleas'd for their General: But they cry'd out, that they would not march under the Command of his Bassas; well then, reply'd Bajazet, I will be carry'd in a Chariot, and I will lead you myself.

HOW can you do it, said these Mutineers, after having quitted all military Exercises for so many Years? Afflicted as you are with Sickness, scarcely will you be able to support the Fatigues of the War. To this the Sultan answer'd, that twas not Strength of Body, but Wit, Judgment

and Courage that was required in commanding Armies; whereof they had an Example in Bassara, the Hospodar of Walachia, who for seven Years had been carry'd in a Chariot in the midft of his Forces, and in that Condition had gain'd divers Battles, taken feveral Towns, and having only the Use of his Tongue, had nevertheless govern'd the Principality of Walachia with admirable Prudence and Wisdom, in spite of the Inconstancy of that People. He added, that for his Part, he could not comprehend whence it was that Men fo brave and fo magnanimous as they, who were the Support of the Ottoman Empire, and who, fince his illustrious Ancestors had form'd them into a Body, had gain'd fo many Victories, conquer'd fo many Kingdoms and fine Provinces, and made all the Nations upon Earth tremble, without having ever fail'd in their Duty to their Sovereigns, should now be disobedient, seditious, and rebellious against their lawful Emperor; that their Predeceffors had never been fo licentious as to proceed to a Revolt; but that when they had any Grievances. they preferr'd their Complaint with Respect at the Foot of the Throne, and that they had always had Justice done them. He concluded with faying, that they could never wash away the Stain they had done to their Honour, in coming in a tumultuous Manner into the Seraglio, and offering Violence to their Emperor even upon his Throne. This Reproach touch'd the Janizaries to the Quick; wherefore to justify themselves, at least in Words, they told him that their Defign was not to shake off his Authority, that they confels'd he was their Prince, and the Person whom they would obey; that they were desirous he alone should have the Administration and Government of the Empire; and that if any one were daring enough to dispute his Orders, they would be the first to chastise him severely; but

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but that they would have under him a Prince of the Ottoman Race, who should lead them to the Wars, steer the Helm of the Empire, and daily augment its Glory and Splendor.

HEREBY Bajazet judg'd that they were only refolv'd he should substitute one of his Sons during his Life, and that thereby he should, as it were, appoint him his Successor; being ignorant of the real Cause of this Sedition, which arose only from the fecret Councils held in the Seraglio, the Refult whereof had been divulg'd, by some Traytors, to these Mutineers. So true it is, that a great Monarch ought to do his utmost to know, not only what passes in his Palace, but throughout his Em-Wherefore he was willing to try whether he could not foften their fierce Spirits in favour of his Son Achmet; to which End, he told them, that fince they would have for their Leader a Prince of his Race, he thought they could not chuse better than his Son Achmet.

answer him, that the Sultan Achmet was not fit for them; that his Debauches had made him grow so fat, that he was not able to stir; that they wanted an active and vigilant Prince, who lov'd the glorious Art of War, and had Resolution and Courage to subdue his Enemies, and force the Bassas to return to their Duty. Upon this, the Sultan having ask'd them which of his Sons then they would have, they unanimously nam'd Selim; adding, that he alone was worthy of the Empire, and that to him only belong'd the Command of the Armies, and the supreme Authority.

THE Emperor continuing stedfast in his first Resolution, would not grant them this Demand, N 2 and and retir'd; but the Viziers, and Great Men about his Person, conjur'd him with uplifted Hands, to give Way to the Times, and do as the Janizaries! defired, to prevent a greater Misfortune. Thus Bajazet, that great and haughty Prince, who could raise Armies of five hundred thousand Men, was oblig'd by the Cowardice of his Baffas, to submit and comply with the Demands; of a Hand-full of Rebels; for there are never above ten thousand Fanizaries at Constantinople. altho' the whole Corps consists of forty thousand Men. Wherefore he came again into the Balcony; Well then, faid he, fince you will have no Regard to me, and it is impossible for me to fatisfy you otherwise, 'tis done; let my Son Selim be the Head and Commander of my Armys! offer

THEN the Janizaries required the Barat ore Patent to be drawn up, and delivered into their Hands; that is to fay, answered Bajazet, that as foon as I have given you the Patent you demand, I must divest my self of the Empire. No, said they, we will have you keep it, but Selim dansexercise no Authority over the Armies, if he is not possessed of the Patent which we desire: And constinuing resolute in this Demand, Bajazet was forced to order it to be given them.

BUT not content with all this, they again infifted upon his yielding up his Treasures to Selim, to dispose of at his Pleasure, either to pay the Troops, or for other publick Exigencies. Here upon the Sultan, justly incens'd at the Impudence of these Mutineers, looking on them with Indignation; I see plainly, said he, that I must surrender the Empire to Selim; for if I deliver him my Treasures, how shall I support the Majesty of the

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Throne, and my Dignity? Therefore I refuse your Demand, and will not disposses my self of them.

AT these Words, the Janizaries falling into as great a Fury as at first, lost all Respect to that great Prince; and answer'd him insolently, that his Treasures belong'd to them; that wherever the Armies were, they were carry'd also, being design'd only to pay them, and for Ammunition and Provisions; that therefore they were not his Right, and that they demanded only what was their own; swearing they would not leave the Seraglio, until he had satisfy'd them.

A Thing unheard of ! To see a great Emperor, who used at one Look to make all his Subjects tremble, exposed to the Insolence of a Heap of Rebels, and oblig'd to dispute with them the most facred Rights of the Crown, at a Time when Nothing was more easy for his Bassas, than to get out of the Seraglio, and draw together the Spabis, and other Troops, (which are always in Garrison in the Neighbourhood of Constantinople) to exterpate these Mutineers, and secure their Prince from the Infults of fuch Villains. But Fear had taken fuch strong Possession of their Souls, and deprived them so effectually of Judgment, that they would have facrificed both the Emperor and the Empire, to free themselves from the Uneasiness which their Fear and Cowardice gave them. Wherefore the unfortunate Bajazet, whom his Age and Infirmities render'd incapable of Action, finding no body about him strove to deliver him from this Oppresfion, address'd himself once more mildly to the Fanizaries, to make them defift from their unjust Pretensions. But these Barbarians, instead of being moved with his Patience and Goodness, carry'd their Infolence fo far as to threaten him, declaring N 4 that

that if he did not surrender his Treasures to them that Moment, he could not avoid three Things; the intire Loss of what he refused them, that of the Empire, or perhaps that of his Life. This last Brutality swell'd Bajazet's Despair to the Height, and redoubled the Terrour of the Bassas; insomuch that this great Prince was at last forced to grant them what they demanded, and to submit to an unnatural Son, who had before made an Attempt to dethrone him, by bringing the War even to the Gates of his Capital; a Son whom he had a thousand just Reasons to hate, and who had dared to inspire him with Fear even in his tender Insancy.

STRANGE and deplorable Situation for fo great and fo formidable an Emperor! to be oblig'd to quit the Empire and his Treasures, at the Age of Fourscore, and when he was loaden with Infirmities, to a Handful of Soldiers, all his Slaves, in Favour of his mortal Enemy, without any one's espousing his Quarrel, or undertaking his Defence after a Reign of thirty one Years. Undoubtedly the Cowardice of his Bassas, had infected him; a Man of great Courage would have made use of all the Power whereof he was Master, to have secured himself from this Outrage, and would sooner have expos'd himself to lose the Scepter, and the little Life he had left. What is very remarkable in this tragical Event, is, that these very same Janizaries had fought valiantly for Bajazet against Selim, when he would have dethroned him, and had gain'd him the Victory over this unnatural Son, who loft the Battle, and only fav'd himself by the Goodness of his Horse, which died at the End of his Journey, and was buried magnificently by Selim, who caused his Elogy to be ingraven upon a marble Monument. But this unworthy Son, find-

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ing that he could not deprive his Father of the Empire by Force of Arms, succeeded by his Intrigues, Sollicitations, and Promises, which he made to this insolent Corps, to whom he had given a Plan, containing Instructions how they should behave themselves in this Insurrection.

HAPPY are the Kings, who by the Mildness of their Reign, the Justice of their Laws, and their Tenderness to their Subjects, know how to make themselves belov'd during their Lives, and regretted after their Deaths. Happy are the Subjects, who containing themselves within the Bounds of an exact Obedience, fubmit joyfully to the supreme Authority; and who without being born Slaves to their Sovereigns, become fo thro' the Strength of their Affection and Respect for them. Yet more happy a thousand Times are they, who are educated in the favourable Prejudices of a Religion which condemns, and punishes the odious Maxim of delivering themselves from a tyrannick Power, and which forms the Kings to Virtue, and maintains the People in Submission.

AS foon as the Janizaries had the Patent in their Hands, together with a Promise of the Delivery of the Treasures, they could not restrain their Joy, even in Bajazet's Presence; but to redouble the Affliction of that unfortunate Prince, they began to cry out, Long live Sultan Selim! and immediately dispatch'd Couriers to him, to carry him this agreeable News, and desire him by Word of Mouth to hasten to Constantinople, to take Possession of his Father's Empire and Treasures; which his faithful Janizaries would deliver up to him, together with the Patent, drawn up in good Form, expressing Bajazet's Consent. These Couriers being arriv'd, Selim examin'd all the Circumstances

cumstances of this Revolution, and found therein fomething fo extraordinary, that he imagin'd it might be a Stratagem of his Father's to feize him. He was acquainted with the Story of Usfum Cassan, who by ordering a false Report to be spread of his Death, had drawn his rebellious Son into his Power, and caus'd him to be beheaded; and he was afraid of falling into the fame Snare. However he refolv'd to take Advantage of this Opportunity, but nevertheless to behave himself with what Circumspection was necessary; and without rejecting the Advice of the Janizaries, or giving too much Credit to their Promises, he began by taking into his Pay fix thousand Tartars, who were come to offer their Service to him in their Prince's Name: To these he join'd the Troops of his Government, and advanced with Caution. But his most intimate Friends having fent him the same Account, and begging him to use the utmost Expedition, and not lose a Moment, for Fear too much Delay should cause some Change in his Fortune, he took Courage, and fent express to Constantinople to assure the Janizaries that he redoubled his March, and should foon be near enough to testify his Gratitude to them.

HEREUPON several Companies of the Janizaries advanced to meet him, that they might leave him no Room to doubt, and deliver'd to him the precious Patent: And being arriv'd at the Capital, all their Corps surrounded him, and carry'd him into their Quarters, where he retir'd into a Pavillion which they had prepar'd for him, and spent that Night in Council; and the next Morning he went with a good Guard to the Seraglio, where he kis'd Bajazet's Hand.

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MY Son, faid this Emperor to him, I am convinced that Heaven design'd you for the Empire, fince you have attain'd to it in fpite of all the Obstacles that oppos'd it; injoy it then with Glory and Happiness: I ask but one Favour of you; which is, that I may stay here yet some time longer, till I have caus'd my Palace at Demotica to be repair'd, that in leaving you both the Seraglio and the Empire, I may pass the Rest of my Days in Peace. My Lord, reply'd the artful Selim, you are my Father and my Master, dispose of all Things at your own Pleasure. But for all his fine Promises, he posses'd himself by Degrees of the Sovereign Power, and dispos'd of all, without confulting Bajazet, causing him to be observ'd Day and Night, that his Brothers might have no Correspondence with him, tho' at the same Time he made them pay him all outward Honours. But Bajazet had reign'd too long, not to be fenfible of the politick Views of this ambitious Son; wherefore he refolv'd to retire to Demotica, an agreeable and charming Place near Adrianople, which he had defired for his Retreat. Which is beyond all Imagination; that a Prince who had been Mafter of fo many Kingdoms and Provinces. should be oblig'd to beg one of his own Houses as a Favour.

BUT whilft he was preparing for his Departure, Selim, the cruel Selim, (according to the Custom of the Ottomans, who will not suffer any Thing that gives Umbrage to their Power,) making all divine and human Laws give place to his barbarous Maxims, was forming a most execrable Conspiracy against those few Days, that this unfortunate Prince had yet to live.

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PART II.



S nothing is more common than for one Crime to draw on another, it is not furprizing that the Ottomans, whose Religion and Politicks agree fo well with wicked Attempts, should commit daily fuch Enormi-

ties as shock both Heaven and Earth. Being used to shed the Blood of their Brothers, it is no great Way farther to advance to the Fountain-Head, and become Parricides. As the Steps of the Throne are always moisten'd with Gore, he who ascends it takes Care to renew the fatal Dye, to fecure himfelf the Poffession. Being bred up and educated in this barbarous Maxim, their Hearts are harden'd, and their Souls corrupted, infomuch that he who attains attains to the Empire, would not believe himself Emperor, if he did not immediately join the Title of Executioner of his Family to that of Grand Signior. Thus from Father to Son, he who mounts the Throne causes his Brothers to be strangled; and each of these Princes would have done the same, if he had been the first to ascend it.

WHEREFORE Selim, who was naturally the cruellest of Mankind, took care not to act with more Humanity than his Predecessors; but as he was more afraid of his Father than his Brothers, he refolv'd to begin with him, to fecure himself the Possession of a Crown, which in his Opinion that Prince had too long worn. And as his Emissaries had inform'd him that Bajazet had caused his Treasures, which he had amass'd within the Seraglio, to be transported to Demotica, together with a vast Quantity of Jewels, and the most valuable Furniture of that sumptuous Palace; he was apprehensive that after the Example of Amurat II. his Great Grandfather, he would have a Mind to reassume the Reins of the Empire, when he should fee him bufied in the Wars; and that he defign'd to make use of these Treasures to raise an Army for that End He was the more confirm'd in this Suspicion, because his Father took with him the Baffa Januses, a Man of Wit, and the only one capable of carrying on an Affair of that Importance, being belov'd by the Soldiers and a great Captain.

BEING prepoffes d with this Thought, he made no scruple of ridding himself of such a dangerous Competitor; but that he might effect it without Noise, he found Means to corrupt the Physician of this unfortunate Emperor, in whom he

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he knew he repos'd an intire Confidence. Selim therefore made this Man, who was a Jew, and nam'd Ustasabin, so many advantageous Promises, with great Presents in Money and Jewels, and a Pension of a Thousand Aspres a Day, that this Miscreant swore he would take the first Opportunity to deprive him of his Life. This execrable Design being resolv'd on, Selim redoubled his Care and Officiousness about Bajazet, without letting him know that he was acquainted with what he carried away, depending upon finding all again after his Death.

BUT in spite of his diffembling Affiduities, Bajazet feeing that he had only the Shadow of Sovereignty, refolv'd intirely to leave the Empire to his Parricide Son, and fet out from the Seraglio accompany'd by that Prince, and all the greatest Men of the Ottoman Court. This unfortunate Emperor was in a magnificent Chariot, with Selim by his Side, to whom he gave proper Instructions how to govern well, as well as how to conduct himfelf in the War, which he pretended he was going to wage with the Christians, when he had no other Intent but to make it upon his own Brothers. As foon as his Father was out of the Gates of Constantinople, Selim took his Leave of him, and kis'd his Hand with fuch a feeming Tenderness, as made Bajazet figh; after which he return'd with a numerous Retinue to take Possession of the Throne, and Palace, whence he had driven his Father. As for Bajazet, he pursued his Journey as far as Trusulo, a Village pretty near Adrianople, where he refolv'd to flay one Day, being fatigued with Travelling, and overwhelm'd with Grief. Hereupon the perfidious Ustasabin, being willing to lay hold on this Opportunity to execute what he had promifed Selim, perfuaded him to take Phylick, affuring him that

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that it would restore his Health, it being only impair'd by the jolting of the Chariot, which had put the Humours in Motion. Wherefore this Monarch, who had an intire Considence in this Physician, consented to it, and the Traytor Ustafabin immediately prepar'd the Poison which was to end the Days of that unfortunate Prince; and having fortify'd himself with such Preservatives as would enable him to be his Taster without Danger, carried it to Bajazzi, whom he found in a prosound Sleep.

WHEREFORE he wak'd him, and told him, that the Hour for taking the Medicine being almost over, he would defer it till next Day if he thought proper; but Bajazet being too much preposses'd in Favour of that Villain, would not delay it. Thereupon Ustasabin having tasted it, according to Custom, that Prince drank it off, and the treacherous Physician went out of the Chamber; leaving Orders to cover him well, and not to give him any Drink, whatever Intreaties he made. As he did not doubt of the Effect of the Poison, he immediately fet out for Constantinople, to assure Selim of his Father's Death, who accordingly expired, after having indured the most exquisite Torments for two Hours, on the Seventeenth of October 1512.

NO fooner was Selim certain of the Truth, but being afraid of this Man's escaping from him, and his Parricide's being discover'd, he order'd one of the Capigi's to behead him, and cast his Body into the Sea, which was immediately executed. Too mild a Death for a Man who had committed the greatest of all Crimes!

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THUS ended the Life of Bajazet II. who may be efteem'd the most unhappy of all the Ottoman Princes; his Reign of One and Thirty Years having been one continual Scene of Civil Wars, Factions, and Troubles. When he had gain'd the Victory over his Brother Zisim, by the Valour and good Conduct of the brave Achmet, he could neither find the Art to make himself belov'd or fear'd by his Subjects and Children, having fucceffively try'd both Lenity and Severity both upon the one and the other, but always unfeafonably. Even his darling Son the Sultan Achmet took up Arms against him; and Selim, the youngest of his Children, who had waged a cruel War with him, found Means to make himself Creatures even in his Palace, amongst those who approach'd nearest his Person, which inabled him to deprive him both of his Empire and his Life, he having never had greater Enemies than his own Sons, and his menial Servants. Amongst those whom he chose to accompany him in his Retirement, was a Ligurian named Antonio Dutry, who wrote a Commentary on these Events, which he inscrib'd to Pope Leo X. wherein he affirms that he was the only one of his Attendants who was faithful to him. This Prince had also a Guard of Five Hundred Men, and the Bassa Januses had an absolute Command over all his Houshold.

AFTER his Decease, his Body was remov'd to Constantinople, where Selim caus'd him to be magnificently interr'd, in the stately Mosque which he had order'd to be built, and which bears his Name. Helikewise settled a Fund for a Lamp to burn there perpetually, with Imans to pray Night and Day for the Soul of that Prince, hoping to conceal, under the Mask of these sumptuous Funeral Obsequies, his Joy for being deliver'd from him. But no bo dy was ignorant of his Crime, and Manavin the Genoese, who was one of his Guards, relates in his History, that 'twas publickly reported, both in the City and the Army, that he had caused his Father's Death.

EVERY one whom he discovered to have been well affected to this unfortunate Emperor, or who were in the Interests of his Brothers, fell a Victim to his jealous Fury. He even caused one of his principal Janizaries to be strangled, for having carry'd Orders from Bajazet to Sultan Achmet; infomuch that both Great and Small dreaded being fuspected by this Barbarian, of having had any Friendship for his Father or his Brothers, which was such an heinous Crime with him, that he never pardon'd it. polyton many moltal and flower

nian both of his Empire THIS done, he distributed great Gifts amongst the Janizaries, and gave magnificent Presents to the Bassa's, and all those who he imagin'd might. be serviceable to him, to make them still better affected to him; then after having taken Order about whatever related to his Capital, and his European Dominions, he refolv'd to pass over into Asia, to attack his Brother Achmet, whom he hated most, as having been his Competitor for To this End, he renew'd the Truces the Crown. with the Christian Princes, and went over to Asia with a formidable Army; whereupon Achmet, being inform'd that Selim's Forces were design'd against him, instead of making one generous Effort to obtain the Victory, or a glorious Death, knew neither how to fight, or to fecure himself. However, he fled away with his Family, and his most valuable Effects, and retir'd to Aderenda, upon the Confines of Arabia, with his best Troops,

where he fortify'd Cilicia, and fome other Places. Selim being arriv'd into Natolia, and hearing of his Brother's Flight, dispatch'd after him the Bassa Mahmut Selebin, with a confiderable Body of Forces, and an express Order to give him Battle wherever he found him, and bring him to him dead or alive: In the mean while, he made himfelf Mafter of all the fine Provinces which Achmet had abandon'd to him by his Retreat. Selebin, not being able to join this Prince, whatever Expedition he used, return'd to Selim, who receiv'd him very ill, and was within a little of having him strangled. On his Arrival at Burfa, where he pass'd the Winter, he found there seven of his Nephews, Sons to his Brothers, whom he caus'd all to be maffacred.

BUT what was most shocking was the Catastrophe of Mustapha Selebis, Son to Sultan Tzihan Schach, Fajazet's eldest Son, whom that Emperor had put to Death. As his Son Selebis was innocent of his Father's Crime, Bajazet had given him the Government of Dorgusty in Caria, whereof he had been disposses by his Uncle Achmet, after a bloody Battle, wherein he was taken, altho' he had fought with surprizing Bravery.

ACHMET had kept him carefully in Prison, whence he made his Escape, and came to throw himself into the Arms of his Uncle Selim. Selebis was counted the handsomest and best-shaped Man in the Empire, without having any thing of Esseminacy, being sull of Wit and Courage; in short, he was a Man of Goodness, Integrity and Justice, with which sine Qualities he had acquired the Esteem of all who knew him: As for Selim, who always thirsted after Blood, he was overjoy'd to see him, deliver himself into his barbarous Hands.

"I come, said that young Prince, out of a Prison which I have forced, and wherein my "Uncle Actimet confin'd me; and I deliver my self at present into another, but voluntarily, by surrendring myself to your Highness, and I only desire my Life, to dedicate it to your Service." Hereupon Selim, dissembling his exectable Design, shew'd him great Friendship, incomaging him, and affuring him that he might expect every thing at his Hands; may, to deprive him of all Suspicion, he caus'd him to eat at his Table, which was an extraordinary Favour, only done to assure himself more effectually of his Person, and put him to Death, as will be seen in the Sequel.

IN the mean while, being inform'd that his Brother Achmet did his utmost to levy Forces, and that he had Hopes given him of powerful Succours from the Soldan of Egypt, he re-united all his Troops. And to induce Achmet to leave his Place of Refuge, and come where he might attack? him, he caus'd feveral of his principal Baffas and Sangiacks to write him Word that Selim, that barbarous Man, was generally hated both by the Soldiers and the People; that he had sprinkled all the Places wherever he pass'd with Blood; that all the Ottoman Subjects fear'd the Destruction of the Empire under the Government of this Barbarian; that he need only show himself, and might be affured, that at the Sight of his Standard the whole Army would abandon Selim. He likewise caus'd the Janizaries and Spabis, who had any Friends about Achmet, to write the fame ; which Stratagem fucceeded,

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ALL his Letters came into the Hands of this eafy Prince, who giving Credit to them, did not wait for the Affistance of the Egyptians, but fet out from Cilicia, and advanced towards Selim's Army, which he met in the Plain of Genischer in Caramania. Achmet had two Sons of great Hopes, whereof Amurath, who was the eldeft, was Praiseworthy for his Prudence and Understanding. This Prince, judging much better than his Father of Selim's Deligns, and feeing him give Credit to the Letters he had received, represented to him that he ought to examine into the Truth before he went any farther; that there was infallibly some Trick and Stratagem of Selim's in the Advice he had receiv'd; and that his Enemy's Army being very strong, and his own very weak, he would certainly be defeated: wherefore he advised him to run no Risque.

THIS prudent Counsel was not adhered to by Achmet, who advanced within Sight of Selim's Camp; whereupon this Prince, feeing his Brother had fallen into the Snare, advanced himself to reconnoitre him, and by Reason of his Weakness did not at all doubt of the Victory; but as he was afraid he would escape by Flight, he seiz'd on all the Passes; infomuch, that it was almost impossible for him to fave, or secure himself but by a gesnerous Defence. This done, he march'd on with his Army to attack Achmet's Camp; upon which his Troops, whom he had affured that his Brother's Men would come over to him at his first Approach, finding quite the contrary, were feiz'd with Fear, fo that Part of them fled away. This To much confounded Achmet, that when Selim affaulted him, he neither knew how to take his Opportunity to ingage, or to draw up his Army in Battle-

Battle-Array; nay, he could not even tell how to fecure his Retreat, or to fly time enough to fave his Life: Infomuch, that his Men not being able to fustain the first Fury of Selim's Forces, gave Ground almost without fighting, and running shamefully away, bore Achmet with them, who finding himself vigorously pursued by his Brother's Troops, refolv'd upon changing his Clothes, to difguile himfelf the more.

BUT as he only put on the Habit of a common Soldier, Cralapan du Cagin, one of Selim's Chieftains, discover'd, seiz'd and conducted him to this cruel Emperor, who only view'd him at a Distance, the near enough not to doubt of its being him. Thereupon Achmet desir'd to speak with him, and Selim being inform'd of his Request, answer'd, that it was no longer a Time for so much Discourse; and making a Sign to the Mutes, who were all ready, they feiz'd upon him, and strangled him with a Bow-string, almost within Sight of that cruel Emperor, who caus'd his Body to be honourably transported to Bursa, where he was interr'd in the Burying-Place of his Ancestors. Such was the End of that unhappy Prince, whom his Father Bajazet had defign'd to succeed him in the Empire, but who had none of the Virtues requisite to ascend a Throne; and besides, was utterly incapable of governing that State, where every one thirsts after Blood and fresh Conquests.

AMURATH and Alodin, his Sons, having been secretly appriz'd by the Bassa Mustacha, of the Orders given by Selim to have them maffacred, made their Escapes, the one to Persia, the other to Egypt. Whereupon Selim having discover'd the Intrigue, and convicted Mustapha Bassa, not only of this Treason, but also of having design'd to poi-Buttle.

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Fon him, by the Means of his Barber, with a Washball of his own preparing, whereof Tryal had been made upon a Dog, which died upon the Spot; caus'd him to be strangled, together with all his Children, to whom their Innocence prov'd no Protection, tho' they were yet in the Cradle.

and wouthen all coreword diligently at a

THIS Torrent of Blood, which he had already shed, could not satiate Selim's Cruelty; what remain'd behind, gave him too much Umbrage not to fall a Sacrifice to his Barbarity. But as Prince Corcbut, the only one of his Brothers that furviv'd, was a Philosopher, who had renounc'd all Ambition, and liv'd in his Palace far from the Imperial City, intent only on the innocent Pleasures of Study and Hunting, he was willing to veil his Defign of cutting him off, with some Shadow of Justice. To this End, he held a great Council at Burfa, to which he fummon'd all the principal Officers of the Army, together with two famous Doctors of the Mahometan Law, whom he ask'd in full Council, whether one might put eight or ten Persons to Death, whose Lives indanger'd the Safety of the Empire, by Divisions and Civil Wars, which might bring it to utter Destruction ? The Doctors answer'd, that it was necessary, for the Good of the Publick, to dispatch any eight or ten Persons, let them be of what Degree or Rank foever, or ever fo nearly related; and that one might not only lawfully do it, but that it was a Duty, when the Welfare of the State requir'd it. Thereupon Selim turning to those who affisted at the Council, demanded whether they were fatisfy'd with his Government, and whether they intended to obey, and be faithful to him. To this, all having reply'd, that nothing should ever be capable tent to keize, and 400 im to Down.

of making them fwerve from their Duty; that they had given him Proofs thereof on feveral Occasions; and that he need only put them to a fresh Tryal, when he would find them ready to fpend all their Blood for his Service; and concluding, with taking again an Oath of Allegiance to him. " Very well, faid Selim to them, I " command you then all to fearch diligently after " Prince Corcbut, and all the Sons of my Brothers; if you fail herein, after your Promises, and fuffer any one of them to escape, you shall know in your Turns, how far the Resentment " extends of a Monarch, whom you will have so justly incens'd by your Negligence, or your "Treachery."

THIS faid, he rose up, and every one retiring, they fet out in separate Bodies with all Speed. to fly to the Places where they thought to find these unfortunate Princes: However, Selim, who was always full of Suspicion, was resolved to seize on his Brother himself. To this End, he took Ten Thousand Horse, and directed his March towards Mingrelia, whither Corcbut was retired, to give himself up wholly to Study, having trampled under Foot the Vanity of Greatness, and not even distrusting Selim, to whom he very often wrote. and with whom he liv'd in a perfect good Intelligence. But he was little acquainted with the Character of this inhuman Fratricide; and as he was himself indued with Vistue, he judg'd the same of his Brother. Nevertheless, a Bassa of Selim's Retinue, feeing that the whole Ottoman Family was going to be extirpated ; thro' a Sentiment of Love for that illustrious Blood, dispatched a Slave to Corcbut, in whom he repos'd an intire Confidence, to give him Notice that Selim was approaching, with Intent to feize, and put him to Death. IN-

INFINITE was the Surprize of this Prince at this News; the more, because having lately receiv'd Letters from this cruel Monster, giving him an exact Account of all he had been oblig'd to do for his Safety, and the Tranquillity of the Empire, against his Brother Achmet, which Letters at the same Time were full of Expressions of the highest Affection for him, it had quite removed all his Suspicions. However, without amusing himself with Reasoning thereupon, he rewarded the Bearer of this News magnificently; after which, he set out that very Night, with a Bassa who was devoted to him, and reach'd the Sea-Coasts.

SELIM arriving in the Morning, caus'd the Palace to be invested, expecting to surprize the Prince in Bed; to which End, he immediately caus'd the Gates to be broke open, and strict Search to be made every where. Finding at last that all his Care was to no Purpose, and that he had miss'd his Prey, he order'd all his Brother's Courtiers and Eunuchs to be put to the Torture; notwithstanding which, he could not discover any thing of his Flight. All he could learn was, that after having confer'd some Time with a young Man who brought him a Letter, he had made his Efcape in the Night. Hereupon Selim fent Spies all over the Country, to get News of him; but all his Enquiries proving in vain, he imagin'd that Corcbut was imbark'd for Rhodes or Italy. Accordingly that was his Defign, but he had found all the Passes so well secured, that it was impossible for him to get on Board any where. In this dismal Extremity, not knowing whom to confide in, he refolv'd to betake himself to the Mountains, where retiring into the Forests, he was oblig'd to live upon Herbs, Fruits, and wild Honey. At length

THIS Turk's frequent Journeys to and fro having been observed, a Slave discover'd the Cave, where he saw the Prince; and being dazzled with the Sums which Selim offer'd to whoever should bring News of him, went and gave Notice thereof to Casumes Capigy Bassa, who then was Governor of those Countries. Thereupon he caus'd the Slave's Hands to be bound, and made him show the Way to that unfortunate Prince's Place of Refuge. Being arriv'd at the Cave by Night, he found him in a deep Sleep; and having wak'd him, inform'd him of the Orders he had from the Emperor to put him to Death.

HEREAT Corcbut look'd fome Time fted-fastly at the Capigy, without making him any Answer; then breaking Silence, I will undergo my Destiny, said he, without Resistance, but allow me the Liberty of writing one Word to Selim. The Capigy having granted this Request, he immediately took Pen in Hand, and compos'd a Letter in Verse to his Brother, with the same Sedateness and Tranquillity, as if he had been in his own Palice, surrounded by his Friends, and in no Danger of his Life. The Subject-Matter and Thought of these Verses, were almost to this Effect.

"WHATEVER Progress I have made in the Sciences, and how far soever I have carry'd my Study of Philosophy, and the Knowledge of the Vicissitude of Sublunary Things, I was yet ignorant of what thy Cruelty alone has given me to understand, having learn'd thereby, that even in Forests, and amongst the most savage

favage Beafts, there are Hearts indued with more Humanity than thine.

"BARBARIAN, I have yielded up the Empire to thee, and thou hast driven me from my Palace; I have often saved thy Life, and thou givest me my Death; I have been beloved by the whole World, and have even met with Gentleness and Gratitude amongst the most rapacious Animals; Thou alone, of all Nature's Productions, art ungrateful.

" Oh! Thou most blood-thirsty of Mankind! " in what have I offended thee, thou Prince with-" out Faith? The Embraces then thou bestowedst a last upon me, were but the Caresses of a Croco-" dile? I had retir'd into a Defart, where I was " intent upon Contemplation, and a continual "Study; being fatisfy'd with a private Life, the "Sweetness whereof I had experienced, without " regretting the Empire, which I had abandon'd " to thee, tho' it was lawfully my Right; without " meddling with any Affairs, and being wholly taken up with the feeking for that alone, which " can procure a Man true Happiness. But what " could I expect from him who caus'd the Death of his Father; and who stains the Scepter he " holds with all the Blood of the illustrious Otto-" man Family? What fignifies to you the white "Colour, which they have chosen as a Mark of " their Purity? Thy cruel Hands root up the " illustrious Plants, which Heaven had produced " for the Support of that Line.

" BUT the Omnipotent Being, who has ad" vanced them to fuch an exalted Degree of Grandeur, will preferve them without thee; and in
fpight of Thee, the Blood of thy Father, Bro" thers.

thers, and Nephews, will ascend to the Throne " of the Most High, to demand Justice for the

" Cruelties.

alt au babla THOU wilt die miferably in the most exquifite Torments, nor shall any thing be able to relieve thee; the Stings of thy own Confcience shall be thy Executioners, and thy Soul so shall be plunged into that Abys, which the Divine Justice keeps always open, to precipitate " therein such Monsters as thee: As for me, I " quit this Life with the fame Tranquillity as I si gave up the Empire, being but too happy in 46 abandoning a Place, where the most execrable se of Mankind reigns, and in being no longer a 44 Witness of his Crimes and Outrages."

HAVING thus concluded, this wife, but unhappy Prince, feal'd his Letter, and delivering it to the Capigy, bid him execute his Orders, which was done that Instant, without his showing the least Weakness; after which, his Body was carry'd to Bursa, and laid by his Brother Achmet's.

THERE was still remaining in Selim's Power, the amiable Selebis his Nephew, to whom he every Day show'd fresh Kindness, and gave fresh Prefents. All the Court îmagin'd he would have spar'd this Prince, who, as I have already obferv'd, had deliver'd himself of his own Accord into his Hands, and who was fo fubmiffive to him, that he defired nothing more than the Welfare of the Empire, and the Emperor's Prosperity.

BUT every thing gave him Umbrage, and the more Mustapha Selebis was amiable, the more he dreaded him; wherefore refolving no longer to defer taking away his Life, one Day, when he faw him 111015.

him in Conversation with two Bassas, who were instructing him in the Art of War, he sent two Mutes to put him to Death. But as they would have feiz'd him, he broke the Arm of the first with one fingle Stroke of his Fift, and drawing his Ponyard, Rabb'd the other to the Heart. Hereupon Selim feeing the Prince's Courage, fent feveral other Mutes, against whom he nevertheless defended himself a good while; but at last being overpower'd with Numbers, they put the fatal String about his Neck, and he was strangled in the Presence of Selim, who being willing to be affured if he was really dead, strok'd his Hand feveral times over his Mouth, to feel whether he did not still breathe: In which he was a thousand Times more cruel than Nero, who would command the Evil to be done, but was never a Spectator of his own Barbarity, having always turn'd away his Eyes from beholding it. and to your M

THIS done, as Selim perceiv'd that the Deaths of Corchut and Mustapha were regretted by the Soldiers and the People, being willing it should be believ'd that the shedding so much Blood was more the Effect of a necessary Piece of Policy, than of his natural Cruelty, he order'd all the Court to go into Mouruing for those two Princes, and caused the Capigy Bassa, with fifteen of those who were present at Corcbut's Execution, to be beheaded. But no body was imposed upon by these outward Actions, fince it was well known that nothing had oblig'd him to facrifice fo many illustrious Victims, and that the Punishment of those who had executed his Orders, was only another Proof of his Inhumanity.

SUCH is the strange and dismal Extremity of a People, subject to such Tyrants; who punish equally

equally their Obedience, or their not complying with their Orders; either the one or the other ferving them as a Pretence for taking away their Lives.

AFTER that this Barbarian had thus made away with his Brothers, Nephews, and their Adherents, and had got Possession of their Treasures and Provinces, he appointed every where Governours who were at his Devotion. But as Achmet's two Sons had escap'd his Clutches, and had still a Correspondence in Amasia, and Cappadocia, he constituted the Bassa Chendemen Governour thereof, who was a very cruel Man, but a great Warriour, and one on whom he could depend. This done, he pass'd the Hellespont at Gallipoly, and arriv'd at Constantinople, where he made several Days of rejoicing for the People, to obliterate the Memory of his Barbarities; after which he gave Audience to all the Embassadors.

of fo many Catastrophes, had been wery careful to inform the Sophy of all that had pass'd, as well as of the Ambition of this cruel Tyrant. Hereupon Ismael, who imagin'd that the Blood he had shed on his Accession to the Throne, was only an Act of Justice, necessary for the Welfare of the State, and who besides knew himself to be indued with such Virtues, as were able to drown in Oblivion all the Evils he had done, conceiv'd such a violent Hatred against Selim, as never ended but with his Life.

THE Ottoman Monarch receiv'd very graciously the Embassadors of the Christian and Mahometan Princes, who were come to the Porte, to congratulate him upon his Advancement to the Empire,

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Empire, and his Victories, dismissing them with Robes of Honour and magnificent Prefents. But the Perhans having offer'd him in the Sophy's Name, a Lion of extraordinary Fierceness, as a rare and fingular Gift, he immediately understood the Hieroglyphic, which tax'd him with Cruelty. Wherefore flying into a violent Rage with the Embassadors, he ask'd them, why Ismael, the greatest Enemy of the Ottoman Family, had fent him a favage Beaft, which was only fit to devour and deftroy every Thing. They answer'd, that the Lion being generous, and full of Courage. and being likewise deem'd the King of Beasts, the Sopby had thought it the Present most worthy to be offer'd him, fince he was the most courageous of Men. But Selim having told them, that he faw but too plainly, that that was not I mael's Intention, immediately difmis'd them, without doing them any Honour, or even making them the usual Presents. Nay, he carry'd his Contempt fo far, as not to look on them, or show them any Efteem; and the next Morning fent them four great Dogs, with their Mouths all bloody, to prefent in his Name to the King of Persia, with an Order to pass the Bosphorus that very Day, and quit his Territories with all Speed. To this End he caus'd them to be conducted by Chiaoux, who would not fuffer them to rest one Day in all that tedious Journey. Man Had with of bag and

BEING arriv'd at Tauris, they publish'd by Ismael's Order, all the Cruelties that had been exercis'd by Selim at Constantinople, and in the Turkish Asia, with a Character of that Prince, which was enough to strike a Horrour thro' all Mankind. This Account was spread not only all over Persia, but also throughout the Ottoman Dominions, both in Europe and Asia. Ismael, whose only

only Viewherein, was to render Selim odious to all the Nations in the Universe, succeeded so perfectly in that Design, that he was no longer look'd upon, but as an abominable Monster. Whereupon this terrible Writing coming into Selim's Hands, he vow'd to take a cruel Vengeance, not only upon the Persian Provinces, but even upon Ismael; and from that Moment prepar'd for a War against him.

THE Sophy being inform'd of his Designs, put himself in a Posture to resist, and even to prevent him; but not being willing to seem the Aggressor, or the first who should violate the Peace he had sworn with Bajazet, he sound out a plausible Pretence to reconcile his Hatred with the Interest of the State. Amurath, the unfortunate Achmet's eldest Son, had taken Resuge at the Court of Persia, where the Sophy had both allow'd him wherewith to support his Dignity, and promis'd him Assistance against Selim; but hitherto he had only amus'd him with fair Words, contenting himself with giving that Prince shelter.

NEVERTHELESS the Affront he pretended to have receiv'd in the Person of his Embassadors, and the News of Selim's Preparations, were so many Incentives to spur him on to the War, and to satisfy the Hatred he had against him. Wherefore sending for Amurath, and conducting him into the Closet of the Prince of Ormus, they conferr'd together, on the Means to carry on the War successfully against the Turkish Emperor. Hereupon Amurath represented to them with so much Wit and Prudence, all they had to hope, or fear in this Enterprize, that Ismael and Tor were charm'd therewith; and the Sophy being both willing to incourage him, and surnish himself the COURT of PERSIA. 200

felf with a manifest Pretence for affisting him. could find none more lawful than to take him for his Son-in-law; and accordingly made him marry the Princess his Daughter, tho' then very young. This Ceremony was folemniz'd at Tauris with a Pomp and Magnificence worthy of Ismael, who made Rejoicings thereupon, which equally difplay'd the Elegance of his Taste, and the Excess of his Generofity. After all these Diversions, nothing but War was thought on; and the Sophy gave Prince Amurath ten thousand Horse, that he might penetrate into the Provinces, whereof Achmet his Father had had the Command, and where he actually had a very good Correspondence, in spite of the Governour Chendemen's exact Vigilance. with Orders for

HEREUPON Amurath directed his March to Arsinda, where he pass'd the Euphrates, that he might thereby enter Cappadocia; and Ismael gave Orders to a famous Persian Captain nam'd Ustangly-Ogly, to follow the Prince with a great Body of Troops, to join him, if he should be press'd upon, and assist him with his Counsel: This done, the Sophy and the Prince of Ormus, march'd also after them, at the Head of a formidable Army, and took a different Rout, but kept always at Hand to join Amurath, if it should be necessary.

Advice, enter'd on a sudden, by the lesser Armenia, into the Frontiers of Cappadocia, where he was immediately re-inforced by a great Number of his Friends, who paved the Way for his making himself Master of divers large Cities. His Army increas'd every Day, by the means of those who came over to him; all that made any Resistance

THARTOS. "

were put to the Sword, or perish'd by Fire, and he advanced as far as Sebaste, where the Governour Chendemen had drawn together all the Men he could affemble in a Hurry; but as he was an excellent Soldier, his Prudence supply'd the Want of Numbers, and he posted himself so well, that young Amurath's Career was quite stopt. Nevertheless he gain'd divers Advantages over Selim's Troops, which however did not decide any Thing.

CHENDEMEN having fent Notice of all these Motions to the Turkish Emperor, as well as of the Inclination the People of Asia appear'd to have for Amurath, and the Sophy's Government; most of them having imbraced his Opinions in Matters of Religion; that Prince fent to all Parts to draw his Troops together, with Orders for every one to furnish himself with all Things neceffary for a Year; and in a Council of War, which he held on this Account, he swore in Prefence of all his Bassas, that he would take such a terrible Revenge of these Casselbas, (for so he call'd the Persians,) that it should be remember'd for ever; and that he would never cease pursuing Ismael, till he had depos'd him, and disposses'd him of this Throne. To this End, having drawn together an Army of three hundred thousand Men. he made them march into Afia, whither he follow'd them with a Train of Artillery of two hundred Pieces of Cannon, mounted upon their Carriages, and a hundred other small Pieces, which were carry'd upon Camels, caufing his Treasures to follow after, for the Payment of this powerful Army. All these Preparations being pass'd the Bosphorus, he set out from Adrianople, and crosfing over at Scufendarim or Scutay, which was formerly call'd Chrysopolis went to Anatolia, where he affembled all his Forces, both Europeans and Afians 5739

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Affans, and form'd the most considerable Army. that ever any Ottoman Prince had as yet rais'd.

AMUR ATH being inform'd on all Hands. that this powerful and formidable Army was marching against him, ravaged and burnt all the Places, thro' which Selim was to pass, to the End, that his Troops might perish for want of Sustenance. But this Emperor, in spite of the Want of Provisions, march'd on Day and Night without giving his Men any Respite, hoping to surprize Amurath on this Side the Euphrates. But the Prince, after having put all to Fire and Sword, had pass'd that River, and caus'd all the Bridges to be broken behind him; Infomuch, that when Selim arriv'd at Arfinda, where he join'd the Baffa Chendemen, who told him how the Persians had fack'd all his Provinces, as he might himfelf fee by the Desolation, he flew into such a violent Passion, that he again swore to take a cruel Revenge; and in spite of the Want and Fatique of his European Soldiers, refolv'd to purfue the Persians even into their own Country. Wherefore, without regarding either the intense Cold of Mount Tourns, the excessive Heat of the Plains. or Hunger, or Thirst, and although he foresaw that he should be oblig'd to leave behind him the Kings of the leffer Armenia, and the Alufians, his fecret Enemies, and knew that the Persians had fortify'd all the Forts they had built with good Garrisons and all Sorts of Provisions, nothing was capable of ftopping him: And his Courage not being to be overcome by the most unsurmountable Difficulties, he advanced continually, tho' his Soldiers being overwhelm'd with Fatigue and Want of Nourishment, perish'd hourly by the Way; but his Heart was infensible of all their Miseries. Pana AT

AT last his Soldiers began to murmur, and made their Complaints to the Bassas, but not one durst speak a Word of it to Salim. However the Cries of the whole Army, coming at last to his Ears, he assembled the principal Officers, whom he reproach'd with the little Care they took of the Troops he had intrusted to their Command, and because they did not suppress their importunate. Murmurs, which proceeded rather from their Fear of the Persians Soymeters, than their Sufferings.

THE Bassa Chendemen, as being the most ancient and experienced, took this Opportunity to represent to him the Difficulty of such a dangerous Enterprize; adding, that his Highness having been obliged to leave his European Provinces destitute of Troops, it was to be fear'd, that if thro' Missortune, he should meet with any Accident in the Persian War, the Christian Princes, who were up in Arms, should take hold of such a favourable. Opportunity, to make themselves Masters of thems, that besides he saw his Soldiers perish by thousands, without being able to recruit them a long Time.

HEREUPON Selim, who never took Counsel but from his savage Courage, interrupted the Bassa with Anger, calling him Coward, and swearing he would pursue the Persians, till he had taken Revenge for all Outrages they had done him, and that neither the Cold, the Heat, Hunger or Thirst should prevent him. Then going out of the Council like a Madman, he said aloud, that contrary to the Advice of that old Dotard, he would gain a glorious Victory over his Enemies, and that this Bassa preserr'd the Care of preserving the little Life he had remaining, to the Crowns which Glory was preparing for Men of Courage.

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eafily discovers that the Advice which is given him ALL the Courtiers hearing Selim speak in this Manner of Obendemen, whom they hated for his Severity, and of whom befides they were jealous, because of the important Places he posses'd, applauded this Discourse, blaming the Bassa highly, and carrying their Harred to the utmost, they published in the Army that he held a Criminal Correspondence with Amurath, and that he had receiv'd confiderable Sums, to be favourable to him: Nay, their Fury went fo far, that they accus'd him of this Treason before the Emperor, suborning false Witnesses, who had the Boldness to testify it before that Prince. Hereat Selim, who was always feiz'd with Joy on all Opportunities of exercifing his Cruelty, without examining into the Truth, or even deigning to hear the unfortunate Balla, caus'd him to be strangled upon the Spot, moute an avo man blook od alleno e Neighbourhood of

SUCH was the Recompence of the important Services he had receiv'd, both in Battle and in Council, from this old General, who had devoted himfelf to him in his Difgrace, and procured him the Greatness he injoy'd. This plainly shews that whatever Services one does to a Prince who is naturally barbarous, and how great soever the Affection of a Subject may be, he ought to moderate the Ardour of his Zeal, that he may not give him an Opportunity to exercise his Barbarity, since Cruelty begets Ingratitude, and a blood-thirsty Man is seldom indued with Gratitude.

Monarchs, to whom a Subject of the same Character, may freely give his Advice, without fearing to suffer Death, as the Reward of his Council.

A Prince, whose Soul is really magnanimous, easily

easily discovers that the Advice which is given him proceeds from the Love his Subjects bear him; and if he should not think fit to follow it, he will not have the less Esteem and Value for those who give it him. But Selim, who was never at Ease, but when perpetrating Murthers and Destruction, was incapable of these Reslections; and following only the Dictates of his Courage, which nothing could daunt, pursued his Course, supporting first himself the Inconvenience of such a painful and dangerous March.

BEING arriv'd at the Frontiers of Armenia. he fent Embaffadors to the King of the Aladulians, and several other petty Princes of those Countries, to induce them to make a League with him, to the End they might drive the Persians out of Great Armenia, offering to share with them the Conquests he should gain over his Enemies. But these Princes, who fear'd equally the Neighbourhood of both these Potentates, answer'd, that they would remain in an exact Neutrality; that it was not for them to enter into the Quarrel of two fuch formidable Monarchs; that nevertheless, if he would pass thro' their Territories, they would willingly furnish him with Provisions, on Condition that his Army should not commit any Acts of Hostility, but should pass as Friends; which being comply'd with, they would give him a free and fafe Paffage.

THIS Refusal surprized Selim; but diffembling his Resentment, on Account of the present State of his Assairs, and not being willing to augment the Number of his Enemies, he marched on over the Precipices of Mount Taurus, and in eight Days surmounted the difficult Passage between the Mountains of the Scordiques, which are the northermost of the Mount Taurus, to those of the Mospians, which are separated

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feparated by the River Euphrates, and extend as far as Golebis, opening only in some Places, throwhich lies the Passage into Great Armenia.

FROM thence marching along the Euphrates, Selim conducted his Army to the Foot of Mount Pariardé, so famous on Account of its producing the Heads of the Euphrates and the Araxes, three Leagues from each other. The Waters of these two great Rivers render this Region so fruitful and abundant in all Things, that the Inhabitants call it the Garden of Asia. But in spight of the Richness of the Country, the Turkish Army suffered very much there, the Persians having ruin'd it so intirely, that they could not so much as find Sustenance for their Horses; the People having retired by Ismael's Order, after having destroy'd all the Country, the Trees, and the Houses, even to the very Grass.

HEREUPON Selim march'd to and fro, roaming around these Mountains, and at last stopt at the Head of the Eupbraies, where he pitch'd his Camp, and from thence sent several Parties of Horse into the Country.

BUT after several Days March, they came back to inform him of the Havock and Desolation of the whole Country, where they could neither find any Traces of Men or Beasts; a dismal Solitude reigning all over that vast Tract of Ground, which was only sull of Fire, Smoke, and Ashes. This faithful Account began to make an Impression upon Selim, and the Report being spread in his Army that the Aladulians, and the Kings of the Lesser Armenia, whom he had lest behind him, had join'd the Persians, he no longer knew what Course to take; the more, because he saw that his

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Men began to be feiz'd with Terror. Then it was he found by fatal Experience the Truth of what old Chendemen had foretold him; but as he was really indued with an invincible Courage, bearing up against Adversity, he only put on a gay and ferene Countenance before his Soldiers, exhorting them not to be discourag'd with their Fatigues, adding, that great Enterprizes are alway accompany'd with Difficulty; but that the Victory which waited for them in the End, would recompence them for all their Troubles.

WHEREFORE, having chosen the best Guides, he began his March again, and turning to the Right of Mount Pariarde, around the Araxes, which he fent to reconnoitre above the City of Chois, formerly call'd Artaxata, he caus'd Bridges to be laid, over which he pass'd his Infantry. As for his Cavalry, it forded over the Araxes; that River not being very large, till it has receiv'd into its Bosom the Rivers which flow out of the Lakes of Pariarde. But Amurath, who narrowly obferv'd Selim's Motions, knowing that his Army pass'd the Araxes in great Disorder, and without Precaution, rush'd out from the Mountains where he had placed his Troops in Ambuscade, and attack'd the Turks, who had already pass'd the River; and as they had not as yet faced the Enemy, they were furprized, and driven back into the A. raxes, almost without fighting.

SELIM feeing his Men so ill treated, caus'd his Artillery to advance upon the Banks of the River, wherewith he fired so suriously upon the Persians, that they were oblig'd to retire. Where-upon, Amurath perceiving that Selim had caus'd the Bridges to be repair'd, and that Part of the Cavalry were already pass'd, and coming to charge him,

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retreated into the Mountains, whence he march'd

retreated into the Mountains, whence he march'd to join Ustangly-Ogly, who was incamp'd under the Walls of the City of Chois. on a single of the City of Chois. on a single of the City of Chois.

THIS City was defenceless, but large, well-built, and peopled with rich Inhabitants. The Kings of Persia had a magnificent Palace therein, where they used to spend greatest Part of the Summer, because of the Goodness of the Air, which is very temperate, and its abounding with a thousand Sorts of excellent Fruits. This whole Country is water'd by the Araxes, and an infinite Number of Rivulets and Springs which come out of the Mountains.

HERE Amurath fortify'd himself as well as possible, in Expectation of the Assistance of Ismael, who being inform'd that the Courage of his Enemy had surmounted all Difficulties, and had at last pass'd the Araxes, would not be surprized, but march'd his Army with such incredible Diligence, that he arriv'd at Chois before the Turks were approach'd.

SELIM being apprized of Ismael's Arrival, caus'd the News to be fpread all over his Camp, which gave his Soldiers a great deal of Joy; who faid, that the Day was come at last, when they should have only Men to incounter, and not Hunger, Thirst, and Misery: And it was really come to that Height, that they only lived upon Roots and Wild-fruits, which had made almost all the Infantry sick, neither were the Cavalry in a much better Condition: Insomuch, that they had no other Resuge but in striving to conquer, or else seeking a glorious Death in Battle, to extricate themselves from their dismal Situation.

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WHEN the Sophy had refresh'd his Army. and found it in a Condition to fight well, he fent Embassadors to Selim, to complain, that being at Peace with him, he was come with an Army to make himself Master of a Country to which he had no Right; adding, that he eafily judg'd that his Ambition, and the Defire of oppressing his Neighbours, incited him to this Injustice; but that he hoped to shew him, that neither Ismael's Valour, Courage, nor Fortune, was inferior to Selim's.

THE Turkish Emperor gave Audience to the Embassadors without interrupting them, altho' there was a visible Emotion in his Countenance; and when they had ceas'd speaking, he answer'd, that he had enter'd the Sophy's Territories, to take Revenge for the Outrages his Ancestors and himfelf had receiv'd from the Kings of Perfia; as well as for the Injury which had lately been offer'd him by Ismael, in receiving his Nephew Amurath, to whom he had given Troops to ravage his Provinces; that Victory was the Work of the Arm, of Prudence, and good Conduct, and not of the Tongue and Vanity: But that however, if he would deliver Amurath up to him, he would promise to withdraw his Army, and quit his Dominions.

AS the Sophy's only View in fending this Embaffy, was to discover the Strength of his Enemy, with his Manner of incamping, and what Sort of Arms the Turks used, thefe Parleys came to no Effect. To this End, he had caus'd his Embaffa. dors to be accompany'd by able Warriours, who examin'd all things carefully, and gave him a faithful Account at their Return.

ON the other Hand, Selim endeavour'd to make the same Discovery concerning Ismael's Forces; but his greatest Fear was lest that Prince should continue retiring and ruining the Country, and thereby compleat the Destruction of his Army by Fatigues and Hunger, finding his Troops diminish sensibly every Day thro' the Excess of their Misery. Wherefore all his Hopes being in the Point of his Sword, to secure his Army from total Ruin, he seiz'd all Opportunities to inveigh outrageously against the Sopby, to incite him to Battle; taxing him with Cowardice, since he did not dare measure his Arms with him.

THE Fear of the Ottoman Monarch was not without Foundation; for the Prince of Ormus incessantly represented to the Sophy the Condition of the Turkish Army, whereof he had fresh Intelligence every Hour, advising him to retire and lay waste all behind him, whereby the Destruction of his Enemies would be inevitable. But Ismael being incens'd at the cutting Reproaches which Selim continually vented against his Glory, and trusting to his Fortune, and the Goodness of his Troops, being befides fpurr'd on by his own great Courage, thirsted only after the Battle. this Prince, at other Times fo wife and prudent, fell into the Snare Selim had laid for him; and altho' the Prince of Ormus, to induce him to despise it. told him, that all he faid was only with Defign to draw him on to an Engagement, he neglected his Advice for the first Time in his Life, and would not hearken to the Opinion of this great Politician; A Piece of Obstinacy which he had Reason to repent, and which in the End render'd the Prince of Ormus a thousand Times more dear to him.

WHAT extremely furpriz'd Selim, was, that he did nothing in his Army but the King of Persia was inform'd of it, either by his Spies, or by Deferters who went over to the Persians; and that for his own Part, he could not penetrate into any of his Enemy's Defigns, but only by fome Spies, most Part whereof betray'd him; but what increas'd his Aftonishment, was, that not a single Soldier for fook the Sopby's Camp, and that he was himfelf every Day abandon'd by his Men; fo true it is, that the Love which Subjects bear their Sovereign. is a much stronger Tye to retain them in their Obedience and Fidelity, than Fear or Terror. Ismael had his Defects, but they were obscured by an extreme Tenderness, which he always manifested towards his Subjects, by whom he was accordingly adored, and all of them would share in his Glory, or his Dangers. Selim was fear'd and dreaded by his People, without being beloved, his Cruelty alone kept them in Awe; he was indeed valiant, and courageous, but he had that in common with the most lavage Creatures: 'Tis not at all furprizing to find Courage and Valour in cruel and blood-thirsty Men, 'tis their usual Portion; but it is much greater to join this Courage and this Valour with Goodness, Lenity and Clemency: Accordingly, the Princes in whom thefe noble Qualities are united, are always the Darlings, and the Admiration of the whole Earth.

THESE two powerful Monarchs, who were both young, brave, prudent and ambitious, and burnt with a Desire of coming to a Battle, advanced into the Plain of Zalderane, near the City of Chois, where their Armies were soon in View of each other. Selim rang'd his in Order, giving the left Wing to Cassem Bassa, the Beglerbeg of Eu-

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Europe, with the Troops of his Government, and intrufting the Command of the right to Sinan Bassa, Beglerbeg of Natolia, with the Afian Forces. These two Wings were cover'd by a Body of Men, whom the Turks call Ac-cangis, who are all Volunteers, well arm'd and finely mounted, and hae no other Pay but the Booty they gain from the Enemy. Before these march'd the Azzapes, a Sort of Infantry which the Turks usually facrifice to the first Fire of their Enemies; these are a Parcel of Rabble drawn together from all Parts, and not held in any Esteem in the Ottoman Armies. Between the Accangis and the Azzapes, Selim placed an Hundred Pieces of Cannon of all Sizes, which were supported by four Thousand of his best Horse. As for himself, he was polted in the Center, with the Flower of his Cavalry, and all his Jamzaries, on a rifing Ground, whence he could overlook all, and fend Affistance to such Places where his Troops should be most press'd upon. This Place he had fortify'd with a double Row of Artillery, befides which, according to the Ottoman Custom, he had made a triple Line with his Camels, and all the Beafts of Burthen in his Army; these Lines were fecured by all the Waggons, fasten'd together with large Iron Chains, leaving only fome Openings, to fend out Succours as there should be Occasion. This done, he order'd the Azzapes to open their Battalions, as foon as they thould fee the Sophy's Troops advance within Cannon-shot, to leave a Space for the Artillery to play. This Defign was well laid, for the Perfians, most of whom were hardly acquainted with the Effects of Cannon, must probably have been struck with Terror at the first Discharge, and consequently must have given Selim a fignal Victory, without any Danof the thet Cides in the Profite Kingdom : "B

adilba.

BUT Ismael, who was generous, and paid royally for good Intelligence, was immediately inform'd of his Enemy's Design; wherefore he ordered his Captains, as soon as they should see the Battalions of the Azzapes open, to make their Men do the same, but without disturbing the Order of the Battle, or breaking their Ranks; infomuch, that Selim's Stratagem turn'd intirely to his own Disadvantage.

THEN Ismael gave Part of his Army to the Prince of Ormus, to oppose the Beglerbeg of Europe; and committed another Part to the Command of Uftangly-Ogly, of the illustrious House of Istifclu, which is so famous to this Day in Perha, to make Head against Sinan Bassa, who commanded the Asian Forces; and retain'd himself the Flower of the Nobility, with the choicest of his Troops. His Army was not fo numerous as that of Selim, but it was composed of veteran Soldiers, who had been train'd up under him, and had follow'd him in all the Wars he had carry'd on against the powerful Nations which he had submitted to his Empire: And as he was wife and valiant, and had great Experience in the Art of War, he did not at all doubt of the Victory.

ON the contrary, Selim reviewing his Soldiers, whom the Misery and Fatigues they had indured in such a long and painful March had wasted, and whom the Sight of the Persians, compleatly arm'd Cap-a-pe, and mounted upon fresh and vigorous Horses, struck with Terror, indea-vour'd to revive their Courage by haranguing them; promising them all Kind of Happiness and Riches if they prov'd victorious, by the Plunder of the sinest Cities in the Persian Kingdom; but adding,

adding, that if they were base enough to lose the Battle, they might be affured they would all lose either their Livesor their Liberties; there being no Retreat for them, they being surrounded with Enemies, who waited only for the News of their Defeat, to fall upon them, and extirpate them intirely

that the Voice of a General is the Incentive which fours on the Soldiers to glorious Actions, and especially when 'tis the Voice of a Sovereign belov'd by his Subjects, animated them by a succinct Discourse full of Greatness and Generosity; which gave them so much Emulation, that burning with a Desire of coming to Blows, they demanded loudly to be led against those Hereticks, and they would promise him a compleat Victory.

Clucs to Limit.

Men with Courage and a Defire of Glory, the Battle began, but after a very fingular manner. For the Azzapes perceiving the Persian Cavalry ready to fall upon their Battalions, opened as they had been directed, and the Persians being apprized of this Stratagem, did the same; by which means the Turkish Artillery was of no Effect on this Occasion. But the Persians taking Advantage of their Surprize, attack'd the miserable Azzapes, whom they cut in Pieces, or trampled under their Horses Feet, in such Numbers, that the Earth was instantly cover'd with dead Bodies and dying Men.

AND altho' Sinan Bassa came to their Relief, Ustangly-Ogly resisted him with so much Valour and Conduct, that the Bassa's Troops were put to Flight, and the unfortunate Azzapes left expos'd to the Fury of the Persians, who gave them no Quarter.

Quarter Hereupon Sinan, who was a Native of Albania, and a confummate Warriour, feeing his Men routed, rally'd them, incourag'd them, and led them again on to the Battle; infomuch that the Persians, who were crying out Victory, were oblig'd again to fight with those whom they had vanquish'd. The Action was sharp and bloody, but unfortunate for the Persians, Ustangly-Ogly having been kill'd therein by a Musket-Ball; where upon Sinan seeing him fall, ran to him, and cutting off his Head, sent it to Selim a stable and no angle

cially when 'ris the Voice of a Sovereign belov'd ON the other Hand, the Prince of Ormus, who was ingag'd with Europeans who fought bravely, gain'd however the Advantage over them; for he attack'd them so often, and after so many different Manners, that he broke them, and having kill'd their General Cassem Bassawith his own Hand, forced them at last to betake themselves to Flight. Hereupon Ismael perceiving the Confusion of the Enemies right and left Wing, took the Run-aways in the Flank, and finish'd their Defeat. Selim at 1 this being in Defpair, and not doubting of the Loss! of the Battle, caus'd all the Cavalry of his Guard to fally out of their Intrenchments, who were foon ingaged with the Perfian Horse, which at the first Attack routed the Ottomans. Thereupon Selim having no longer any Refuge but in his Janizaries, would? have oblig'd them to march to the Affiftance of the Spabi's, whom the Persians drove before them; but they refus'd to obey, alledging as a Cloak for their Cowardice, that having good Intrenchments before them, their great and small Shot would destroy the whole Persian Army, if they should have the Boldness to attack them.

THUS every thing tended to a general Rout, had it not been for the Prudence of Sinan Bassa, who

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who drawing the Run-aways again together, both the Europeans and Asians, form'd a considerable Body, whom he harangued and drew up in Order of Battle; telling them, the Case was now to save their Emperor, who was going to be forced in his Intrenchments, and that on this Occasion they must either conquer or die; which said, putting himself at their Head, heattack'd the Persians with so much Vigour, that he gave them a considerable Check. But this Advantage wouldnot have avail'd the Turks any thing, for the Persians recovering from their Surprize, sought valiantly, and made an horrible Slaughter amongst their Enemies, if two Brothers, illustrious both by their Birth and Courage, had not chang'd the Face of Affairs.

THE one was nam'd Alibeg, and the other Mahometheg, of the House of Malcohogler, equal in Nobility to the Ottoman Family, being descended from that famous Captain Malcofi, who had gain'd fuch glorious Victories over the Venetians. two Brothers then, feeing no other Hopes of Safety for their Emperor, but in the Death of Ismael, devoted themselves to Death for the Preservation of the Army, and with invincible Valour broke thro', even to the Place where the Persian Monarch was fighting; and knowing him for the Sophy, gave him fuch a terrible Wound with their Scymeters upon the Shoulder, that they made him stoop to his Saddle-bow, and were lifting their Arms to end him, when the Prince of Ormus, who fought by his Side, finding himself near enough to affift him, cut off the Arm of Alibeg with one fingle Stroke of his Sabre, who was kill'd, as well as his Brother, by Ismael's Guards. This great Monarch not being willing to quit the Battle, caus'd his Wound to be dress'd, but the Prince of Ormus seeing that he loft a great deal of Blood, conjur'd him fo earnestly to retire, that he at last consented.

HIS Troops feeing him withdraw, were alarm'd thereat, and began to be in Diforder, great Part of them quitting their Ranks to follow him; wherefore that Prince perceiving the ill Effects of his Absence, had his Wound probed, which not proving dangerous, and the Blood being stanch'd by the Force of Remedies and Bandages, he remounted his Horse, and return'd again to the Field. But he found the Face of Affairs very much changed; for he saw the valiant Prince of Ormus, the Man he lov'd best in the World, dangerously hurt, most Part of his best Captains kill'd or wounded, and his Troops broken on all Sides by the frequent Discharges of the Turkish Artillery, and the continual Fire of the Janizaries small Arms.

NEVERTHELESS his Presence re-incouraged his Men, and he rally'd them; tho' he was extremely afflicted at feeing the Lofs of for many great Men, and especially at the Condition of the Prince of Ormus, whom they had been oblig'd to carry out of the Field. However as Ismael's Courage could not fink under the Weight of any Misfortunes, he maintain'd the Battle in spite of the Anguish of his Wound, till Four in the Afternoon, altho' it had begun at Eight in the Morning, having always gain'd the better of the Turks. In the mean while Selim, who kept himself within his Intrenchments, fending Succours opportunely to all Places where they were necessary, examin'd carefully the Behaviour of both Armies, and feeing that Sinan was upon the point of being forced to quit the Field of Battle, order'd a general Discharge to be made of all his Great and Small Shot, which caus'd fuch a terrible Havock among the Perfians, that their Ranks diminish'd perceptibly. Wherefore Ismael having nothing to oppose to this Thunder of the

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War, and feeing the Janizaries advancing towards him, whom Selim had at last oblig'd to march out . of their Intrenchments, refolv'd upon a Retreat: Being affur'd then that the Prince of Ormus was in fafety, he rally'd all the Troops that were at hand, wherewith forming two large Squadrons, he marched towards a Morafs, whose Fords he knew, and ventured over it, judging well that the Turks would purfue him, and not being acquainted with its Windings, would all perish, and give him Time to make his Escape. Accordingly the Event proved as he had foreseen; the Persians got over by the Goodness of their Horses, and the Turks who ventured after them, perish'd in the Attempt. Hereupon I mael directed his March to Tauris, where not thinking himself secure, he retir'd to Sultania, a fine City, which has been built upon the Ruins of the ancient Tigranocerta.

THE Turks seeing the Flight of the Persians, pursued them on all Sides, and made a great Slaughter of those who could not save themselves in Time. Then having nothing more to sear, they went and took Possession of their Camp, where they immediately seiz'd on the Throne, the Treasure, and the royal Furniture, which they found under the King of Persia's Pavillions. Then advancing into the Market-Place, which was in the midst of the Camp, they found it full of Barrels of Butter, Honey, fresh and salt Meat, Rice, Pulse, and Roots of all Sorts; and that in such great Abundance, that they said in Derision, that the Persians knowing their Necessities, had provided such prodigious Plenty for their Refreshment.

INNUMERABLE were the Horses, Camels, Mules, Oxen, and Sheep; they also found great Quantities of Arms, and Suits of Armour,

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made after the Persian Fashion, with other Goods: and Merchandize. Befides all these Riches, the Camp was full of Women, who were all in Tears. and had most Part of them Children; it being the Custom of the Persians to carry their handsomest. Women to the Army.

AS Selim's Health was very much impair'd by the Fatigues he had undergone, and yet more by the Uncertainty of fuch an important Event, he was laid down in one of his Pavillions, whither he caus'd all the Treasures, and whatever they had. found of greatest Value in the Sopby's Tents, to bebrought before him, and gave the rest to his Sol diers. This Booty was fo confiderable, that after the Turks had laden all their Carriages and Waggons, there was still a great Quantity remaining. which Selim caus'd to be burnt, to deprive the People of the Country thereof.

AFTER this, his Soldiers coming to ask him? what he would have done with fo many Women, whom they had found in the Camp, he fent for his Doctors, and ask'd them what should be done with them, according to the Law of Mahomet? The Doctors answer'd, that it was neither lawful tokeep them as Domesticks or Slaves; and that its would be yet a greater Crime to put them to Death. Wherefore Selim not being able to fatiate his Cruelty upon these unfortunate Women. but yet being resolv'd to wound the Persians in the most sensible part, order'd his Men to strip them of all their Clothes and Ornaments, and then fend them back to their Husbands; adding, that he left them to their disposal, to use them as they pleas'd: Thinking by this unworthy Sentence to have both comply'd with the Rules of his Religion. and the Defires of his Soldiers. BUT

BUT what was most affecting on this Occa-Tion, was, that the Queen of Perfia, a young Princess, and the handsomest Woman in the Empire, being found in her Pavillion, fell at the Feet of this cruel Emperor, and conjured him to grant her the Liberty to return to the King her Confort, by whom she was tenderly belov'd, and whom she lov'd with equal Passion; beseeching him by the Souls of his Ancestors, and so many Heroes from whom he was descended, not to refuse her Request.

BUT so far was the barbarous Selim from being moved by fo much Love and Beauty, that he felt his Joyl fenfibly increas'd, at having it in his Power to offer his Enemy the most cruel of Outrages: Wherefore having ask'd that unfortunate Queen, if Ismael return'd her Love with recipocral Affection, and she having answer'd, that she had Reason to believe he lov'd her with infinite Tenderness: Then, said he, I will take that way also to punish him; and turning to the Bassa Nif-Sans, I give you, added he, this Queen for your Wife, fee her conducted to your Tent. Accordingly this Sentence was executed upon the Spot, neither the Cries nor the Tears of this wretched Princess, being able to melt the Heart of this Barbarian.

THE Victory Selim had gain'd, had cost him much more Blood than the Persians; but the Lives of Men were of no Value in the Eyes of this inhuman Prince. This Battle was fo confiderable for the Number of the Slain, that it is reckon'd the most bloody that ever was fought in Asia, that of Cyrus, nor that of Alexander against Darius, not having left behind them fuch a dreadful Image as that of the Plain of Zalderane. But Selim, when Conqueror, did not imitate the Continence and

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Magnanimity of those illustrious Heroes, neither was his Victory attended with the same Success: This famous Battle was fought on August-26. 1514. He destroy'd and burnt to Ashes all the Royal Houses in those Countries; the sumptuous Palace of the Persian Monarchs which was at Chois, was demolish'd to the very Foundation; and that unfortunate City raz'd to the Ground.

AFTER he had thus carry'd Slaughter and Desolation throughout this Country, he march'd on with his Army towards Tauris; whereupon the Persians being inform'd of his advancing, ruin'd all the Places in his Way. The Prince of Ormus, who had been transported to the little City of Tiblis, to have his Wounds dress'd, caus'd himself to be removed farther up into the Country; and tho' he was on the Brink of Death, gave out the necessary Orders to the shatter'd Remains of Ismael's Army, which were drawn together around him.

IN the mean while Selim, when he approach'd the City of Tauris, being afraid that the Inhabitants of that Capital would abandon their Houses, and carry off all their Riches, bethought himself of a Stratagem to deceive those unfortunate Peqple, which succeeded. He sent them a Herald to affure them that he had no Defign to do them any Hurt or Displeasure, either in their Goods or Perfons; and that he would give fuch good Orders, that his Soldiers should neither offer any Violence or Infolence to them; adding that all he requir'd was, that they should furnish his Army with Provisions. Hereupon the credulous Inhabitants repoling Confidence in the Promises of this Barbarian, bent all their Thoughts on laying up Magazines of all Sorts of Provisions and Ammunition,

and patiently expected Selim's Arrival, without taking any Care to preferve their Riches. When he was within two Days Journey of Tauris, the Inhabitants went to meet him, and offer'd him all Sorts of Affistance, and an exact Obedience. Wherefore the Ottoman Monarch after having repeated the Promise he had given them, advanced pretty near the City, and pitch'd his Camp in a Plain, which is on the North of that Capital; where he caus'd it to be proclaim'd throughout the Army, that no body should offer any Outrage to the Citizens of Tauris, but should treat them as good and faithful Subjects of the Ottoman Empire; that if his Soldiers would buy any Necesfaries, they might go to that End into the Town, paying for what they bought by mutual Confent, and without Dispute; that he would permit the Persians to come into his Camp, to buy and fell, and accordingly placed Guards upon the Road between the City and the Camp, for the Security of the Inhabitants. All these Marks of Goodness having blinded these People, they sent Deputies' to take an Oath of Fidelity to him, whom he fuffer'd to kis his Hand; after which he gave Orders for performing divine Service in the Mosques according to the ancient Rites, and prohibited the Use of any Prayers after the Manner of the Sopbians. Accordingly on the Friday following, which is the Mahometan Sabbath, and answers to our Sunday, he enter'd the City in Triumph, being usher'd in by a general Salvo of all his Artillery, whose thundring Noise and Smoke, struck such a Terrour into the Citizens, that they imagin'd their last Day was come. On his Entrance he was conducted into a Bath which had been prepar'd for him; and when he had purified himself according to the Law of Mahomet, he went to the great Mosque of Ussum-Cassan,

where he commanded the Priests to banish for ever the Ceremonies of the Sophians, as heretical. The Priests trembling promis'd to obey him, and after the publick Prayers were over, the Inhabitants made a great Entertainment for him, wherewith he seem'd well pleas'd, and in the Evening return'd to his Camp.

AS this Prince never took Advice of any one but himself, he had secretly resolv'd to pass the Winter in these Countries; but fearing the Murmurs of the Janizaries, he held a Council to which he fummon'd the principal Officers of his Army, and told them that it was his Intention to winter in Persia, whence he would not depart, till he had reduced that whole Kingdom under Subjection to him; that having inform'd himself of the most fruitful Parts in that Empire, he had chosen to spend the Winter in the Provinces of Carenbeg and Gallana, (fo call'd from the vast Plenty of black Grapes which they produce,) because they abounded in all Things necessary; and that in those Countries his Army would find whatever they could defire for their Convenience.

THE Viziers and Bassa's being acquainted with the Humour of this cruel Prince, and knowing that he would not be contradicted in any thing, approv'd of his Proposal, and commended the Choice he had made of his Winter Quarters. Mustapha Bassa only, who was one of the Viziers of the Bench, knowing that the whole Army were dispos'd to quit those Countries, and return into the Provinces of the Ottoman Empire, ventured to represent to him, that it would be adviseable for his Highness to inquire into the Sentiments of his Guards, and the principal Forces of the Army.

THESE few Words put Selim into such an extravagant Fury, that looking on the Vizier with Indignation; Wretch, said he, am I oblig'd to ask Counsel of my Slaves? Have you more Consideration for their Sentiments than mine? And does my Authority depend upon their Power? Ungrateful, is it thus you remember the Dignities and Riches I have heap'd upon you? But I will punish your Pride, and your Insolence.

THIS faid, he immediately diverted him of all his Employments, and spurn'd him from his Presence; but not being contented with having deprived him of all his Dignities, he was resolv'd to dishonour him yet more, by offering him the grossest and most sensible Affront which a Turkish Warriour can receive. To this End, he order'd a Fool to cut off his Horse's Crupper; which was instantly executed, the Fool running after him, and overtaking him as he was crossing the Janizaries Quarter. This Affront leaves such a Stain upon the Person who receives it, that it is indelible.

THE Janizaries being surprized to see a Man of such Importance, whom they loved, and who had done such signal Services to the State, treated in that manner, were willing to know the Cause of such Usage. But no sooner were they informed of it, but slying into a Fury, they went in a tumultuous manner to Selim, whom they reproached with his Cruelty, and declared to him that they were resolved upon leaving Persia, and returning to spend the Winter in their own Houses: And they gave him to understand this their Resolution in such bold and insolent Terms, that althoe Selim was ready to burst with Rage, he thought

thought proper to have Recourse to Mildness, and promis'd to lead them back.

ACCORDINGLY he prepared for his Departure; but before he quitted this large City, was refolved, notwithstanding his fair Promises, to leave cruel Marks of his Presence behind him. He began then by taxing all the Inhabitants at an exorbitant Rate, which they were oblig'd to pay down upon the Spot; after which he caus'd all the Riches that were found in the Palaces of the Sophy, and in those of the Noblemen of the Persian Court, to be carry'd away. Not being contented with this, he feiz'd on all the precious Effects that could be found in the Ware-Houses of the Merchants, wherewith this City abounds; and for the finishing Stroke, to compleat his Barbarity, he caus'd Three Thousand Families of the most excellent Workmen and Artizans in Tauris to be feiz'd, with Intent to carry them with him to Constantinople; the finest and most finish'd Pieces of Workmanship being made in that Capital; and the Turks: not being capable of any Performance, that requires Tafte and Delicacy; their gross heavy Tempers, putting it out of their Power to attempt any Thing of that Nature. With these rich Spoils, Selim fet out from Tauris, leaving the Inhabitants in an extreme Consternation, and infinitely afflicted, at having deliver'd themselves up a Prey to the Ambition and Barbarity of this faithless Prince.

IN the mean while, Ismael and the Prince of Ormus were no sooner cured of their Wounds, but they labour'd Night and Day to levy a fresh Body of Troops. As for the Prince of Ormus, who notwithstanding the secret Troubles that oppress'd his Mind, feem'd only to breathe for Ismael's Glory,

Glory, he was no fooner inform'd that Selim was about to leave Tauris, as well as what Rout he made his Army take, but he laid feveral Ambushes for him, where the Turks were always beaten. Not a Day or Night pass'd, but he gave him divers Alarms, fometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and afterwards in the Rear. This Way of fighting harrafs'd Selim's Forces extremely, who in all these little Skirmishes lost Abundance of Men.

THE Turks could not ftir from the main Body of the Army, but they were furrounded either by the Natives, or the Persian Troops; the Prince of Ormus having given fuch good Orders, and making his Attacks fo feafonably, that he always came off Conqueror. But the most remarkable Rencounter of all, which cost the Turks very dear, was pretty near the City of Naxuvanum, by which Selim had directed his March, to avoid the Araxes, and the Mountains of Pariarde. The Prince of Ormus had detach'd a large Body of Horse, to attack the Ottoman Emperor's Rear-Guard, where Selim was in Person. Hereupon he immediately fent out a Party of his Spabis, fuftain'd by a confiderable Body of Cavalry, with Orders to Zidim Bassa, who commanded them, to pursue the Persians, who continually retarded his March, till he had entirely destroy'd them.

ZIDIM advancing then to attack the Perfians, they retired according to the Orders they had receiv'd from the Prince of Ormus, and the Turks pursued them, without breaking their Ranks. In the mean while, the main Body of the Army march'd on; and the Persians continuing to retreat, and making as if they fled, drew the Ottomans into an Ambuscade, where the Prince of Persian Horse, who had not been at the Battle of Zalderane, and who burning with the Desire of revenging their Countrymen who had fallen on that bloody Day, sally dout of their Ambush so opportunely, that the Turks sound themselves inviron d on all sides. However, they defended themselves very bravely for some time; but the Turkish Cavalry, who were but slightly arm d, tho superiour in Number to the Persians, could not sustain the terrible Strokes of these Men arm'd Cap-a-pe, nor bear up against the impetuous Shock of their Horses, who being fresh and vigorous, overthrew and trampled under Foot all who durst oppose them.

THEY defended themselves nevertheless, till the Moment they saw their General Zidim sall, whose Head the Prince of Ormus had just struck off; then seeing themselves without a Leader, they began to stagger, and were soon put into Disorder: after which, being press'd upon still more, they betook themselves to Flight, and were pursued by the Persians, who gave them no Quarter.

BUT the greatest Slaughter, that was made of them, was at a Desile, where the Turks could only pass two by two, and striving to rush through all at a time, stopt up themselves the Places whereby they might have avoided their Destruction, insomuch that the Persians massacred them all. The sew who did escape, having rejoin'd Selim's Army, reported that the Sophy's was as strong as it was before the Battle of Zalderane; whereupon Fame, which always magnifies and multiplies Objects, spread this Rumour so generally amongst the Turks, who had experienced the Valour of the Persians, that they were all seiz'd with

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with a panick Fear. Hereat Selim, who knew Ismael's Courage and Activity, did not at all doubt but he should soon have him at his Heels; which oblig'd him to give Orders for redoubling his Marches. But his Artillery, and his Waggons overloaden with the Spoils of the Persians, went on so slowly, that he was often tempted to have them burnt, after the Example of Alexander; however he could not resolve upon depriving himfelf of such a precious Booty, which he design'd to set off his triumphal Entry into Constantinople, and afterwards to adorn his Palaces, and embellish that Metropolis.

IN the mean while the Prince of Ormus food came up with him, and harraffing his Rear-Guard Night and Day, hinder'd his March, to give Ismael time to arrive, and attack him on his passing the Euphrates. Accordingly, no sooner did Selim come to that River, but he caused several Floats to be got ready, upon which he sent over some of his Troops, with Part of his military Chest, and some Artillery. Then he order'd all his Cavalry to enter the River at once, to the End they might break the Rapidity of the Stream, and thereby facilitate the Passage of Part of the Insantry, who were crossing over, some upon Goat's Skins blown up, and others by swimming, and supporting them-selves on Pieces of the same Skins.

DURING this Confusion, Ismael and the Prince of Ormus appear'd, and attack'd the Rest of the Turks who had not yet pass'd the River, and were guarding the Baggage and the Cannon. The Fight was not long; for the Turks seeing themselves separated by the Euphrates, thought only on saving themselves by swimming, and plung'd into the River in so much Disorder, that

most Part of them were either drowned, or kill'd by the Persians, who pour'd upon them a Shower of Arrows.

SELIM, who had himself pass'd over in a little Bark, was in an inexpressible Rage on the other fide of the River, to fee his best Troops perish thus, without having it in his Power to affift them; his Cannon being almost all at Ismael's Mercy, and what he had got over; not being in a Condition to serve him, the Banks of the Euphrates being too muddy to level them thereupon. But what disturb'd him the most, was the Fear that the King of Persia would find the Means to pass eafily over the Euphrates, well knowing that he was acquainted with the Fords. Being prepoffes'd with this Imagination, he bent all his Thoughts upon pursuing his March, to the End he might avoid being attack'd in any Manner, abandoning his Baggage, and the best Part of his Artillery. As for the Persians, they recover'd not only all that the Turks had plunder'd in Tauris, but also what had belong'd to themselves, from the Imperial Pavillion, to the Tents of the Soldiers, with all their Ammunition and Provisions, an infinite Number of Horses, and Camels, all their Carriages, and the three thousand Families they had carry'd off from Tauris, who were fet at Liberty. But what most sensibly affected Ismael's great Soul, was the Quantity of Cannon mounted upon their Carriages, each of which was drawn by fix or eight Horses, and the largest by a greater Number.

THE Persian Monarch could never have been weary of examining and admiring this Thunder of the War, from which he had suffer'd so much Damage, and which had robb'd him of the Victory

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Victory at the Battle of Zalderane. However as he faw that his Enemy fled, and his own Troops were extremely fatigued with his redoubled Marches, he contented himself with these Advantages, and order'd these immense Spoils to be transported to Tauris. He continued yet some time along the Euphrates to observe his Enemy's Motions; but being inform'd that he was returning into his own Territories by long Marches, he caus'd his own Army to file off flowly towards his Capital, where he was receiv'd with infinite Acclamations: His People having found to their Cost, the Difference between the Government of a tender, fenfible and generous Monarch, and that of an ambitious, covetous, and cruel Conqueror. The first Care of Ismael was to restore to every one what belong'd to him, giving an Equivalent for whatever was loft, out of the Booty gain'd from the Turks. The Reft was equally distributed amongst his Army, which he fent to winter in good Quarters, to recover the Men from their Fatigues.

AS for Selim, he continued his March haftily. and pass'd Mount Taurus in a Chagrin, that border'd upon Despair; infomuch that those Courtiers who us'd before to be most familiar with him, durst no longer approach him or fpeak to him. Being arriv'd at the Plain of Sénafe, he made a Halt, and having consider'd his Losses both before and after his Victory, his Army being reduced to a fixth Part of what it was on its fetting out for Perfia, he flew into fuch an excessive Rage against the Sopby, that he fwore he would levy fuch powerful Armies, and attack him in fo many different Places, that he would not leave him one Corner of his Kingdom for a Retreat, and and could find any other Remedy against this

NEVERTHELESS what the wise and experienced Bassa Chendemen had forewarn'd him, which to his Cost he had found to be but too true, made him judge that it would be difficult for him to put his Projects in Execution. But as his Passon always got the better of his Prudence and his Reason, when his Troops had taken some Restreshment, he march'd them on to Bursa, where he dismiss'd them. As for himself, he waited the Return of the Spring in that great City, and issued out Orders for the Preparations of the next Campaign, which were so well executed, that his Army was ready; and arriv'd at the general Rendezvous, in the Beginning of April.

HEREUPON he refolv'd to attack Uftafel, the King of the Aladulians, who not being contented with having refused him Assistance, when he pass'd thro' his Territories, had laid several Ambuscades, wherein his Troops had suffer'd very much: And when Selim complain'd of these Violences: Ustasel answer'd, that they were certain Mountaineers, who liv'd only by Rapine, that thus harrafs'd those Turks whom they could furprize unawares, promising that he would make strict fearch after them, and punish them severely. But not long after he gave Orders to his Troops to post themselves on the Mountains, in the steepest and most difficult Places, thro' which he knew the Ottomans must necessarily pass, and caused them to be attack'd there sometimes in the Front, and fometimes in the Rear, whilst the Turks being furpriz'd, and endeavouring only to make their Escape, made but very little Resistance in these dismal Places: Infomuch that neither Selim, nor his Council, nor the Valour of his Forces, could find any other Remedy against this Treachery,

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Treachery, but to diffemble the Knowledge of it, although Selim was not unacquainted with all the Proceedings of the King of the Aladulians.

WHEREFORE that he might take Revenge for all these Injuries, he commanded Sinan Baffa, that brave Warriour, to whom he was indebted for the Victory at the Battle of Zalderane, to march with his Van-Guard against Ustafel, whilft he follow'd close after with the Rest of the Army. The King of the Aladulians having Notice that Selim was marching against him, desired Affistance of Ismael; but this Monarch could not comply with Uftafel's Request, being at that Time obliged himself to maintain a War, which Seline had fomented against him with the Curdes, a Tartarian Nation. These People had made an Incursion into his Dominions as far as Diarbeek, to which they had laid Siege, which the Prince of Ormus forced them to raife, after having gain'd a bloody Battle over them.

ustase L therefore affembled his Forces, and distributed them up and down the Defiles and Passes, Places that were naturally strong by their very Situation; the Turkish Army being oblig'd to pass the Taurus, and Anti-Taurus, which inclose his Territories, before they could come at him; and having fortify'd these Posts with good Troops, he did not at all doubt, but the Turks being surprized in such difficult Marches, would be easily defeated.

BUT he had too experienced a Warriour to cope with, to suffer himself to be surprized. Accordingly sinan Bassa, who had Spies in the Court of that Prince, who apprized him of all his Designs, concerted his Measures so well, that

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he turn'd the Stratagems of the Aladulian upon himself; and knowing the Avenues where this Prince had posted his Troops, as well as after what Manner they were divided, he fell upon them fo much to his own Advantage, that furrounding them on all sides, he cut them to Pieces. The King of the Aladulians fell alive into his Hands, as well as the three Princes his Sons, whom Sinan fent to Selim; who being charm'd with an Opportunity to exercise his barbarous Humour, caus'd them instantly to be beheaded.

THIS Conquest was so very grateful to him, that he highly extoll'd Sinan Baffa, tho' he was usually very sparing of his Commendations to his Generals, whom he envy'd the Glory they acquired in ferving him; and it has been often feen that too much Merit and Virtue has been suspected by him, and that a fatal Death has been the Reward of fuch, to whom he has had the greatest Obligations. He left then the whole Country to the Disposal of Sinan, who divided it into Sangiacks, and Timariots, wherewith he gratify'd the bravest Commanders in his Army, according to the Custom of the Turks.

THIS done, Selim march'd against the City of Keman, belonging to the King of Persia, and fituated at the farthest Part of Armenia. To this Place helaid Siege, and his Artillery having made a confiderable Breach in the Walls, he gave the Affault, which lasted fix Hours, but was repulsed by the Valour of the Garrison and the Inhabitants; however, feeing that Selim was preparing for a fecond Attack, they furrender'd on Condition of having their Lives spared, which was promis'd. But no fooner was this Monarch Master of the City, than he bent all his Thoughts on violating his

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his Word, and caus'd all the Men, from the oldest to the Infants in the Cradle, to be utterly destroy'd; alledging that he had granted their Lives only to the Women. Then knowing that the Sophy advanced by long Marches, to force him to raise the Siege, he had it fortify'd, provided it with a strong Garrison, and all Things necessary to make a vigorous Resistance, after which causing all the Merchandize, and other Essects in general that he found there to be pack'd up, he sent them to Bursa, and from thence to Constantinople: This done, as the Sophy was marching on, he retired, not being strong enough to resist him.

ISMAEL arriving some Days after the Departure of his Enemy, and knowing him to be too far distant to be able to annoy him, fat down before Keman, and besieg'd it so closely, that in eight Days Time he was in a Condition to give the Affault. Accordingly he did fo; and began his Attacks at the fame Place where Selim had made his Breaches, which not being well repair'd, were foon open'd, and the Efforts of the Persians were fo vigorous, that they carry'd the Town by Storm. Hereupon Ismael revenged himself of all the Cruelties which Selim had exercis'd there; the Turks were every Man put to the Sword, without showing Mercy to one; after which having blown up the Fortifications, he fent on all fides large Bodies of Troops into the Dominions of the Ottoman Emperor, who put all to Fire and Sword. Thus the unfortunate People became the Victims of the mortal Hatred these two Princes bore each other. This done, Ismael set out for Tauris, where the Prince of Ormus had arrived just before, cover'd all over with the Laurels he had gain'd by his famous Exploits over the Curdes Tartars, whom he had R 2

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ng nis 244 SECRET MEMOTRS of obliged to accept of Peace, on Condition of paying an annual Tribute to the Crown of Perfia.

BUT whilft Things were in this Posture in one Part of Asia, Love and Ambition render'd the Kingdom of Ormus the Scene of a Number of Incidents no less affecting, and which in the End did not prove less bloody. The haughty Milla, who had not been able to defend her Heart against the dazzling Merit of Prince Tor, after having long strove in vain to overcome her Passion, not being able to accomplish it, resolv'd at least not to give Way to it fo much, as that it should oblige her to give her Hand to a Man who did not wear a Crown And in Spite of Noradin's Perfuations, and the Princels her Mother's Remonstrances, the stedfastly determin'd to feem indifferent to the tender Marks of Love, whereof the Prince of Ormus gave her daily Proofs, in the Letters he wrote to the Princess Axara, Noradin, and her felf. his Breaches, which not being well repair

NEVER was Confident more perplexed than Noradin, how to fend Prince Tor any positive Account of the Progress of his Passion; he could penetrate enough into the Sentiments of the Princess his Sister, to see that she loved with almost as much Ardour as she was beloved. But not being able to extort this Confession from her Mouth, he was obliged to found the Prince's Hopes, only upon his own Conjectures. However the Friendship he had for him, join'd to his own private Interest, which made him imagine that if Tor ascended the Throne of Ormus, and became his Brother-in-law, he should have the chief Employments in the Kingdom, incited him the more to contribute to his Happiness. He often declared Part of his Thoughts to the Princess Axara his Mother;

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Mother, who always incouraged him; promising, that as soon as the Prince of Ormus should return she would have Recourse to her Authority to compel her Daughter to consent to his Desires.

NORADIN, sent an exact Account to Tor of all that pass'd; but altho' he made use of his atmost Art to persuade him that he was beloved, as they had never been able to prevail upon Milla, to write to him with her own Hand, he was always doubtful of his Happiness; and the little Progress he imagin'd he had made in her Heart, so much disorder'd his Mind, that neither the Business of the War, the Dangers he had undergone, nor the Glory wherewith he was cover'd, could dispel his Trouble.

IN the mean while the King of Ormus, who continued still immers'd in Luxury and Pleasures, notwithstanding the prudent Counsel he had receiv'd from the Prince his Brother, spent all his Time in Entertainments and other Diversions. But that he might have a plausible Pretence for this his natural Inclination, having receiv'd News of the Victories gain'd by Tor over Ismael's Enemies, and knowing how much that Prince was esteem'd by his Subjects, he resolv'd to celebrate his Glory, by giving a magnificent Entertainment to all his Court, in a sumptuous Palace, which he had at Orfacan, twelve Miles from Ormus, which was call'd the Delight of the East.

thither by the Princess her Mother; and as it was the first Time of her Appearance at Court, the Lustre of her Charms eclips'd all the Beauties, who were most admired there. Hereupon Zaifadin, who till then had had none but frivolous Amuse-

ments, and had made Love only like a Sovereign, to whom all Hearts thought it a Glory to fubmit, was fmitten with her Charms, and conceiv'd a Passion for her, which was so much the more to be dreaded by his Rivals, as he had it in his own Power to make himself happy. The ambitious Milla faw with Joy this Effect of her Beauty; wherefore without transgressing the Bounds of an exact Modesty, she left no means unessay'd, which might ferve to redouble the Flame of this young Monarch.

PRINCE Noradin was too curious an Obferver of his Sifter's Actions, not to perceive Zaifadin's Love, and all that pass'd in that Princes's Heart. Hetrembled at this Discovery, and could not constrain himself so much, but that the virtuous Axara was foon inform'd of the Truth. This Princess had a great and magnanimous Soul; but a Throne, as resplendent as it is, could not dazzle her, when it was not fill'd by a Prince whose Virtues could heighten its Lustre.

SHE lov'd Zaifadin, because he was her Nephew; but her Love to Prince Tor, his Brother, was accompany'd with an Esteem, which the Vices of the King of Ormus had prevented her conceiving for him; and on this Occasion the Hero seem'd to her preferable to all the Monarchs upon Earth. She was fenfibly afflicted to find her Daughter's Sentiments on this Head, so different from her's ; and in the little Intervals which Zaifadin gave to the repeated Enfertainments, wherewith he regal'd his Court, she found means to speak very strenuously to Milla of that Monarch's Passion, and to remind her of her Ingagements with the Prince of Ormus. The Princess receiv'd these Reprimands with Submission, but would never

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confess that she had perceiv'd Zaifadin's Affection, attributing the Preference he gave her to all others, only to the Nearness of Blood, which united them.

IN the mean while, the Diversions at the Palace of Orfacan, made so much Noise, and their Magnificence was publish'd in so many foreign Courts, that several young Princes repair'd thither to take Part therein, and augment its Splendour. Hereupon Zaifadin, who till then had only follow'd his natural Inclination, which led him on to Pleasure, without troubling himself to set it off with that refin'd Delicacy, wherein all its Charms consist, found to his Astonishment, that he was seiz'd with a Passion that required more Circumspection, than he had hitherto observ'd in his other amorous Pursuits.

THE Rank of the Princess herself, the Virtue of her Mother, and the Respect he ow'd her, oblig'd him to make very ferious Reflections; and foreseeing that he should never be able to be Mafter of his Desires but by Marriage, he resolv'd to spare no Pains to arrive at that Happiness. But as he fear'd Atar, and that Minister still retain'd an absolute Authority over him, he resolv'd to keep Silence till he had gain'd Noradin over to his Interest, and had rais'd him to such an eminent Degree of Power, that the Eunuch's Authority should not be able to stand in Competition with him. To this End, there were no Marks of Friendship, which he did not shew Noradin, during the Course of the Diversions at Orfacan; he spoke only to him, confulted none but him, and repo fed fuch an entire Confidence in him, that the Prince eafily apprehended, that Zaifadin defign'd to begin by him, the Conquest of his Sister's Heart.

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ACCORDINGLY that Family grew for powerful, and he heap'd so many Favours upon Noradin, that the Eunuch Atar took a violent Umbrage thereat; and his Penetration having nrade him discover that Monarch's Love to Milla, he did not in the least doubt but he was ruin'd, if he did not find means to thwart this growing Paffion. This ambitious Minister, who had used his utmost Indeavours, to divert the King of Ormus from any ferious and fincere Amours, which might put a Stop to his Debauches, and fix him for ever, look'd upon his Affection to the Princes Milla, as the greatest Misfortune that could befall him. For he rightly judg'd that if he once made her his Queen, she would have an absolute Power over his Will, and deprive him of all the. Authority he injoy'd, which he had taken fo much Pains to preserve, by furnishing that Prince with all the Pleasures which might satisfy his Senses, without captivating his Heart.

THIS new Passion for a Princess of the Blood, whose Alliance could not but be agreeable to the whole Kingdom, made him resolve to leave no Means untry'd, that might prevent its Confummation. With this Thought, Atar, tho' he was a Witness of the Diversions that reign'd at Orfacan, follow'd the King with the greatest Exactness, and often interrupted that Prince's Converfation with Noradin and Milla, by his importunate Presence. On the other Hand, Noradin, who hated Atar, on Account of the Disorders he had caus'd in the Kingdom, by rendering Zaifadin despicable to all his Subjects, resolved to take Advantage of the King's Favour to ruin the Eunuch; and to render himself potent enough to give Law telipuso en aminto

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to his Sovereign, in Case he should attempt to
have Recourse to his Authority to marry his Sister.

SO variously were the Minds of Men disposed in the Midst of these Festivals, which one would think, ought only to have inspired them with Love and Joy; nevertheless Hatred, Fear, and Ambition reign'd there with yet greater Violence. In the mean while Zaifadin, whose Passion every Day gain'd new Strength, believing he had done enough to secure himself of the Princess Axara and Noradin's Consent, resolv'd at last to declare himself to Milla. To this End, and that he might not be befieg'd by Atar, and his new Favourite, he chose a Night, when he had made a sumptuous and fingular Entertainment; the Palace Gardens being illuminated by fuch an infinite Number of Lights, that the Sun himself could not have cast a brighter or more dazzling Luftre. Thither the King of Ormus conducted his whole Court, and Curiofity having dispersed this numerous Asfembly, to examine the various Decorations wherewith each Alley was adorn'd, Zaifadin, who led the young Princess, separated her artfully from the Ladies who follow'd her, and conducted her infenfibly into an Alley of Lemon Trees, whose thick Leaves hid them from the Eyes of the whole Court. They who attended them, rightly judging that that Monarch had fome Defign, kept/at a Diffance thro' Respect, in such a Manner, that twas impossible to over-hear their Discourse.

MILLA, who was not displeas'd at the King's finding an Opportunity to explain himself, made no Difficulty of going with him, but suffer'd him to lead her without Constraint. As for the Princess Axara, she having an Intention to discourse with Atar privately, gave them without designing

it an intire Liberty; but Prince Noradin, whose Eyes were upon every Step his Sovereign took, no fooner faw him alone with his Sifter, but miftrusting Part of the Truth, he went about by Windings that were known to him, and placed himself in the Alley next to the Lemon-Walk. whence he could over-hear all, without being feen, the Thickness of the Trees hiding him intirely. No fooner did he arrive there, but he heard Milla thus continue the Conversation, she had with that Monarch: I confess, my Lord, faid she, that if all Nights were like this, I should prefer them to the finest Days; and it must be acknowledg'd that the Palace of Orfacan is a delicious Place of Abode. How happy should I be, charming Princess, reply'd Zaifadin, if the Pains I take to render it agreeable to you, could convince you of the violent Love you have kindled in myHeart! For in short, continued he, without giving her Time to make any Answer, I can no longer confine within my Breaft, the Flame that confumes me; all my Actions, my Looks, and my Favours have affured you of it: But this is not enough to fatisfy a Passion which never had its Equal; and I have only led you hither, added he, falling on his Knees, to offer, at your Feet, my Heart, my Crown and my Faith. Being, as you are, absolute Mistress of my Destiny, pronounce my Sentence; but remember it is the King of Ormus, whose Life is put into your Hands.

ALTHO' Milla had fully expected this Declaration, and her Pride had even made her wish for it, the Love she had for the Prince of Ormus maintain'd at that Instant such an obstinate Dispute with her Ambition, that she could not avoid being in Confusion: However, having made an Effort

Effort to recover herself, Forgive my Lord, said she, forcing him to rise up, the Excess of my Surprize; the King of Ormus, 'till this Hour, has a seem'd so little susceptible of a serious Passion, that I could not help being astonish'd at the precious Gifts he has just offer'd me; nevertheless the Honour your Majesty does me is too great, not to make that Return to it which I ought; and I believe I comply with the prosound Respect I have for you, and the Laws my Duty exacts from me, when I assure you, that if the Princess my Mother consents to what you call your Happiness, you shall find in me an intire Submission to her Will.

AH Madam! cry'd out the Amorous Monarch, go on, and render my Felicity compleat, by giving me Hopes, that Obedience will not be the only Motive which will induce you to make me happy. I would obtain your Hand of the Princes Axara, but I would be indebted for your Heart only to Love. My Lord, reply'd Milla, (who already repented of the Consent she had just given, and who felt her Affection to the Prince of Ormus increase, in Proportion as she approv'd of his Rival's Flame,) require nothing more of a Princess who as yet knows only the noble Pride of an August Extraction, and permit me to rejoin the Court, whom such a long Conversation has depriv'd of the Honour of accompanying your Majesty.

AT these Words, giving him her Hand, she advanc'd with him towards that Croud of Courtiers, whom their Respect and Complaisance had kept at a Distance. Zaifadin, having observ'd that the Princess was in an extreme Disorder and Emotion, interpreted it to his own Advantage, and being contented with having receiv'd her Consent, would press no farther upon her, but appear'd to

the Eyes of his Court with fuch an Air of Satisfaction, as made them eafily judge that he was very much at Ease in his Mind.

PRINCE Noradin had not loft one Word of this Conversation; and if he was a little pleas'd to find that Milla had promis'd only to acquiesce with what Commands Axara should lay on her, he was fenfibly afflicted at her having given so speedy a Confent to the King's Passion; and being afraid of that Prince's explaining himself to his Mother, before he had appriz'd her of what had pass'd, he return'd back by an Alley that led to the whole Court: But not feeing Axara amongst them, he apply'd himself so closely to follow Zaifadin, that if that Prince had had any fecret Defign, he could not have put it in Execution, without communicating it to him.

BUT whilst the King was thus declaring his Sentiments to Milla, there pass'd a Conversation between Atar and the Princess Axara, which was not less affecting. This ambitious Minister, who led her by the Hand, rightly judging that she permitted him that Honour only with an Intention to discourse him, and having a Design himself to discover her Thoughts about the King's Love to her Daughter, comply'd with a good Grace with what she seem'd to require of him: When they were at a fufficient Distance not to be overheard by any one, Axara stopt, and looking upon the Eunuch with that noble Pride which accompanies an illustrious Birth; Atar, faid she to him, I would not have you ignorant that your Manner of educating the King my Nephew, has given me an Infight into the Extent of your Ambition; the whole Kingdom is acquainted with it, and being, as I am, nearer the Throne than others, you may well judge

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that not one of your Actions has escap'd my Obfervation; your Fortune and your Power are at their greatest Height; injoy them, Atar, we are not jealous of them, but don't think to extend your Authority over my Family.

BEING, as it is, independent of your Power, regard it with the Respect you owe it, and do not incite the King by your Counsels to seek for Amusements in my House, which my Rank, my Birth, and my Virtue, make me look upon as a Dishonour. The Love of Zaifadin to my Daughter becomes publick, and is thought real, insomuch that it alarms me, and since that Prince regulates his Inclinations only by your Desires, extinguish a Fire, the Flame whereof may spread even to you, and destroy in an Instant that Fortune and Advancement, which you have taken so much Care to procure yourself.

THE haughty Atar, who fince his Greatness had met only with fervile Flatterers, was pretty much furpriz'd to hear himfelf talk'd to after that manner; but as he was a greater Master of Diffimulation than any one, and defign'd to discover the Princess Axara's most secret Sentiments, he affected a profound Submission, and when she had ceas'd speaking; Madam, reply'd he, I could eafily justify myself as to the Ambition whereof I am accus'd; having never had any other but that of ferving my Sovereign well: But the Respect which I shall always retain for you, prevents my entring into a particular Inquiry, which might perhaps displease you, by letting you know that I have less contributed to his Majesty's applying himself so little to the Affairs of State, than his own natural Inclination. As to his Passion for the Princess, I have no other Information thereof than what he has given

given the whole Court; I have not in the least been instrumental to its Rise, the exquisite Charms of the incomparable Milla, stand in need of no other Aid but themselves to captivate Hearts; she has shown herself, and the King has seen her, is not that enough to inspire Love? As to the Apprehensions, with Respect to your Consequences of this Passion, I dare assure you they cannot but be unjust; his Majesty will know how to make a vast Difference between his past Amusements, and a Princess of the Blood; and if he loves her, he will certainly marry her: Then this Union cannot but be glorious to you, and besides it will fill all the

Kingdom with Joy; and if 'tis to hasten its Confummation, that you command me to make use of what little Power I have over the King, my

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NO, Atar, (cry'd out the Princess hastily, interrupting him,) no, Milla is not destin'd for Zaifadin; let him seek amongst the Monarchs his Neighbours an Alliance that may be much more advantageous for the Welfare of his Subjects, and leave me in quiet the Disposal of my Daughter; this is what I require of you, extinguish this Love, prevent this Marriage, and be affured of my Acknowledgment.

AS Atar was ignorant of the secret Motives which made her dread these Nuptials, and thought all the World as deceitful as himself; he imagin'd that Axara spoke to him after this manner, only to penetrate into his Soul, and ruin him intirely. Being firmly preposses'd with this Thought, by Reason of the great Degree of Favour which Noradin then injoy'd, he immediately came to a Resolution; and determining to destroy Noradin himself, persisted in dissembling, and represented

to her in the strongest Colours the Advantages of such a glorious Alliance. But finding her continue stedsast in resolving to oppose it, he at last promis'd to leave no Stone unturn'd to satisfy her, fully determining within himself to keep his Word, but by such Methods as should be capable of ruining all that August Family, which began already to give him too much Umbrage, not to

endeavour its Destruction.

NEVERTHELESS he diffembled fo exquifitely, that Axara thought she had found in him a certain Support against Zaifadin's Intentions. Hardly had they ended their Conversation, when they faw that Prince appear with all his Court, which was gather'd about him, and return'd into the Apartments, where after having fpent fome more Time in different Pleasures, every one separated, to enjoy the Sweetness of a soft Repose. But every one did not share alike in that Pleasure; the King's Mind was full of flattering Ideas, and Atar's was overwhelm'd with melancholy Thoughts: As for Noradin, who follow'd the Princess Axara into her Apartment, he fill'd her wholly with Fear and Sorrow, by informing her of what he had heard; and she in her Turn acquainted him with her Conversation with Atar.

HEREUPON Prince Noradin, who knew that Minister yet better than his Mother, could not approve of her Proceedings with him: He will take Advantage thereof, said he to her, to ruin us; and if he dissuades Zaisadin from a Marriage with my Sister, it will only be on Account of his own private Interest, which makes him dread any other's having an Ascendant over the King but himself.

MY Favour diffurbs him, and the new Dignities which that Prince has conferr'd upon me, and which render me as powerful as himfelf, animate him with a secret Hatred, wherefore I don't make the least doubt of the Storm that is impending over me; but no matter, I shall be able to prevent him, provided you manage yourfelf fo with Zaifadin, that he may not be able to conclude the Alliance we fo much apprehend, and give me Time to execute my Projects: This is the only Fayour I ask of you, and be affured we will foon have nothing to fear. Upon this, the Princels would have had him inform her what Courfe he intended to take; but he conjured her so earneftly not to exact that Mark of Obedience from him, his Delign requiring an inviolable Secrefy, that the was obliged to rely upon him. Total in start I storn rated, to enjoy the Sweets

THEY-parted then, and pas'd the rest of the Night in equal Agitation, but thro' very different Motives; Axara, who had not confider'd the Danger to which her Family was exposed, by standing in Competition with Atar for the King's Favour, no sooner conceiv'd how little Confidence she could repose in that Minister, but she fram'd to herself a most melancholy Prospect. The name

ON the other Hand, Noradin, who was one of those Men who have Recourse to Vice or Virtue, as Time and Occasion serve, and who make use alternatively of Crimes and Innocence, as they think the one or the other necessary for the accomplishing their Designs; bent all his Thoughts upon the Means to rid himself of the Eunuch

IN the mean while, how great foever was the Perplexity of fo many Persons, the Mind of the charming Milla was in no less Disorder; the Approbation she had given of Zaifadin's Passion, had fo much rekindled the Flame which fecretly confum'd her for the Prince of Ormus, that her Love was an hundred Times ready to overcome her Ambition. She view'd with Horror the Obligation of living eternally with a Man whom she did not love, and tearing her felf for ever from the inchanting Pleasure of being united to the Man she lov'd.

SHE figh'd, she groan'd, and shed a Deluge of Tears; but her eager Defire of Command, and her ardent Thirst after Empire, having represented to her that the Man whom she could not love would place a Crown upon her Head, whilft that he whom she adored would leave her independent on, and subject to, an Authority whereof she might herself be Mistress, Love took its Flight, Ambition refum'd its Empire, and being more refolute than ever to facrifice all things to this vain Phantom of Grandeur, she no longer consider'd her Tenderness for Tor, but as a Weakness unworthy of a great Soul, which she ought to stifle, that she might injoy with Splendour the Glory that was waiting for her.

'TWAS with these different Dispositions that every one beheld the Return of the Day. The King was no fooner to be feen, but Noradin haften'd to him, to deprive the Eunuch of all Opportunities of discoursing him; and that Minister was not long before he follow'd him, with Intention to put in Execution what he had projected. As for Zaifadin, all his Talk was of the new Diversions which he was preparing for his Court; and

on Pretence of acquainting the Princesses therewith, he went to Anara with all his Attendants. except Atar, who was oblig'd to wait a more favourable Opportunity, to Arike his Stroke more effectually. I state on No one in bad and out adout

to much rekindled the Elime which ferrely con AS foon as Zaifadin perceiv'd that all the Company had enter'd into a particular Conversation, according to their Fancy, or their Duty, he defired Axara to walk with him into her Closet, and gave her his Hand to lead her thither. Hereupon this Princess, who had expected such a Step, prepar'd herfelf to carry on the Conversation with Refolution, tho' without transgressing the Bounds of that Respect she owed the King. That Prince having made her fit down, took his Place over against her, and looking on her with Eves full of Friendship; I come, said he, to ask you a Fayour, which I hope the Tenderness you have always express'd towards me, will oblige you to grant me. It is high Time, continued he, that I should be mindful of my felf, and make my frivolous Amusements give Way to more serious Thoughts; you are the Miftress of a Treasure which alone can reclaim me from the Diforders into which my Youth has plung'd me; I adore the Princess Milla; consent that an eternal Knot may unite us the one to the other, and that I may obliterate by this Marriage, the Impressions which my past Conduct may have made in the Minds of my Subjects in to many I all bladed and view King was no fooner to be feen, but

MY Lord, reply'd Axara, (finding that he had ceas'd speaking) I receive the Honour you do me with all the Respect that is due to you; and I should esteem my Daughter infinitely happy, if it were really true that she had fix'd your Heart. But give me Leave to speak to you with that Liberty which no .

is authorized by my Tendernels for you, and the Rank wherein Heaven has placed me by my Birth. Your Mother was my Sifter; and the perfect Friendship which united us, makes me look upon her Children as my own; do not then think it furprizing, if I in some measure oppose your softest niv own Repole, that of my Daughter, essib Glory of my whole Earnily are concern'd thereit

I will not represent to you that the Situation of the Affairs of the Kingdom of Ormus requires you to make a more advantagious Alliance, by choofing, amongst the Monarchs your Neighbours, a Princefs, whose Family may be powerful enough to reftore your Dominions to a flourishing Condition; these political Reasons seldom avail against a growy ing Passion. But, my Lord, you love Milla today; who can affure me that you will love her tomorrow? How many Flames have you kindled. which have been extinguish'd by Possession? Your whole Court is full of your Conquetts; every bine has flatter'd herfelf with the Hopes of fixing your Heart; you have even imagin'd yourself that it was fettled, and nevertheless being always fickle. the last Object has banish'd the former. Your very Courtiers, by your Example, glory in their Inconftancy; every one here lights after Love and Liv berty: How then can I believe that a Marriage. which will deprive you of it for ever, would make you happy, fince you could not be fo in Chains which it was in your Power to break; and what an Affliction would it be to me, to fee my Daughter disdam'd, despis'd, and perhaps put away for a

MARRIAGE, my Lord, has always been the Grave of a Passion too suddenly kindled; your Heart does not as yet know what it defires, give yourfelf Time to be acquainted with it: I do not

THE King of Ormus had observed such a profound Silence, and his Countenance was overspread with such an extreme Melancholy, that Axara could not doubt of the Excess of his Passion; but pretending not to perceive it, she expected his Answer, wherein he left no Means untry'd to induce her to change her Sentiments.

AS: the Princesses of whom she had spoken, were not to arrive in less than two Months, this Time seem'd so long to him, that he us'd his utmost Efforts to ingage her not to defer his Happiness so long; he pray'd, he press'd, and even gave her to understand that he might have Recourse to his Authority; but she was insexible, and putting on a majestick Look, which made him tremble, as much a King as he was: 'Tis indeed in your Power, my Lord, said she, to have Recourse to Violence, but don't be surprized, if I leave the Court, and carry Milla with me, and thereby force you to tear her out of my Arms.

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THIS Threat prevail'd more upon Zaifadin, than all that the had before faid to him; the Fear of being deprived of the Princess, and the Noise such a fudden Retreat would make, forc'd him to acquiesce with what she demanded. No, Madam, said he to her, I respect you, forgive the Excess of my Love, and I will wait, fince you will have it fo; but do not deny me the Satisfaction of declaring to my Court, that they must look upon the Princes's for the future as their Queen: Which faid, he went out of the Closet, without giving her the Time to answer him. day gold a sold and and an analy

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> AXARA would not oppose this Declaration, which at once fecur'd the Honour of the Princess, and oblig'd Zaifadin to require nothing of her that might offend her: Being satisfy'd with having obtain'd some Respite, to give Noradin Time to concert proper Measures, as he had defired of her, she flatter'd herself with Hopes, that either the King's Inconstancy, or some favourable Change, would deliver her from the Pursuits of that Prince; wherefore she follow'd him, and rejoin'd the Court with him,

a while Abara baying inform'd Novella v

NORADIN was the first to whom he declar'd loudly that his Marriage with Milla was just resolv'd on, and caressing that Prince very tenderly, he affur'd him that nothing but the extreme Love he bore his Sifter, could surpass the Friendship he had for him. All the Nobles who were present, surrounded him, and congratulated him thereupon; and the Ladies strove who should be first to do the same to Axara and Milla, which last receiv'd this Presage of future Honours with all the Joy, whereof her Ambition rendred her capable.

THIS

THIS News being foon spread abroad, the Palace of Orfaces resounded with nothing but Compliments and Congratulations; and the numerous Court which Noradin's new Fayour had already acquired him, receiv'd hereby a fresh addition, for every one looking on him as the King's Brother-in-law, strove to be the first in his good Graces.

ATAR was not long before he was inform'd of what pass'd; he trembled at it, and took a Refolution not to let the Night slip, without causing an Alteration in the Fortune of his Rival: But not being able to resolve to appear in the Trouble wherein he then was, he shut himself up in his own Lodgings, ordering, that if the King himself should ask for him, they should tell him that he was busy about Affairs of the greatest Importance.

concert proper Measures, as he had desired of her, HE was not put to that Troubles for Zaifadin being intoxicated with his Love, and his Hopes imployed all his Thoughts about preparing new Entertainments, and accordingly that very fame Day he made one infinitely magnificent. In the mean while, Axara having inform'd Noradin what the had done, he dispatch'd a Courier to the Prince of Ormus, with a Letter, wherein he gave him a long Account of the King's Love, as well as of the Opposition his Mother and himself made to this Paffion, conjuring him to take Advantage of the two Months Respite which they had obtain'd, and repair speedily to the Court of Ormus, his Prefence alone being capable of furmounting the Ambition that might blind the Princess Milla in fuch a nice Juncture; adding, that fince Ismael loved him, he ought not to oppose what might make him happy. AFTER

AFTER this, having fecured himself a Number of Friends ready to undertake any thing for him upon an Occasion, and the new Dignity wherewith he was invested having inabled him to find Traytors even amongst Atar's Domesticks, he manag'd Matters so well, that he saw himself in a Capacity to destroy him, the first Step he took to his Prejudice.

THE Eunuch grew old, the Length of his Government began to be tedious, his Favour feem'd to decline, and the Court was compos'd of young Men for whom he did nothing. On the other hand, Noradin was affable, his Age fuited better with this fplendid and youthful Train, he fpoke for fome, and gave Hopes to others; in fine, he was the rifing Sun: Thus all Things became easy to him, and he acquired more Friends in one Day, than he had got before ever fince his Return from Persia.

A S for Milla, as she had not been able to discourse with the Princess her Mother, and was ignorant of her real Sentiments, the was in an extreme Surprize at her having given her Consent so soon to the King: But it flatter'd her Pride too much to examine into the Cause thereof; and giving herself up to the Pleasure of seeing herself Mistress over all others, she never troubled herself. about the Way that was to conduct her to the Throne, so that she did but ascend it. Axara, who began to penetrate into her Daughter's Character, affected to fay nothing to her, for Fear the should be so imprudent to discover herself to Zaifadin, being persuaded that the Prince of Ormus would come as foon as he should receive the Letter fent by the Courier, who was fet out for S 4 Perfia,

Persia, and that his Presence would break all that Princes's Measures.

THE Diversions having continued till pretty late at Night, Zaifadin retir'd after having conducted Axara and Milla into their Lodgings. Being got into his own Apartment, he found Atar, who was there waiting for him; the Sight of this Eunuch surpriz'd him, and he reproach'd himself secretly, with having concluded so many Affairs of Importance, without communicating them to him. Wherefore he blush'd, and advancing towards him, my dear Atar, said he to him, I have Abundance of Things to say to you, be to-morrow one of the first at my Levee, I will give Orders that we may not be interrupted.

MY Lord, reply'd the artful Minister, the Night is yet long, and I have some Things to impart to your Majesty, which will not admit of Delay. He utter'd these Words with such a mysterious Air, that Zaifadin was surpriz'd thereat, and causing all those who had accompany'd him to go out, as well as those who were to attend him at his going to Bed, he threw himself upon a Sosa, and looking attentively on the Eunuch: Well then, Atar, said he, what ill News have you to tell me, which obliges you for the first time to disturb my Repose?

HA! what Repose, my Lord, reply'd he, is it possible my Sovereign can be at ease, after what he has just done? What! continued he, have I then facrificed my Life, have I preserved you the Kingdom with so much Care and Labour, only to see you at last deprived of it? For, in short, although I might lawfully complain of the Mystery you have made to me of your Passion for the Princess Milla, since the late King, your Father bequeath'd

queath'd all his Authority over you to me, that is not what afflicts me; 'tis the Choice you have made, 'tis your Resolution of ingaging yourself for ever, that terrifies me. Ah! if I had not thought your Liberty more precious than all the Riches in the World, should not I have found you Princesses worthy to have inslaved you?

OPEN your Eyes, my Lord, and see the Abyssinto which you are going to precipitate your self. You deliver your self up to the ambitious Designs of a whole Family, which has only brought the dangerous Milla to your Court, to make the Blow more sure, which they intend to strike you; they were but too well assured that being so susceptible as you are of Love, you would not be able to resist so many Charms; Wherefore they make use of that Passion to give you your Death.

ATAR, (then cry'd out Zaifadin, interrupting him) your Zeal for me makes you apprehend Events by much too fatal; so far are this Family from being posses'd with this Ambition which you fo much dread, that they refuse my Favours, and disdain my Crown; choosing rather my Heart without the Throne, than the Throne without my Heart. Axara, Milla, and Noradin are afraid of my Inconstancy, and only accept the Gifts I would make them, on Condition of proving my Love, by waiting two Months before my Happiness is compleated. Ah! if it were true that they had form'd any Conspiracies, would they not take Advantage of the Violence of my Passion? And would they concern themselves whether I was faithful or inconstant? My Lord, answer'd Atar, your Love blinds you; but you are too dear to me, added he, falling upon his Knees, for me to leave you in this fatal Error. You are not ignorant, continued he, of the Correspondence, and Friendship that is between Noradin and the Prince your Brother; as they see you without any legitimate Children, and very little dispos'd to War, they have form'd a Design to get Possession of the Throne, and being protected by Ismael, slatter themselves with the Hopes of Success; and I have certain Advice, that the Persian Troops which are upon the Frontiers, have Orders to march at Prince Noradin's sirst Command.

O Heavens! cry'd out Zaifadin, would Noradin betray me, would Noradin be so perfidious! Yes, my Lord, faid Atan, and I advance nothing to your Majesty, which I am not able to prove to you in three Days; and you cannot prevent the Danger wherewith you are threatned, but by making fure of Noradin, and his whole Family. The King of Ormus trembled with Rage, on hearing that this Prince whom he lov'd, and on whom he heap'd Favours incessantly, betray'd him to barbaroufly; he gave him all the Names which such an Outrage deserv'd; and when the Traytor Atar found his Mind disposed, according to his Wish, that he might wound his Soul in the most sensible Part, and instil all his Venom: This, my Lord, fays he, was the Design of their showing you Milla. This was the Reason why they would be affured of your Love, and why they require Time of you, to the End they may get all in Readiness to deprive you both of your Empire and your Life.

AND what means could they find more effectual to compass their Designs, than to inshare you with a charming Object, who becoming absolute Mistress of your Heart, may know all your Secrets, manage all your Designs, and make them

ducive and necessary to her criminal Conspiracy.

BUT, Atar, interrupted Zaifadin, what must I then do? For in short, I adore Milla, and my Life is wrapt up in the Possession of her: How can I reconcile the Ardour of my Love, with the Hatred wherewith her Brother's Persidy inspires me? Hereupon the ambitious Minister, being overjoy'd to see him in this Uncertainty, conjured him to let him alone; and since his Passion was so violent, he would find a Way to preserve for him the satal Charmer, and at the same time to destroy those who were guilty.

WELL then, reply'd the King, in an extreme Disorder, I refer it to your Discretion; but how-ever don't attempt any Thing, before you are assured who are the Authors of the Conspiracy, and before you give me the Proofs you have promis'd me: And if it is true that Noradin is criminal, Atar, my dear Atar, continued he, imbracing him, have Pity on my Weakness, secure me the Object of my Love, and I abandon the Rest to the Rigour of the Laws.

HEREUPON Atar, who desired no more, affured him of his Care, and conjur'd him to observe an inviolable Secrecy, and be upon his Guard with Milla and Noradin; which done, he left him, after having concerted together proper Measures, to inform him of what Discoveries he should make. The Rest of the Night was spent by Zaifadin in the greatest Uneasiness. That Prince, who was weak, and of a narrow Genius, easy to be preposses'd, and not able to distinguish Truth from Falshood, who besides knew no Use of reigning but to give Orders for his own Pleasures.

was infinitely more afflicted at having them difturb'd, than he was sensible of the Injury that was done him; he lov'd Milla only to injoy her, and therefore he hated Noradin much less, on Account of his Treason, than because he was an Impediment to his Defires.

THERE were fome Moments, when he was willing to believe him innocent; not fo much to do him Justice, as to find a Pretence to fatisfy his Love; there were others, when he could have wish'd that Atar had not discover'd to him any Thing of this Treachery; and again there were others, when fuffering himself to be transported by his Anger, he took the most violent Resolutions imaginable: But being incapable of putting them in Execution, he fell again into his former Weakness; and Fear gaining the better of all these various Emotions, he dreaded Noradin, Prince Tor, and the Sophy of Perfia, imagining he even then faw them with Arms uplifted ready to destroy him. In this Perplexity, not knowing what to resolve on, what to fear, or what to hope, he faw his Hour of rifing come, without having taken a Moment's Rest.

A Situation fo little agreeable to his Humour and Constitution, caus'd such an Alteration in his Countenance, that the whole Court perceiv'd it; and as this Prince was ignorant of the Art of diffembling, as well as of that of governing, there appear'd a certain Constraint in all his Actions, which discover'd, in spite of him, Part of what pass'd in his Heart. As for Prince Noradin, he was foon let into the Secret; for scarce was he to be feen, before one of those who used to lie next to the King's Chamber, and who was intirely devoted to the Princess Awara, being oblig'd to

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her for the Post he injoy'd, came to inform Noradin that Atar had spent the Night with Zaifadin, that they had nam'd him several Times, together with the Words Treason and Persidy, and begg'd him to take care of himself.

THE Prince return'd him Thanks, and after having rewarded him handsomely, went to the King, whose cool Reception, and constrain'd Air, made him fee but too clearly that Atar had been poisoning that Prince's Ears. But as he knew better how to diffemble than the King, he conceal'd his Suspicions so well, that no body perceiv'd what he defign'd; however, he carry'd on his Plot with fo much Secrecy, and knew fo well how to make use of his Advantages, that the very Day that Atar was to prove to Zaifadin that Prince's Crime, the perfidious Eunuch was found dead in his Bed. Immediately they ran to inform the King of this Accident, whose Astonishment thereat cannot be express'd: He had spent the Evening with him; and as two Days had already pass'd in an Uneasiness to which he was not used, he had begg'd him earneftly to put an End thereto, either by justifying the Prince, or by proving him as criminal as he represented him. This Atar had again promis'd him, and had only deferr'd it till the next Morning, which was that wherein he was found dead.

THE King of Ormus thought this Incident fo furprizing, that he did not in the least doubt but he had been poison'd; but not being willing that any one should have a View of the Papers which this Minister might have concerning the pretended Conspiracy, he went himself to his Apartment, and causing all the Writings that were found in his Closet to be brought to him, examin'd

them very carefully. But how great was his Sur-prize, on finding a Letter unsubscrib'd, wherein was inclosed another under Auar's own Hand, whose Character he very well knew, which contain'd all the Crimes, whereof the Person to whom it had been fent, was to accuse Noradin, and which concluded thus: olband min be

IF any other Sort of Crime comes into your Thoughts, don't scruple inserting it, since it is of the utmost Consequence to us to ruin a Family, whose Power will otherwise infallibly be our Destruction. The other Letter contain'd only these Words: I fend you back your Instructions after baving copy'd them, be affured of my Zeal and my Obedience; I will myself bring you to-morrow, what will rid you of your Enemies for ever.

HEREUPON Zaifadin would look no farther, but putting a stop there to all his Inquirys, he would not deign to regard what concern'd the Affairs of State, that he might give himself up to the Pleasure of finding Noradin innocent. Then he faw the Interest, which had made Atar speak, and return'd Thanks to Heaven, that his Death had hinder'd him from doing so great an Act of Inthink and had only determine till the next Moraines, which true th

HE was in the first Transports of his Joy, when Noradin fent in Word he was there; this Prince, who knew better than any one, the Cause of that Minister's fudden Death, coming to dive into the King's Thoughts of that Accident. Zaifadin having order'd him to be let in, no fooner faw him enter, but advancing towards him with open Arms: Ah! my dear Noradin, cry'd he, what was I going to do, and how happy am I in being deliver'd from Atar. This faid, without giving

giving him time to answer, he related to him all that had pass'd between that Eunuch and himself; and not foreseeing the Consequences of such a Considence, he had the Weakness to discover to him every individual Emotion, wherewith he was agitated; after which showing him the two Letters: This, continued he, is what has open'd my Eyes; Atar deserv'd the most cruel Punishments, and nevertheless I was upon the Point of facrificing all I hold most dear to his execrable Ambition.

THIS Discourse, and the two Letters, threw Noradin into such an Astonishment, that he had much ado to recover from it. The Treachery of Asar seem'd to him not so surprizing, he having long known the Temper of his Mind; but he could not restect without Indignation that a Monarch, who ought to be himself Judge in all Causes, and who ought himself to examine every Thing with the utmost Care, had been ready to destroy the greatest Persons in his Empire, and the first Princes of his Blood, upon the bare Report of one single Man.

THE little Dependance there was upon the Friendship of such a Prince, and the Instability of a Fortune that was to come thro' his Hands, made him look upon his Favour and good Graces with a Contempt, which any one but Zaifadin would have perceiv'd. At last breaking Silence, My Lord, said he, Atar was the most wicked of Mankind; but was it possible that your Majesty could hear the Glory of the Prince of Ormus sully'd without trembling with Horrour? Ought not his Virtues to have got the better in your Soul of the envenom'd Imputations which such a Monster durst lay upon him? Ah my Lord! If that Prince thirsted after Empire, how many Thrones

Thrones would be offer'd him? What People would not wish to obey him? With how many Diadems would Ismael have adorn'd his Head? He was indebted to his Valour for them, and would have rewarded him with them; but being satisfy'd with having deserv'd them, he has refused them all.

NEVERTHELESS you was going to defitroy him, you was going to make my Sifter the Object of an unlawful Passion, and you was going to lay Hands even upon the Princess Axara. I don't mention my self, my Lord, all my Blood is not to be put in Competition with that you was going to spill.

AH! my dear Noradin, cry'd out Zaifadin, interrupting him, you must forget all I was going to do, to think only on what I design to do this Instant; I give you, continued he, all Atar's Power over the Kingdom, and over my Heart; I deliver into your Hands the Care of the State, and of my Person; my Friendship shall have no Bounds, I resume my Respect for the Princesses, and am punish'd enough for my Credulity by the Shame wherewith your Reproaches have cover'd me.

A CCOR DINGLY this Monarch feem'd for much confounded, that the Prince notwithstanding his private Discontent, would not push this Conversation any farther. Zaifadin, who had at first suspected him of Atar's Death, confess'd it to him; but, continued he, I am persuaded that he to whom he wrote this fatal Scroll, may very well be the Author of it, for fear he should one Day sacrifice him, as he had a Mind to sacrifice you. I don't know this Man's Writing, how shall we

do to discover who it is? My Lord, reply'd Nopadin. I should think I had done both the State and your Majesty a fignal Service, if I hadconeriberted to the Death of that Praytor Atar ; But from whatever Hand it came, I take the Liberty to advise you not to make any Inquiry into it, but to bury the Lofs of that Minister in Oblivion. Your affecting an Indifference about this extraordinary Accident, will much fooner discover to you the Cause thereof, than the most diligent Scrutiny; Fear will equally make his Friends and his Enemies conceal it, whereas by your appearing to be not at all concern'd at this Incident, we shall be easily able to find out both the one and the other. which is of the utmost Consequence to us, that we may know his Accomplices in his Defign of destroying us. vet farrice upon an Occation. which the carefully conceal?

THE King of Ormus approved of this Advice. and told Noradin that he might act therein according as he should think proper, resolving for the future to be govern'd wholly by his Counfels. This Converfation having continued a confiderable time, Zaifadin caus'd the Doors to be open'd, and all the Court, who were waiting impatiently to fee him, came in Throngs to participate of the Affliction, which they imagin'd he would feel for the Death of his Minister. But the Composure and Satis faction that appear'd in his Looks foon undeceiv'd them; and as he declared that he had conferred the Administration of Affairs upon Noradin, every one had foon forgot the Eunuch, to devote them? felves to that Prince. He receiv'd all their Como pliments with Affability; and seeming to be indued with great Qualities whereof he scarcely had a superficial Tincture, he was in a short Time look'd upon as the most proper Person in the Kingdom, for the Post he injoy'd. THE

do to different who to get Mir fords at THE Palace at Orfacan became again the Scene of fresh Pleasures and Entertainments, infomuch that they only counted the Days by some new Diversion. Nevertheless if the Death of Atar made no Impression on the Minds of the Courtiers, it was not so with the Princess Axara; the was not at all mistaken, but saw clearly that the Blow was struck by the Prince her Son.

SHE was infinitely shock'd thereat; and it was a fenfible Affliction to her, to find that any of her Blood could be capable of perpetrating fuch Crimes; and thro' a fatal Forelight, she could not help thinking, that whoever knew how to rid himfelf thus of his Enemies, might proceed yet farther upon an Occasion. This Thought, which she carefully conceal'd, together with the Account Noradin had given her of what the King had told him, and the Horrour wherewith she was feiz'd, on hearing the Danger to which her Daughter's Honour had like to have been expos'd, caus'd fuch a lively Grief in her, that she fell dangeroufly ill.

THIS Accident interrupted the Diversions of the Court; but it ferv'd to heighten the Pleasure of Zaifadin, who under Pretence of being very affiduous in his Care of the Princess his Aunt faw Milla at all Hours, and entertain'd her at full Liberty, with a Description of the Greatness of his Love. Hereupon the virtuous Axara, who observ'd very narrowly all that Prince's Actions, notwithstanding her being indispos'd with a burning Fever, which wasted her hourly, could not behold without Grief the Continuance of this Paffion; and the fatal Ideas she form'd to herself of the Consequences that might ensue, increas'd

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her Illness to such a Degree, that they lost all Hopes of faving her.

BUT whilst the Court of Ormus was apprehenfive for her Life, that of the King of Perfia was no less anxious for the Safety of Prince Tor; and indeed that Hero, who had expos'd himself to all the Dangers of the Wars, with fo much Bravery and Fortitude, found all his Courage forfake him upon reading the Letter of Noradin. The Hopes of being belov'd, wherewith that Friend had so often flatter'd him; the Authority of a Mother, whose Consent he had obtain'd; and above all, that fecret Confidence which a great Soul cannot avoid entertaining of his own Merit. had made him believe that the Purity of his Love, and his Fidelity, would make the haughty Milla declare in his Favour: But when he found that he had a crown'd Head for his Rival, and that this Rival was his own Brother, he fell into a Despair that was inexpressible.

HE formed a hundred Projects at a Time, and took a thousand different Resolutions, without being able to determine upon any one; he faw very evidently the Necessity there was of his going to Orfacan; and conceiv'dlikewife that his Prefence might change the Face of Affairs: But how could he leave Persia? He had often attempted to mention it to Ismael, who had always shown such an Averseness to suffering him to depart, that he did not believe he would confent to it. To go away clandestinely was what he could not resolve upon, since his Friendship would be injured by such a Proceeding; and suppose Ismael should agree to his Departure, and he should go to the Court of Ormus; how could he dispute Milla with the TI2

King? And what Means could he use to carry her off from him?

ALL these Difficulties plung d him into such a violent Perplexity, and made him sall into such a prosound Melancholy, that Ismael and the whole Court perceived it. As he was generally beloved, every one took a Part in his Sorrow, without being able to penetrate into the Cause; but the King of Persia, whose Affection was yet greater, and who saw this Prince change every Day, could not bear up against this last Attack. As he did not imagine he could have any Troubles which his Friendship could not alleviate, he resolved to examine into it, and to learn from the Mouth of the Prince of Ormus, the Cause of an Affliction, which made him die himself, with the Fear of losing so dear a Friend.

THIS Refolution was no fooner taken, than it was executed; and as fifteen Days were already elapsed, fince the Prince had been seiz'd with this pensive Melancholy, and this Monarch had not seen him in all that Time, he went to his Apartment, and ordering that no Notice should be given of his Approach, pass'd on to his Closet, where he enter'd without making any Noise.

change the Pace of Affairs: But how could be

THE Prince of Ormus was at that Time in fuch a deep Thought, that if Ijmael had come with more Noise, he would not have heard him. He was holding in his Hand Noradin's Letter, and had his Eyes fix'd upon it with so much Attention, that it excited the King of Persia's Curiosity. Wherefore that Monarch advancing softly, and placing himself behind the Prince, cast his Eyes upon the Letter, which he read with an extraordinary Surprize; but not being Master of his

his first Emotions: What! cry'd he out, his Love then which will destroy what the Chance of War has respected. This Exclamation brought the Prince to himself, wherefore knowing Ifmael's Voice, he role up haltily, and turning towards him: Ah! my Lord, faid he to him, is it for the great Ismael to be a Witness of my Weakness? Prince, answer'd the King of Perfin, who had recover'd from the Trouble, into which his Aftonishment had thrown him; I thought I had been as dear to you, as you are to me; but your Silence informs me that your Friendship is very different from mine: What! continued he, imbracing him, are we then less Men than others? And could you imagine I thought that a Hero could not be susceptible of a Passion which is so common to all Hearts? Am not I your Friend? Are not you the dear Companion of my Fortune, the Support of my Empire, and the only Author of the Glory which furrounds me? Is there any Thing, I can refuse you without Ingratitude? Speak, added he, pressing him in his Arms, who is this haughty Beauty, who refuses her Heart to so much Merit? Do you want Armies to conquer her? dispose of all my Subjects; in short, conceal nothing from me, but by an intire Confidence affuage your Griefs, and restore me to that Ease whereof your Melancholy has depriv'd me.

MY Lord, reply'd the Prince, how charming is your Goodness to me? How is my Soul ravish'd therewith? And how well do you know the way to mitigate the Rigour of my Destiny? Then he inform'd him of all that had pass'd at the Court of Ormus, during his Embassy, with the Princesses Axara and Milla, and exaggerated the Charms of the latter in such lively Colours, that this Description alone was sufficient to convince the King

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of Persia of the Excess of his Passion. He afterwards gave him a faithful Account of Axara's Promises, and the Order she had given to the Princess her Daughter, to look upon him as her Husband. He likewise inform'd him of his Intention to have desired his Permission to go again to Ormus, to marry that Princess, and return again with her into Persia, to injoy at once what his Love and Friendship had render'd most dear to him.

Letter which Noradin has sent me by a Courier dispatch'd expressly for that Purpose, has overthrown all my Schemes, overwhelmed me with Grief, and plung'd me into a Despair, which all my Reason cannot master. If Zaifadin were only my Brother, I should be in Hopes of being preferr'd to him; at least I might be a Competitor with him for the Princes: But he is my King and my Sovereign; one single Word may make him obey'd; he sets no Bounds to his Passions; so that if Milla resuses him her Hand, her Honour is in Danger, and if he marrys her I must perish.

IN short, Noradin presses me to set out for the Court of Ormus, and I am sensible that it is impossible for me to live in the Uncertainty under which I at present labour; wherefore, my Lord, suffer me to go to Orfacan, and indeavour by my Presence to avert the Blow, wherewith I am threaten'd; perhaps I may find the Means to carry off the Princess from my Rival, and to bring her hither, and live and die under your happy Government.

PRINCE Tor, pronounced these last Words, with so much Earnestness, that Ismael was moved therewith:

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therewith: Wherefore, my dear Prince, reply'd he, when I opposed your Departure from me, I did not believe your Presence so necessary at the Court of Ormus; and you was too dear to my Glory and my Friendship, for me to consent to a Separation from you, without fome very urgent Motive; but when your Repose and your Interest were in Question, this same Friendship obliges me to neglect no Means to fatisfy you. Set out then, Prince, fince it must be so; but shew yourself only as a Conqueror, in a Kingdom which ought one Day to belong to you. Appear there at the Head of a flourishing Army, ready to attempt any Thing against whosoever dare have the Boldness to dispute your Pretensions; and suffer me to testify my Tenderness for you, by the Splendour wherewith I will have you attended.

NO, my Lord, reply'd the Prince of Ormus hastily, 'tis not by Terror that I will triumph over Hearts; if Milla loves me, she will follow me without Constraint; and if her Inclination is for the King, what Business have I with a Hand, for which I shall be oblig'd to Violence? Besides, how can I without a Crime enter Zaifadin's Dominions with an armed Power? Of what can I accuse him? What Injury has he offer'd me? He is ignorant of my Love; he follows his Inclination to Pleasure; my Absence is the Cause of his being heard; and if I am belov'd, my Presence will put a Stop-to all; I will appear there loaded with your Favours, but I will have Recourse to no other Arms, but those of my Virtue.

IS MAEL could not forbear admiring this Magnanimity; he esteem'd him yet more for it; and acquiesc'd with his Reasons: But to satisfy himself, for Fear that if the King of Ormus

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should discover the Prince's Love, or that if Tar should attempt to carry off Milla, some Ambush should be laid for him, he dispatch'd Orders to all the Troops which were upon the Frontiers of that Kingdom, to hold themselves ready to march at the Prince's first Command; he likewife caus'd a sumptuous Equipage to be prepar'd for him, and oblig'd good Part of the prime Nobility of Persia to accompany him to Orfacan.

BUT this magnificent Palace, which had been deltin'd only for Pleasure, was become at that Time the Above only of Grief and Sorrow. Axara not having been able to refult the Violence of her Diltemper, and the Trouble of her Mind, was expired, and by her Decease had left the ambitious Milla Miftress of her Destiny. She was not insenfible of this Loss; but offer'd up at the Tomb of that Princess that Tribute of Tears which Nature required of her: But as for Noradin, his Despair was infinite, at feeing himfelf thereby depriv'd of a powerful Affiltance against the Love of Zaifadin. For this Monarch, thinking himself disengag'd from his Word, by the Decease of Axara, press'd him earnestly to suffer him to crown his Sifter; and the Prince not knowing any longer what Pretence to make use of, to defer the fatal Day, could only oppose his Sollicitations, by alledging the Death of his Mother, which was yet too fresh, to fuffer Milla to affift at any pompous Ceremony for a certain Time.

AS for that Princess, being now Mistress of her felf, she seem'd to give full Consent to the Defires of the King of Ormus; the Respect that was paid her, the numerous Court that follow'd her Steps, the Obedience every one affected for all her Commands, accustom'd her insensibly to a certain Air

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Air of Independance, which made her look down with Scorn upon the Title of Subject. A In the mean while, Noradin's Credit increasing every Day, all were forced to bow to him; but as thefe Honours were not folid, and he knew Zaifadin to be an eafy Prince, he did not doubt but his Favour had drawn Envy upon him; wherefore he bent his. Thoughts Night and Day upon procuring himfelf Friend, who might be able to make head against those who were jealous of his Grandeur, and his Party became fo powerful, that he was more a Sovereign than the King himself. When he found himself in this Situation, and in a Condition not to fear any thing, he whifper'd artfully amongst his most zealous Courtiers the Trouble the King's Love to his Sifter gave him; adding, that Zaifadin was too much devoted to his Pleasures to render a Woman happy, and that he could forefee nothing but Miffortunes in this Alliance; that it was a great Pity that the Prince of Ormus was not in his Brother's Place; that he was a Prince full of Virtues, brave and warlike, who would have render'd the Kingdom flourishing by his Prudence and Wifdom. whereas Zaifadin's Luxury and irregular Manners had brought it upon the Brink of Ruin; that it was not from him that they ought to hope for Successors; with a Thousand other Reflexions proper to prepare their Minds for a Revolt, if Opportunity should present. But he managed all Things with fo much Precaution, and confided in Persons so firmly devoted to him, that it was impossible for his Designs to be discover'd. Altho' he had not as yet form'd any Intention to shake off Zaifadin's Authority, he was willing to renew the ill Opinion they had of this Prince, and to difcover the little Inclination he had to give him his Sifter, that he might create in their Minds a Sort of Opposition to that Monarch's Desires, and b'nog

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that Prince Tor might find them dispos'd to serve his Love: And as the King of Ormus could not conclude his Marriage without notifying it to his Council, Noradin made sure of the principal Members, representing to them that it was their Interest to prevent that Monarch's entring into any Engagement, since in case of his dying without legitimate Issue, the Crown would devolve upon Prince Tor, who by his great Qualitys, promis'd them a Reign full of Glory and Happiness.

SUCH Discourses coming from a Prince who had full Authority, could not fail of making lively Impressions; every one concurr'd with him in his Sentiments, and promis'd him only to act according to his Pleasure. Thus did Noradin manage Matters in Expectation of the Prince of Ormus; but an unforeseen Incident made him push Things much farther. Zaifadin seeing the Time elaps'd which Decency requir'd of the Princess Milla, press'd her soearnestly, to agree to compleat his Happiness, that he drew from her that fatal Consent. Being ravish'd, and transported with Joy, he immediately imparted it to Noradin, ordering him to assemble the Council next Day, not doubting of an unanimous Consent.

NORADIN being fure of the Council, and of the Pretence they were to make use of, to delay these Nuptials, seem'd to acquiesce with Pleafure with the King's Earnestness; but being transported with Anger and Indignation against his Sister, he slew to her Apartment, to reproach her with her Pride and Ambition. As he was used to enter there at all Hours, and 'twas imagin'd that Milla ought not to have any thing conceal'd from him, he pass'd as far as her Closet, without any one's giving her Notice of his being there. The Door happen'd

pen'd to be half open, and the Princess spoke with so much Vehemence, that Noradin thro' an Impulse of Curiosity, whereof he was not Master, stopt to hear what oblig'd her to talk with so much Earnestness.

MILLA was then alone with Saine, which was her Favourite Woman, in whom she repos'd most Confidence. The Princess seem'd to have shed some Tears, and Saine was fallen at her Feet, and taking her by the Hand, and kissing it very respectfully: What! Madam, said she to her, do you weep when you can your felf compleat your own Happiness? You love the Prince of Ormus, and without any Necessity you facrifice him to Zaifadin whom you do not love. Saine, answer'd the Princess, I don't know what I love, or what I hate, but I will be a Queen; I am very fensible that Prince Tor has gain'd fuch an Influence over my Heart, that I cannot overcome it; but the Throne has a Thousand Times more Charms for me than all the Pleasures that a mutual Love can afford me. If the Prince was a King, I should prefer him to all the Monarchs in the Universe; but fince a Crown is wanting to his Love, I ought to facrifice him to the Glory that is waiting for me; I have not conceal'd any of my most fecret Thoughts from you, you know that I lov'd the Prince from the first Moment I saw him; I have made you Witness of the Conflicts between my Love and Ambition, and you see that Ambition has got the better, tho' without extinguishing my Love.

THIS, continued she, is what makes me despair, and forces me to shed Tears; for in short, to disclose my whole Heart to you, I hate Zaifadin, and am not ignorant of any of the Vices where284 SECRET MEMOTES of

with he is infected: In fine, 'tis not him I marry, but the Throne; and I cannot without Horrour reflect, that another may pollefs and have that Authority over me, which I ought to have over her.

AH! I fear, Madam, reply'd Saine, that when this Ambition is once fatisfy'd, Love will return, and take Possession of your Heart with stesh Violence; and what then will become of you? Having made your felf a Victim to your Greatness, you will wish to be of the Rank of the meanest of your Subjects, that you might injoy the Liberty of loving what is amiable; the Crown will be a Burthen to your Head; the supreme Authority will prove to you nothing but a Torment and Constraint; even your own Consort will be insupportable to your Sight; you will sigh, and you will languish: Ah! Princess is this reigning, to reign after this Manner?

SAINE, interrupted the Princess, a little moved with the Picture she had just drawn for her, if I cannot overcome my Love, it shall not however get the better of my Virtue; and I shall knowlo well how to remove from my Sight, the Object of my Assection, that my Care, and Time—Ungrateful, (interrupted Noradin entring, and not being able to restrain the Fury wherewith he was possess'd) what an execrable Plot are you daring to form? You a Woman of Virtue! cruel and inhuman as you are; is it then having Virtue, to deliver yourself up to a Prince who design'd to put your Brother to Death, seize your Mother, and place you in the Number of the Women destin'd for his Pleasures? Not being satisfy'd with loading yourself with this Ignominy, you are projecting besides for the first Act of

your infamous Authority, to banish the presumptive Heir of the Empire: What a fine Return is this for his Love, his Respect, and his Fidelity! You love him, say you? And yet are ready to sacrifice him, and dare call that Virtue, which is the blackest of all Crimes. But do not flatter yourself, I have overheard all, I know all your Secrets, and in Spite of the King's Love, my Power as yet can counterpose yours.

NORADIN spoke this with so much Pasfion, and Milla had been to much confounded, that it was not in her Power to have interrupted him, if the had defign'd it. However, coming immediately to a Resolution: My Lord, anfwer'd she, re-affirming her natural Haughtiness, fince by my Imprudence you have just now been inform'd of what passes in my Breast, I will not indeavour after any vain Subterfuges to conceal it from you. Yes, continued the, I do love the Prince of Ormus, and Llove him with all the Ardour whereof a Heart can be capable; but I hate with equal Ardour the Title of a Subject; my Rank invitesme to the Throne, and I am going to ascend it, nothing can divert me from it; and if your Friendship for the Prince is so very exalted, fignalize for him alone the Power wherewith you threaten me. Make him King, my Lord, and no longer offer me in him the Subject of Zaifadin, and the Slave of Ismael.

AND the Slave of Ismael! reply'd Naradin with Indignation; Do you treat after this Manner, a Hero whom his Exploits have rais'd above Kings? But in fine, continued he, if you defire to reign, why would you deprive him of a Kingdom, which he must one Day posses? Why would you put him in Danger of seeing himself

for ever banish'd from it? Stay till his Hand conducts you to the Throne. Can I reverse the Order of Destiny, and are Crowns in my Power? Ah! if they were at my Disposal, you need not doubt but I would place them all upon his Head.

HE who could rid himself of Atar, answer'd Milla, looking stedsastly upon him, ought to find nothing impossible. O Heavens! cry'd out Noradin, what is it you dare desire? All that can make me reign, interrupted the Princess hastily; I will have a King, 'tis your Business to resect upon that. This said, without waiting for an Answer, she went into her Apartment, leaving him so much astonish'd at what she had just given him to understand, that it was a long time before he could recover himself from the Disorder, which this Discourse had caus'd in his Mind.

BUT as this Prince had none of the Virtues, necessary to inable a Man to oppose and overcome all criminal Emotions; all the Resections he made thereupon, serv'd only to persuade him that he could not render the Prince of Ormus happy, advance his Sister to the Throne, and secure his own Grandeur, but by perpetrating fresh Enormities. The secret Hatred he had conceiv'd against Zaisadin, since he had discover'd to him Atar's Conspiracy, and his Easiness in giving him Credit, had instill'd into his Breast a certain Inclination to rid himself of him, which had used him to form no Designs but what were fatal.

AND being unfortunately urged on by the ambitious Milla, he took the barbarous Resolution to deprive his Sovereign, his Relation, and his Benefactor, both of his Kingdom and his Life. This execrable Villany was no sooner resolv'd on,

but he bent his Thoughts upon putting it in Execution; but as he could not fafely effect it without making himself Master of the City of Ormus, the Blood of Nagard, who was Governour of that Place, paved the Way which was to conduct him from one Crime to another.

NAGARD was an old Warriour, devoted to the Royal Family, whom the late King of Ormus had appointed on his Death-Bed to have an Eve over Atar's Actions, and whom he had made Governour of that Capital, as a Reward for his Services. As his Virtue, and inviolable Fidelity render'd him incorruptible, his Death was necessary to Noradin, that he might fucceed in his Design of destroying Zaifadin without any Impediment. Wherefore without losing any Time, he went out from the Princess to prepare all Things for his criminal Purposes; not in the least doubting but that Nagard being once dead, the King would confer upon him the Government of the City of Ormus; and that being thereby Master both of the Heart and the Frontiers of the Kingdom, it would be easy for ar, in Cafe the arards in Cafe the nur of mid

NAGARD was paffionately fond of Hunting, and cross'd over almost every Day to the Continent to take that Diversion. Hereupon Noradin, who was appriz'd of it, order'd two Abyssines, Men who were inured to Crimes, and firmly devoted to him, to post themselves in the Woods, and there affassinate the Governour, when he should be intent upon his Sport.

with the Hopes of his Allance; adding,

ALL these Measures being concerted, he appear'd before Zaifadin with the same Tranquillity, and the same seeming Zeal as usual; and next Morning the Council being summon'd, the King

of Ormus declared to them his Intention to es foouse the Princes Milla. The Heads of this Affembly, being gain'd by Noradin made a magnificent Encamium upon this Princels and faid that if the King were to take a Confort within his own Dominions, he could not make a Choice which would be more agreeable to them; but that they took the Liberty to represent to him, that Kings did not enter into Engagements like other Men; that they ought roften to facrifice their own Satisfaction, to the Welfare of their Subjects; and that it was of the last Consequence to him not to conclude these Nuprials, till he should be informed of the Mative which induced the King of Lara to fend him the Princeffes his Sifters; that this Monarch had undoubtedly fome Defign therein; that he was powerful, and that the Kingdom of Ormus having valt Obligations to him, and that lately for the Affiftance he had brought them against the Portugueze, which had alone deliver'd his Subjects from those formidable Enemies, it would be good Policy not to precipitate a Marriage, which might draw upon him a bloody War, in Case that Prince had flatter'd himself with the Hopes of his Alliance; adding, that if that Monarch only fent his Sifters, with Design to have them near the Princes Milla, their Presence would only add to the Splendour of his Nuptials, and comparing him to confider the Trouble wherein he would involve the Kingdom, if he should act otherwise aviolated flog of mid

THESE Reasons seem'd so substantial, that they stagger'd the whole Council, who unanimously desired this Delay. Whereupon Zaifadin, who had not foreseen this Obstacle, could not offer any Argument that was plausible enough to remove this Objection, but was forced to acquiesce therewith,

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therewith, the with an extreme Reluctance, Noradin, who had dispens'd with declaring his Opinion, thro' an affected Modesty, as being a Party concerned; was sensibly overjoy'd on finding Things take this Turn; which gave him Time to compass his Designs. That same Day he receiv'd Advice from the Prince of Ormus of his Departure from the Court of Persia, and his Return to that of Orfacan, with Letters for Zairfadin, wherein he express'd his Satisfaction on his being to be soon with him. There was likewise a secret Note for the Princess, which Noradin himself deliver'd her, after having given that to the King, which was directed to him.

WHETHER it was Fear, Jealoufy, or any Foreboding, this Prince was not so sensible of his Brother's Return, as his Tenderness for him would have made one imagine. His Merit began to alarm him; he was afraid his Wisdom would be a Constraint upon him; and if he could have found any Pretence to have kept him at a Distance, he would gladly have laid hold on the Opportunity. As he was not ignorant of Noradin's Friendship for this Prince, it was not to him that he disclos'd his Uneasiness on this Account; he had some Considerate about him, to whom he communicated it; but all of them being gain'd by Noradin, he was soon inform'd of all that Monarch's most secret Thoughts.

AND fearing that he would unbosom himself to some Courtier, who might be capable of giving him Advice, that would prove contrary to his Designs, and that some Plot might be hatch'd against Prince Tor, he consigned himself in the Resolution of depriving him of his Life. But altho' these important Cares ought to have taken up

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all his Application, he did not fail observing what pass'd in Milla's Heart; and when he could disengage himself from the Duties to which his Rank and his ministerial Function seem'd to oblige him, he went to that Princes, to see what Effect Prince Tor's Letter had produced.

HE found her imploy'd in reading it; which she had no sooner done, but presenting it to him; The Prince is coming, said she to him, what do you expect from his Return? Whilst she spoke thus, Noradin took the Letter, and read as sollows:

To the Princess MILLA.

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Am setting out, Madam, and about to return to the Palace of Orfacan, to be the first of your Subjects, and take Part in your new Advancement: Your Glory will be attended with so much the more Lustre, as my Death will leave you to injoy it without Trouble or Disturbance, and as you will have the Satisfaction to wear a Diadem, stain'd with the Blood of the Prince of Ormus.

NO, No, cry'd out Noradin, sooner let the whole Empire perish: Princels, continued he, be not insensible of the Prince's Love and Respect, and do not induce the King by your Condescensions to him, to precipitate a Marriage which the Council opposes, and which may cause the Unhappiness of your whole Life. My Lord, answer'd Milla, my Happiness depends only upon you; you are acquainted with my Sentiments; I have said enough to you to make you understand me, ask me not any more.

SCARCELY had she ended these Words, when Notice was given her that the King was coming, so that Noradin had only Time to give her a Look, which made her comprehend Part of his Defigns. Hereupon the imperious Milla, whom an inordinate Ambition had put above the Sense of Remorse, felt at that Moment a fecret Joy, which diffusing it felf thro' all her Actions, render'd her a thousand Times more beautiful and agreeable.

SHE receiv'd Zaifadin, with an Air so full of Charms, that it both heightned his Love, and increas'd his Grief at the Delay to which he was constrain'd; wherefore he complain'd thereof to her with great Tenderness, and conjur'd her to permit him to pass over all these Considerations, since it was in his Power to do as he pleas'd. But as fhe had just conceiv'd a more pleasing Hope, she opposed this Demand very strenuously, being perfuaded she could retract it; in Case that Noradin should not perform what his Looks seem'd to promife her.

IN the mean while, the Miscreants whom the Prince had imploy'd to murther Nagard, having immediately got all Things in Readiness for that Purpose, found an Opportunity to execute it on the third Day. The Governour's hunting Equipage, having given them Notice by the Way they took, whereabouts he intended to sport that Day, they placed themselves in Ambush in the Wood where the Hunting was to be, and Chance favour'd their criminal Design. For Nagard happening to separate from his Attendants, they let fly at him a poison'd Arrow, which piercing him thro' the Heart, he instantly expired. No sooner

THE King who was not long before he was inform'd thereof, feem'd very much concern'd at his Death, and gave Noradin Orders to make firit Search after these Assassins, and bring them to condign Punishment. But the Prince having caus'd it to be reported that this Accident proceeded only from the Unskilfulness of some Hunter, who had that his Arrow without any ill. Intention, this Loss was bury'd in Oblivion, as well as all other Mildemeanours, which daily happen'd in that Kingdom, and were overlook'd, thro' the Weakness of Zaifadin, and his little Application to the Administration of Affairs. This Monarch having his Thoughts wholly bent upon his Love, and being willing to lavish his Favours upon Noradin, and give him an entire Mark of his Confidence, conferr'd on him the Government of the City of Ormus, which he had so ardently defired, and for which he facrificed the unfortunate Nagard.

MILLA had too much Penetration, not to discover the Cause of this Murther, and rightly judging that it was but the Prelude to a greater Event, entirely chang'd her Conduct with Zaifadin. She became more reserved, and suffer'd him but feldom to entertain her with his Passion, alledging as a Pretence for this Alteration, that she was apprehensive it would be thought she intended to oblige him not to wait the Time prescribed him by his Council, and that that would prove prejudicial to her Honour.

BUT these Reasons not agreeing with the impetuous Passions of the King of Ormus, who burns

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burnt with the most ardent Desire of satisfying his Love for that Princess, he resolv'd to follow only the Dictates wherewith that Paffion inspired him. Wherefore seeing that notwithstanding all he had done for Noradin, that Prince did not strive to find out the Means to compleat his Happiness, he declared both to the one and the other, that his Defires would admit of no longer Delay, and that without expecting the Return of his Brother, or the Arrival of the Princesses' of Lara, he was determin'd to marry Milla, ordering that Preparations for his Nuptials should be made with all Speed, and that the Pomp of this Solemnity should be as magnificent as possible.

THIS Resolution, made both the Princess and her Brother tremble; but as he was become Master of all the principal Places in the Kingdom, and his Power was without Bounds, he took fuch just Measures, that he soon put it out of the unfortunate Zaifadin's Power to hurt him. In Effect, Noradin having taken Care to appoint every where fuch Governours as were entirely devoted to his Interests, and to confer the most important Posts in the Army and the Ministry upon his Creatures, having besides gain'd over all the young Courtiers, who finding they could not be promoted, but by his Means, made their Court to him very affiduoufly, faw himfelf in a little Time in a Capacity to execute his detestable Conspiracy.

TO this End, 'he fent for the two Ministers of his Cruelty into his Closet, which were the same Abyssines whom he had imploy'd to murther Nagard. To these he made the most inticing Promiles, affuring them of the most excessive Rcwards, if they would facrifice the King for him, as they had the Governor of Ormus; adding, that he

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he would render the Attempt easy to them, the Evening before this Monarch had appointed to give a magnificent Entertainment in the Palace-Gardens.

HEREUPON these Miscreants, whose Hands were inured to Murthers, thirsting ardently after the Riches whereof Noradin had given them Hopes, undertook without Hesitation this horrible Parricide, and concerted with him all the Measures necessary both for putting it in Execution, and their own Flight. However, Noradin not being willing to intrust this fatal Secret to the Discretion of his unworthy Considents, conceal'd them till the next Day in a secret Part of his Apartment, and towards the Close of the Evening, posted them himself in a Place proper for his Design.

THE Princess Milla having dispens'd with herself from being present at this Diversion, her Mourning not being yet over, contented herself with being a Spectator thereof from the Balcony in her Closet, which look'd upon these delicious Gardens. And as most part of the Ladies were with her, diverting themselves at various Games, being surpriz'd that Zaifadin did not send her Notice thereof, fhe went alone into her Balcony, to see if the Entertainment was not begun. In the mean while, this Monarch who never was abfent from her but against his Will, resolving to go himself to that Princess, no sooner saw all Things in a readiness to give her Pleasure, but nipping away from his Court, he went without any Company to meet her; and paffing by the Place where Noradin had posted his two Assassins, they fell upon him, stopt his Mouth, and stabb'd him with their Daggers in feveral Places, in the Sight

Balcony.

HEREUPON this barbarous Princess, not in the least doubting from whence these Blows proceeded, return'd into her Apartment, without mentioning a fingle Word of what she had seen. As for Noradin, who had plac'd himself near enough to be a Witness of this execrable Spectacle, no sooner did he see Zaifadin lifeless, but he follow'd the two Ruffians; and making them return into the Palace, on Pretence of the greater Safety, perfuaded them to drink, as a Refreshment, a Liquor wherein he had infus'd a strong Poison, whereof they inftantly expir'd. Then being Mafter of his own Secret, he return'd to the Court, and inquir'd for the King; of whom no body being able to give any Account, he fent in Quest of him to the Princess's, where he was not to be heard of. Whereupon Noradin feem'd in fuch a great Uneafiness, that the rest of the Court took the Alarm, and every one striving eagerly to search for him, the unhappy Zaifadin was at last found weltring in his Blood.

AT this Sight, Noradin gave all the Demonstrations of the most violent Despair, and issued Orders for making the strictest Inquiry imaginable after the Authors of such an execrable Villany. As for Milla, as she could not avoid being moved with what she had beheld, she seem'd herself in such an Affliction, as lest no Room for harbouring any Suspicion against her, or against her Brother. In the mean while, the News of this Death having reach'd Ormus, the Princes of the Blood-Royal, to the Number of Thirty, assembled together, and caus'd a young Child to be proclaim'd King, which Laifadin had had by one of his Mistresses, and whom

whom he never had so much as own'd for his Son.

NORADIN being inform'd of this inconfiderate Action, set out immediately from Orfacan, and went to Ormus; where causing the Thirty Princes to be seiz'd, he had their Eyes put out with burning Plates of Brass. Then confining them in divers Prisons, he order'd the Infant that had been proclaim'd, and its Mother, to be thrown into the Sea, after which he extirpated the whole Family.

THESE Cruelties terrified all the World, and every one imagin'd that he would have himself usurp'd the Crown; but they were soon undeceiv'd, when having summon'd the Council, he caus'd Prince Tor, the deceas'd Monarch's Brother, to be declar'd sole Heir to the Kingdom. This done, he was by unanimous Consent proclaim'd King of Ormus, with the universal Applause of the Nobles, and the People; and they conser'd on Noradin a full Power, with the Regency of the Kingdom, till their new Sovereign should come, and take Possession.

TO this end, Noradin had dispatch'd Courier upon Courier, to inform him of this Accident, and the Prince had not as yet got very far from Fauris, when he received the surprizing News: Hereupon he immediately sent Notice thereof to Ismael, and hastening his March, arriv'd in a short time upon the Frontiers of the Kingdom of Ormus. The whole Court, which had quitted the Palace of Orfacan, since the Murder of Zaisadin, were come to the Capital, to be present at Tor's Arrival, and pay him Homage; all the States likewise were assembled there for the same purpose. Wherefore no sooner

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fooner had the Couriers brought notice that this Prince was upon the Frontiers, but Noradin went out to meet him, attended by a magnificent Train of young Noblemen, who were refoly'd to be the first to falute their new Sovereign.

HEREUPON this Monarch receiv'd Nora-In with all the Marks of the greatest Tenderness, and gave a very gracious Reception to all the young Lords who were come to meet him: But infinite was their Surprize, on finding, in the Perfon of Prince Tor, the fame whom they had known under the Name of the Persian Embassador. The Mystery was soon reveal'd; and as Zaifadin had never been beloved, and Tor, together with the Charms of a fine Person, had a most exalted Reputation, Joy and Hope took Poffession of their Hearts, and every one was intent on giving the highest Demonstrations of his Zeal and Admiration.

THE new King arriv'd at his Capital, attended by this numerous Court, whereof the Persian Nobles, who had accompany'd him, did not make the least Ornament. He was there receiv'd with a general Discharge of all the Artillery of the City, and the Harbour; and as at all Times, and in all Countries, the People have never fail'd being charm'd with external Beauty, the Inhabitants of Ormus feem'd transported at the Sight of this young Monarch, whose Air, Shape, and Physiognomy, inspir'd at once Love and Respect.

HIS first Care was to affemble the Council, and make them take the Oath of Allegiance, wherein they were follow'd by all the States of the Kingdom. After this, he order'd the late King to be fumptuously interr'd, and commanded Noradin to make first Inquiry after the Affaffins; which done. done, he regulated the Form of Government, according to the Plan which he had himself laid down for the Glory of the Kingdom, and the Welfare of the Subject; confirming Noradin in all his Dignitys, and committing the whole Authority into his hands.

ALL these things being enerely regulated, the King of Ormus, whose new Grandeur had only increas'd his Love, bent all his Thoughts on laying both his Heart and his Crown at the feet of Milla. Wherefore he had no fooner difengag'd himself from his most important Cares, than he went to that Princess, who receiv'd him at the Head of all the Princesses of the Blood, and Ladies of the Court; and he found her Beauty fo much improv'd fince he had feen her, that he was dazzled with its Lustre. The haughty Milla felt a secret Joy at this Effect of her Charms; and the Affection she had for that Prince, made her then know. for the first Time, the Difference of the Pleasure that is caus'd by a mutual Love, and that which proceeds only from Ambition.

HEREUPON the King of Ormus, who no longer pretended to make a Secret of his Passion, advancing towards her respectfully; I come, Madam, said he, to offer you a Crown which Heaven has design'd you; reign, and begin to dispose of the Destiny of your Subjects, by determining the Fortune of the most amorous and most faithful of Mankind.

MY Lord, answer'd Milla, it belongs only to you to pronounce the Destiny of those who are subject to your Laws,, and since my Rank has placed me at the Head of them, do you command, and I will show them an Example of Obedience. At these Words, presenting him her Hand, he conducted

the COURT of PERSIA. ducted her into her Closet, whither they were follow'd by none but Saine: There it was that Tor giving himself up to the Violence of his Passion. fell at the Princes's Feet, and gave her such a lively Description of his Love, his Fears, his Sufpicions, and the Torments he had fuffer'd, that fhe found herself obliged to make her Pride give Way to the Violence of her Affection; and being upon the Point of injoying the utmost of her Wishes, she thought she ought not to conceal from him what pass'd in her Soul, the more because she did not doubt but Noradin had already partly inform'd him of her Love. Wherefore, overcoming her natural Haughtiness; My Lord, (said she, when he had ceas'd speaking) all that the Prince my Brother has told you, ought to have incourag'd you; and if that is not yet enough, continued she, blushing, I must add thereto a fincere Acknowledgment of the most perfect Esteem and Affection that you can defire.

THE King of Ormus had almost expir'd with Joy at these Words; his Discourse, his Actions, and his Looks were nothing but Flames and Transports; he imbraced her knees; he return'd Thanks to Heaven; he call'd Ismael to be Witness of his perfect Happiness; insomuch that at last the ambitious Milla saw her Triumph perfect, and only study'd how to render it solid and durable, by taking Advantage of the Charms wherewith Nature had adorn'd her, to increase every Hour a Passion, which was to make her Sovereign Arbiter of the King and Kingdom.

AFTER having bestow'd sufficient time upon their mutual Satisfaction, they rejoin'd the Court, to whom that Monarch declar'd that he intended to espouse the Princess; and resolving not

to delay his Happiness, he immediately order'd the Ceremony to be solemnized the next Day but one; for Preparations having been made for the Marriage of Zaisadin, it did not require above a Day to get all Things in Readiness. This so much wish'd for Moment being at last arriv'd, the King of Ormus, and the Princess Milla were united for ever. These Nuptials were celebrated with such a Pomp and Magnisticence as surpass'd all that had been seen in those Parts for many Ages; the Profusion of Gold and Jewels wherewith every one was adorn'd; the majestick Air of the King; the exquisite Beauty of the Queen; the Joy of the Courtiers; and Acclamations of the People, made all together a Sight worthy of Admiration.

THIS great Day was follow'd by divers military Festivals, and gallant Diversions, wherein the Courtiers strove to outvie each other in displaying the Elegancy of their Taste, their Address, and their Magnificence. But altho' the Joy of the Court was not to be parallel'd, that of the Kingvery much surpass'd it: This Monarch being intoxicated with his Love, seem'd to have forgot the Rest of the World, and forgetting even himself, never thought any Hours so sweet or so dear, as those he spent at the Queen's Feet. To see her, love her, and adore her, became his most important Cares; and this artful Princess knew so well how to take Advantage of the Power of her Eyes, that of a King, she made him her Slave.

ACCORDINGLY this Prince who was fo great, and so prudent; this Hero, for whom Glory had so many Charms; being hurry'd on by a fatal Inclination, gave himself up without Referve to the Love wherewith he was posses'd, and being contented with having intrusted the Administration

nistration of Affairs to Noradin, shut himself up in his Palace, that he might injoy undisturbed the Beauty which held him in Fetters. He no longer showed himself but seldom to the People; he appeared no more at the Council; and none were allowed to be present at whatever Entertainments he gave, but such as the Queen thought worthy of that Favour.

NO RAD IN alone govern'd; he disposed at Pleasure of the most considerable Posts in the Kingdom, and of the principal Employments both in the Court, and Army; which he took Care to confer upon his own Creatures. All the King's Guards were oblig'd to him for their Places, and devoted to his Orders; in short, all was subject to him. The oldest Courtiers deplor'd in secret the Prince's Power, and the King's Blindness; they lamented this Monarch, who being really virtuous in himself, imagin'd he had intrusted the Government to one who was like himself, and with this Thought gave himself up wholly to his Passion.

Part of the Court's Diffatisfaction; but rightly judging that her Authority would be leffen'd, if the King should examine more narrowly into the Affairs of State, she took Care to remove from about his Person, all those who could inform him of what pass'd; no Favours were obtain'd but thro' her Means, nor were any distributed, but thro' her Hands, or Noradin's; one Look of the Queen's being sufficient to make Tor consent to whatever she desired.

SUCH is the Misfortune of virtuous Princes, who suffer themselves to be preposses'd, in Favour

of what they love; as they are incapable themfelves of perpetrating any Crimes, they imagine that those whom they honour with their Esteem, cannot commit any. And being blinded by the Inclination which governs them, they think that their own Prudence is a sufficient Security to them, for that of others. An Error which is very prejudicial to great Princes; and which evidently shews that they cannot make too strict a Tryal, of those whom they choose for their Favourites.

IF the King of Ormus had examin'd into the Characters of Noradin and Milla, Love and Friendship would not have so far inslaved his Mind, as to make them the Depositaries of his Repose, his Glory and his Authority. His Virtue would have opposed his Passion for a Princess so little worthy to inspire it; he would have look'd upon Noradin with Horror, and his Subjects would have beheld in him the greatest of Heroes, whereas they now only saw a Man posses'd with the same Weaknesses as others.

WHAT does it avail a Monarch to be prudent and valiant, to be indu'd with Clemency and Humanity, and to love his People and the Glory of the State, if he acts as if he was not Master of any of these sine Qualities, and suffers himself to be govern'd by those who have them not? 'Tis not enough for a Man to be virtuous, he must make it appear that he is so. A King ought to display his Wisdom in the least of his Actions; and the most glorious Proof, that he can give of it, is in the Choice he makes of his Ministers, and Favourites; 'tis by that he shews his Prudence and Discernment.

THE King of Ormus was born with all the Virtues that form a great Man; nevertheless he had only ascended the Throne by the Crimes of his Friend, and the Diffimulation of his Miltress. Being absent both from the one and the other, he was ignorant of their Intrigues, Ambition, and Artifice; the Beauty of the one had captivated him, Absence had conceal'dher Faults and the Posfession of so many Charms had blinded him. On the other Hand, the Zeal and evident Services of the other had deceiv'd him, infomuch, that he thought he could never do enough in Acknowledgment of them; and with this Imagination, the Queen and Noradin were the only Deities whom he adored. Such was the Condition of that Prince, who was fo much the more to be lamented, as no body doubted but he was worthy to reign.

IN the mean while, Prince Noradin had been fo much used to govern, that Ambition began infenfibly to take Possession of his Heart; and as he was capable of the most odious Vices, this Passion being join'd to his other Failings, inspired him only with fresh Crimes: The first he had committed had fucceeded fo well with him, that he thought he might be able to perpetrate yet more, without incurring any Danger. His Eyes, which till then had only view'd the Throne at a Distance, began to cast greedy Looks upon it; and Tor, whom he had defired to fee placed thereon, foon gave him as much Umbrage as Zaifadin; but he could not rid himself of him with the same Ease as the other. Zaifadin was despis'd, he was known to be incapable of holding the Reins of Empire, and his Death caus'd less Trouble than his Life had caus'd before.

IT was not so with Tor, he was generally belov'd and effeem'd, it was known that he was Master of all the Qualities of a great Monarch, and that if he had had less Love for his Queen, and not repos'd fo much Confidence in his Brotherin-law, he would have govern'd with Wisdom and Glory; and that the only Misfortune of the State, was his not being appriz'd of the Truth. Noradin had too good Intelligencers in Ormus, not to know that he alone was the Object of the publick Hatred, and that the King was only accus'd of having too much Goodness: Such Sentiments in the Minds of the People were not favourable to his pernicious Defigns, and altho' he was fole Mafter there, he judg'd that he could not attempt any thing, without being well feconded.

HE had shar'd the Administration of Affairs with three Brothers, his near Relations, Hudofar, Hales, and Hamedes. Hamedes, who was the youngest, was full of Wit, Ambition, and Knowledge in all Sorts of Affairs; he was cunning and artful, had been educated by the Eunuch Atar, and had imbib'd all his Politicks. He had manag'd fo well by his Intrigues, that he had difcover'd who was the Author of that Minister's Death; and that he might be yet better affured of it, he had affected an extraordinary Value for Noradin, making his Court to him very exactly, entring into all his Defigns, and striving to put them in Execution with such an ardent Zeal, that the Prince could not refuse him his Confidence. Accordingly, he had obtain'd it to that Degree, that upon letting some Words fall, as if by Chance, against Atar, he oblig'd Noradin to confess that he had taken off that Eunuch. de had caus'd H

IMPRUDENCE is the most usual Failing of wicked Persons; they distrust, and repose a Confidence with equal Facility. Hamedes was no fooner affured that Noradin had destroy'd Atar, than he vow'd within himself to be reveng'd of him. The Deaths of Nagard and Zaifadin having follow'd foon after, he did not in the least doubt whence fuch terrible Strokes proceeded. But like a prudent Politician, he preserv'd these fatal Secrets in his own Breast, not to make use of them till a favourable Opportunity, being willing first to dive into the Character of the new King, and manage so as to discover if he had not himself been concern'd in Noradin's Villanies; refolving to remain filent the rest of his Days if it were so, or to ruin the Prince if he was the only Criminal.

WITH this Design, Hamedes continued his Affiduities about Noradin, and by his Cares and Complaifance gain'd his Love fo effectually, that he was one of the first for whom he spoke to Tor on his Accession to the Throne: Being belov'd by the Prince, and recommended by Milla, nothing, more was wanting to render Hamedes very dear to that Monarch. Wherefore this subtle Politician having attain'd to the Degree he had defir'd, took upon himself the Charge of the principal Affairs of the Ministry, that he might have more Opportunities of speaking to the King; and having by his good Offices gain'd himself many Creatures, and won the Hearts of the Soldiers, he put himfelf in a Capacity to make Head against Noradin. To this End he acquitted himself of every thing he had undertaken so much to the Satisfaction of the King and the Publick, that he was foon look'd upon with a general Esteem.

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HOWEVER, not forgetting his first Design, he examin'd Tor very carefully, and finding in him a Fund of Virtue which nothing could alter. but which feem'd to be obscured by his Love and Friendship, he did not scruple being persuaded that Noradin had perpetrated all his Crimes without the King's Privity, and that he might deftroy that perfidious Wretch, without affecting the Glory of that Monarch.

BUT not to give any Suspicion of his Designs. he only spoke in publick of the Prince's Ability in the Discharge of Affairs, extolling his Wisdom and Conduct inceffantly; the fecretly he caus'd some Persons who were devoted to him; and whom he had gain'd over to his Interests, to represent to the King the Faults that were every Day committed in the Government, whereby, without naming Noradin, they hinted indirectly that he was the Author of the Disorders that crept into the State. Some there were who were even bold enough, to discover to him that Prince's most secret Vices. and in mysterious Terms, to mention the Asfassination of Zaifadin, as an Act that must necessarily have been authoriz'd by fome Person of very great Power, fince no body had been able to discover how, or by whom it had been committed. But the King of Ormus, whose Soul was great and generous, never carry'd his Thoughts fo far as Noradin, it not being in his Power to imagine that a Prince of his Blood could commit fuch execrable Crimes; however, he did not fail making Reflections on all that had been faid to him, and as he was a Man of great Penetration, he easily comprehended that some Person in his Court was fuspected of this Outrage. Wherefore, that he might examine into the Bottom of this, he refolv'd

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to apply himself to Hamedes, as seeming the most vigilant, and most active of all his Ministers, and to know of him at the same time, whence proceeded the Disorders that were said to be in the Affairs of State. Whilst he was thus imploy'd in seeking how to discover so many Things of such Importance to his Glory, Noradin bent all his Thoughts on concerting proper Measures to ascend the Throne; and judging that to this End the Affiftance of Hamedes would be necessary, he shew'd him yet more Esteem and Confidence than usual: And as he was inform'd on all Hands that this young Minister never spoke of him but with an extraordinary Zeal, he did not in the least question but he should prevail on him to enter into his Defigns. Hereupon Hamedes penetrating into his Views, seem'd to give intirely into them, by his Affiduity, his Affection, and his Complaifance; in short, Matters were carry'd on with so much Art on both Sides, that Noradin being persuaded that Hamedes was wholly devoted to him, would no longer defer disclosing himself to him.

TO this End, he one Day made him come to his Apartment on Pretence of confulting with him on fome fecret Affair which the King had given him in Charge; and there, after having affured him of a most tender Friendship, he enter'd into a particular Account of the Cares of the Ministry, and express'd a great Concern at his having been deceiv'd with respect to the King; adding, that he had believ'd him an active, vigilant, and warlike Prince, who would undertake great Things, and render his People happy, but that on the contrary, he was yet more weak than Zaifadin; that the latter difplay'd at least some Greatness of Soul in the Entertainments he made for his Court and his People, whereas Tor fuffer'd none to be Partakers of his X 2 Diver-

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Diversions but his Favourites, and shutting himfelf up in his Palace, at the Queen's Feet, was wholly immers'd in an unmanly Idleness.

HAMEDES foreseeing whither this Discourse tended, enter'd into all his Sentiments; and lamented his having given himself so much Trouble to place the Crown upon the Head of a Prince who knew not how to wear it; adding, that it was an Evil for which there was no Remedy, and that he thought he ought to take Advantage of that Monarch's Weakness, to amass Riches and Treafures, which might comfort him for whatever might happen.

HEREUPON Noradin, being incourag'd by these Words, answer'd that his Views went yet farther, but that it was necessary for him to be seconded in the Execution of his Design. Upon which, Hamedes without Scruple reply'd, That having the Honour to be his nearest Relation, and being oblig'd to him, for the Post he injoy'd, he could not, without doing him an Outrage, address himself to any one in the Kingdom, who would be more faithful or more devoted to him than himself; that he had already secured himself feveral Friends, who were ready to undertake any thing, and on whom he could rely; and that in short both himself and his Friends would assist him implicitly in all his Enterprizes.

NORADIN being charm'd with the Ardour of his Zeal, imbraced him, and promis'd him the first Dignities in the Empire, if ever he should at-'tain to what he defir'd. After this, he represented to him that having had the good Fortune to rid himself easily of Atar, Nagard, and Zaifadin, without any Person's having the least Suspicion thereof,

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he might well judge that it would not be more difficult to him to dispatch Ter; that he would himfelf find out the Means, without desiring any other Person to be concern'd therein; but that searing the Intrigues of the Queen, and the Power of the King of Persia, who would perhaps make himself Matter of the Kingdom of Ormus, after the Death of his Friend, or at least preserve it by Force for his Widow, it was of the last Consequence to him, that some Man of Understanding should underhand gain the Soldiers and the People, in order to dispose them to result his Enemies.

himself to execute this great Project, and naming to him the principal Officers in the Army, as Men on whom he might depend, he flatter'd Noradin with Hopes which seem'd so much the better founded, as he had himself very powerful Friends. Wherefore he charg'd Hamedes to set about that Affair as speedily as possible; which done, they parted, after having sworn an inviolable Secresy to each other. Although Hamedes was not indued with more Virtue or less Ambition than Noradin, his Inclinations did not prompt him to such enormous Crimes; he was willing to aggrandize himself, but he was not inclin'd to imbrue his Hands in the Blood of his Sovereign.

NOR AD IN's execrable Attempts fill'd him with Horror, but his last Design chill'd his very Blood with Terrour. This Opportunity of revenging the Death of Atar, whom he had lov'd like a Father, together with the Glory of saving both the State, and his Master from Destruction, made him resolve to venture all, to inform the King of what pass'd. Nor was he long at a loss to find the Means; for this Prince, whom the re-

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peated Discourses of his Courtiers began to disturb, resolving, whatever it cost him, to extricate himself from the Trouble which they gave him, sent Orders secretly to Hamedes, to repair to him towards the Close of the Evening, which was the Time that Monarch usually took to retire into his Closet, to write to Persia, or to read the Letters he received from thence.

HAMEDES obey'd, and was no fooner introduced to the King, but that Prince looking on him with that Air whereby he knew how to win every Heart; Hamedes, faid he to him, tho' nothing is more difficult for Kings, than to find Subjects who are fincere, I have a Mind to make Tryal upon you, whether I have any better Fortune than the Rest. This said, he acquainted him with all the Hints that had been given him, both about the Disorders of the Ministry, and the Assalination of Zaisadin.

A S for the first, continued he, you can inform me of the Truth, fince your Imployments put it in your Power to know all Things, and to find whence the Faults proceed, whereof fuch Complaints are made; and as for the fecond, having the Penetration which you have, it will not be difficult for you to discover it, and to apprize me upon, whom my People fix the execrable Imputation of such a barbarous Villany. But both in the one and the other you must use Sincerity, you must not be restrain'd by any Duty, or any Consideration; in fine, you must look upon me as your fole Friend, and only Relation, and be perfuaded that 'tis from me alone, that all Favours, good Offices, and Rewards proceed. Speak then Hamedes, and sacrifice your dearest Interests to your Sovereign, fince he ought to be to you in-Read of every Thing. MY

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MY Lord, reply'd to him this able Politician, your Majesty puts my Obedience to the severest of Tryals; not that I one Moment scruple telling you the Truth; I will even confess that I can inform you of all which you defire to know: But, my Lord, if I am fincere you will not believe me, and if you refuse to give me Credit, all is loft.

THESE few Words, pierced Tor's Heart to the very Bottom; wherefore imagining that he must necessarily have something extraordinary strange to bring to light, and some Person of very confiderable Note to name to him, he found himfelf in an extreme Agitation, and looking attentively upon Hamedes: No, answer'd he, do not fear any Thing; I will be acquainted with all, I will believe you; and if I should seek for any farther Information, with Regard towhat you tell me, it shall only be to act with the more Justice.

MY Lord, reply'd again Hamedes, I am going to touch you in fuch a fensible Part, that I cannot refolve upon speaking, without you absolutely command me. Speak then, cried the King, interrupting him, I command you; and should you accuse even what is dearest to me, I will not be left in Ignorance of any Thing. He pronounced these Words with so much Authority, that Hamedes could no longer refift, but falling at his Feet, he began his Discourse, with Part of the Transactions that happen'd at the latter End of the late King's Reign. Amongst the Rest, he acquainted him with the extraordinary Death of Atar, the Murther of Nagard, Governour of Ormus, bringing up the Rear, with the Assassination of Zaifadin. After this, he inform'd him of his Sufpicions of Noradin, with his Manner of Behaviour to him, to dive into his Secrets; and in short, the

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the last Conversation he had with that Prince, without concealing from him one single Word.

THIS done, as a Proof of all his Crimes, he gave him manifest Evidence that he had not in any one Thing follow'd the Plan of Government, which he had given him; and that being wholly wedded to his own Interests, he only imploy'd his Power in making himself Creatures; that the greatest Part of the principal Officers of the Army, the Court and the City, were devoted to him; that the most considerable Imployments were posses'd by Persons of no Merit, who after the Example of their Benefactor, bent all their Thoughts only upon inriching themselves, and lending him Assistance in his pernicious Designs.

THESE, my Lord, continued he, are the melancholy Truths which you would know; this is what I had refolved to have told to you by another, rather than to make the Discovery my felf, since I could not accuse the Prince, without reproaching my self in some Measure of Ingratitude, for the Benefits I have received from him, and giving you a very terrible Wound.

NEVER was Aftonishment comparable to that of the King of Ormus, on hearing of so many horrible Crimes, committed by a Man whom he lov'd so perfectly; and never was Grief more lively than his, on finding that he should be oblig'd to deliver up to the Rigour of the Laws, a Prince of the Blood, and the Brother of his Queen. Long time he kept Silence, with his Eyes fix'd upon the Earth, like a Man oppress'd with the most mortal Sorrow; at last raising them up, and looking stedsaftly upon Hamedes, who had all the while continued kneeling: 'Tis done,

faid he, Noradin shall die. However, my dear Hamedes, don't think it strange if I resolve my self to be convinced of all his Crimes. I don't make the least doubt of what you have told me; but when the Case is to put any one to death, let him be of what Rank he will, a King cannot be too circumspect.

MY Lord, answer'd he, your Majesty's Wisdom always acts conformably to it felf, and I cannot but admire the Laws it prescribes you. But. my Lord, if you hearken to the Prince, you will find him innocent, and I shall become the only Criminal. Your Friendship for him, the Tears of the Queen, in short, all will conspire against me; and altho' your Majesty should oppose my Destruction, it will be inevitable, if either the Prince or the Queen should come to know that I have discover'd to you his execrable Conspiracy: and neither the one or the other can doubt of it. fince I am the only Person intrusted with the Secret. However, continued he, feeing that the King was thoughtful, there is a Way, my Lord. for you to be convinced your felf, without the Prince's being appriz'd thereof. I am to-morrow to render him an Account of the Commission he gave me in Charge, to found the Inclinations of the Chief of those who are necessary to him, that he may meet with no Opposition to his Designs; be you a Witness of this Conversation, and allow me to post your Majesty in a secret Place, whence you may overhear all without being feen.

Tor approv'd of this Expedient, and ask'd what Method he could take to conceal him from the Eyes of Noradin? Hamedes answer'd, that nothing was more easy, because the Prince lodged in Atar's Apartment, whose Closet open'd upon

a Pair of Back-Stairs, which led up to the Royal Bed-Chamber; he added, that this Communication had been made with Zaifadin's Confent, to the End that Atar might fee him at any Hour of the Day or Night, whenever Occasion should require; that Noradin had it stopp'd up on his side, but that it was not so towards the Royal Chamber, so they call the Room where the King lies, these Back-Stairs being actually used by the Gentlemen of the Chamber, to carry up whatever was necessary against the King's going to Bed: And that from thence he might overhear all that should be said in the Prince's Closet, the Door being only cover'd with the same golden Hangings which adorn'd the Rest of the Apartment.

THE King of Ormus made so great a difficulty of condemning Noradin, without being affur'd of his Treason, that he readily consented to all that Hamedes proposed to him. Wherefore he dismiss'd him, after having promis'd him to repair to the Back-Stairs at the Time appointed, and sworn that the Queen should never know one Word of what he had inform'd him. Hereupon Hamedes withdrew, very well satisfy'd with having put Things in a Readiness to revenge Atar's Death, and secure his own Fortune, whereof he could no longer sail, since his Sovereign had reposed such a Considence in him.

AS for that Prince, he continued alone yet fome Minutes longer, revolving in his Mind the Crimes of Noradin; and the more he reflected thereon, the more he thought him worthy of a thousand Deaths. In vain did he strive to justify him, every Thing accused him; his Goodness, his Favours, the Confidence he had reposed in him, and the high Degree of Power to which he

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had rais'd him, render'd him yet a thousand Times more criminal. But he trembled with Horrour, when he remember'd that this perfidious Friend had not advanced him to the Throne, till he had first sacrificed the King his Brother; he even reproach'd himself with not having examined more strictly into this Assassination, and with having placed upon his own Head a Crown, that was stain'd with a Blood which ought to be so precious to him.

THENCE carrying his Ideas to Scenes yet more melancholy, he dreaded the Queen's having been concern'd in this execrable Conspiracy; but Love recovering its . Empire, he banish'd this odious Thought as a Crime, alledging that Noradin was too able a Politician to intrust a Woman with fuch a Secret. In fine, this unfortunate Prince forgot nothing that might accuse the Brother, and excuse the Sister; but in spite of all his Love, he took a firm Resolution to conceal from her what pass'd in his Soul. However, as the Discourse of Hamedes had given him to understand, that his Conduct might be blamed by Men of Honour, as well as by Villains, he refolv'd to alter it for the future, to restore himself to his People, to govern them himself, and spare no Pains to make them bless his Reign.

THE Queen, who really lov'd this Prince, being difturb'd at his staying so long there by himself, enter'd into the Closet, the Moment that Tor was confirming himself in these laudable Designs; and the Charms of that Princess, with the tender Reproaches she made him for depriving her so long of his Company, extirpated intirely from his Heart, the Suspicions that began to take Root there.

NOTHING could be more amiable than Milla; she had the Art of charming and pleasing to the highest Degree; and one may fay, that had it not been for the excessive Ambition which fway'd her, she would have been the most perfect Woman of her Time: But this Pasfion gain'd fuch an Ascendant over her Reason. that she was capable of attempting any Thing to fatisfy it; however, she knew so well how to difguise it from Tor, that he took that for a Greatness of Soul, which was only an infatiable Thirst of governing.

HE answer'd these flattering Careffes with all the Love wherewith she had inspired him; and finding himself at Ease in that respect, he found no Difficulty in concealing what diffurb'd him otherwife, but knew fo well how to conftrain himfelf, that no body perceiv'd any Alteration in him. Wherefore he conducted Milla back to her own Apartment, whither Noradin coming also, he discours'd him as usual, with that Freedom of Mind which great Men alone are capable of retaining on fuch Occasions. However this Monarch impatiently expected the Hour when he was to be conviuc'd of Noradin's Treachery; which Time was no fooner come, but flipping unobserv'd to the Back+ Stairs as Hamedes had directed, he liften'd very attentively.

COMPANIES BOTH & STREET STREET HARDLY was he arriv'd there, but he heard Hamedes speak to the Prince in these Terms: I do not believe, my Lord, that it will be difficult for us to gain you the Hearts of the People and the Soldiers; the Favours you have conferr'd both on the one and the other have paved the Way towards fecuring them; but it is not the same with greatest Part

Part of the Nobility, and a Number of brave Officers, whose severe Virtue prescribes it as a Law to them to love their Sovereign, and admire even his very Failings.

MY dear Hamedes, answer'd Noradin, such a fmall Number of Malecontents will avail nothing against our superiour Forces; 'tis sufficient for us to have the Soldiers and the People on our Side; besides, continued he, those who seem to you the best affected to the King, will cease to be so as soon as he is dead: Let not that therefore restrain you; let us fecure ourselves against the Intrigues of the Queen, and Ismael's Power, and let me alone to manage the reft.

BUT, reply'd Hamedes, how will you rid yourfelf of the King? Do you think you can find Men desperate enough to undertake such an Enterprize? Think well of it, my Lord, you have not now the two Abyssines who deliver'd you from Nagard and Zaifadin, and you ought to be afraid of confiding in Traytors, who will accept of this Commission only to work your Destruction with more Safety. That is not my Defign, refum'd the Prince; and that I may not expose myself to that Danger, the Poison which freed me from Atar shall rid me of Tor.

THE King of Ormus would not hear any more, but finding himfelf animated with infinite Fury against the perfidious Noradin, and fearing lest that should make him break out into unseasonable Transports, it oblig'd him to retire. As foon as he was return'd to his own Apartment, he gave himself up to the most cruel Reflexions; but Hatred and Indignation having now affum'd the Place of Friendship in his Heart, he bent all his Thoughts

Thoughts on the Punishment which he ought to inflict upon Noradin. The Thought that he was Brother to his Queen, and ally'd to himself in Blood, opposing his Justice in delivering him up to the Rigour of the Laws, he was as yet uncertain what Course he ought to take with him, when Hamedes appear'd at his Closet-Door.

HE made him enter, and being alone with him: Well, Hamedes, faid he, I have overheard all, and he must die. But, my Lord, answer'd Hamedes, Time is precious, there is no Room for Delays, the Thoughts of the Poison makes me tremble, and strikes me with inexpressible Horrour, your Life is in Danger from this very Moment; the Prince who fees you, fpeaks to you, and approaches you at all Hours, will imploy no Hand but his own to execute his monstrous Villany: Why, my Lord, do you defer his Sentence, what can make you hefitate?

I would fave the Queen, reply'd Tor, from the dismal Spectacle of her Brother's Punishment; I would have the Memory of his Crimes bury'd between us two, fo as not to come to the Knowledge of any one; in fhort, I would my felf avoid the horrid Necessity of condemning a Prince of my own Blood to an ignominious Death.

WELL then, my Lord, answer'd Hamedes, you must be fatisfy'd; nothing is difficult to me to fhield my Sovereign from the Danger to which I fee him expos'd; be pleas'd to rely upon me, Noradin's Crimes shall for ever remain unknown, neither shall his Death reflect any Shame upon the august Blood from which he is deriv'd. At these Words he left the King, without waiting his Anfwer; and that Monarch being refolv'd on Neradin's

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din's Destruction, but yet not being willing to be himself concern'd in projecting the Means, suffer'd him to depart without indeavouring to inform himfelf what he was going to undertake.

IN the mean while, Hamedes, who would not give him Time to call him back, and change his Mind, fent for an Officer of the Guard, who was devoted to him, and intrusted him with his Secret. Whereupon this Officer, who hated the Prince, as having been feveral Times difoblig'd by him, undertook to execute the Orders of Hamedes; and that he might do it effectually, he immediately feat for fix Soldiers of the Guard, resolute Fellows, that would attempt any thing, to whom he gave proper Instructions how to act.

THEY were not long before they testify'd their Obedience; for having very dextroully excited a Quarrel amongst the Soldiers who were posted before the Palace, just at the Time when Noradin was coming out, and he advancing to appeafe the Tumult, these Ruffians pretending not to know him, fell upon him to furiously, and gave him so many Wounds, that he dropt down dead before the others could come to his Assistance.

HOWEVER this Outrage having increas'd the Tumult, and the Prince's Body being known by those who were his Creatures, they attack'd the Affaffins, and kill'd them upon the Spot. Hereupon the Noise of this Skirmish became so considerable, that it reach'd the Ears of the King, who being inform'd what had occasion'd the Uproar, secretly return'd Heaven Thanks for being thus deliver'd from the most wicked of Mankind, and putting himself at the Head of the principal Officers, odw. and that Wignerck being who

who happen'd to be near him, went in Person to the Soldiers.

HIS Presence inspired them with such a profound Respect, that they could not face him without trembling; but laying down their Arms, came to justify themselves, by telling him that they had reveng'd the Prince's Death, by that of his Assassins. Tor blamed them highly for having deliver'd the Murtherers from his Justice; after which making Inquiry how the Accident happen'd, and sinding most of them said, that the Prince was not known by the Soldiers who attack'd him, he order'd the Rest to return to their Duty.

THIS great Prince, being neither willing to abase himself so much as to seign a Sorrow which he did not feel, nor to appear fatisfy'd, with fuch a fudden Death, return'd into his Palace, with a Countenance full of Majesty; and not doubting but the Queen was overwhelm'd with Grief, he went to her Apartment, after having given Orders for folemnizing the Prince's funeral Obsequies, with a Pomp fuitable to his exalted Rank. He found that Princess in Tears; which Sight made him likewise shed some Drops in spite of himself, and this Effect of his Love to Milla, was foon interpreted by every one, as a lively Sorrow for Noradin's deplorable End. As this Mistake did not displease him, he did not indeavour to undeceive them, but used his utmost Efforts to comfort the Queen; wherein his tender Care proved fo fuccessful, that it was not long before she dry'd up her Tears, and that Prince's Loss was foon forgotten both by the Court and City, when they found that their Sovereigns no longer remember'd

IN the mean while, the King of Ormus refolving never more to give his Subjects the fame Opportunities of betraying him, all his Virtues being rouz'd by Noradin's Crimes, appear'd at Council the very next Morning after his Death, where he laid down a new Plan of Government, to establish Order and Plenty throughout the Kingdom. This done, he appointed Hamedes in the Prince's Room, commanding him to give him every Day an Account of all the Affairs of State. He likewife conflituted divers other Ministers under him, of whose Wisdom, Zeal, and Prudence he was well affured; declaring that he would make a strict Examination, even into the least Particular, of every Thing that should happen either at Court, in the City, or the Provinces.

HE then inquired carefully after those who were not worthy of the Imployments, or Places whereof they were posses'd, that he might substitute in their Room, Men of Merit and Probity; forbidding, on Pain of his highest Displeasure, those who were in Power, to regard the Sollicitations of any one whatfoever; or to imploy any Persons, either in the Army, or the Ministry, without having first given him notice thereof, that he might inform himself of their Characters.

IN the next Place he inflituted every Month a military Festival, at which he declared he would be present with all his Court, to keep his Troops in Breath, and observe the Order and Discipline of his Army. He also gave notice, that from that Instant, his Palace should be open to all, who wanted either to make their Court to him, ask him any Favour, or implore his Justice. Such noble Regulations could not fail of winning him 322 SECRET MEMOIRS of

every Heart; both the Great and Small fignaliz'd their Joy by a thousand remarkable Actions, and the People being inform'd that they might for the future have Access to their Sovereign, celebrated the News with Bonfires, Illuminations, and infinite Rejoicings.

of this universal Satisfaction, was willing to augment it yet more, by making a sumptuous Entertainment, to which all the Nobility and Gentry of both Sexes in Ormus were invited. Even the common People were admitted; the great and noble Square, before the Palace, with the Court-Yards, being large enough to contain the greatest Part of them: Nevertheless notwithstanding the infinite Numbers who were present at this Festival, such exact Order was observed, that every one was kept within a due Decorum.

Was in Reality; his Goodness, his Astability, his Magnificence and Generosity, were then display'd to the greatest Advantage imaginable. All the Ladies had magnificent Presents; every Man receiv'd some Mark of Distinction; and a considerable Sum of Gold and Silver was distributed amongst the People; so that every Body had Reason to be contented. From that Day the Face of Assars was changed; the Laws were respected, Justice was exactly administer'd; Trade began to flourish, and Plenty reign'd every where.

SUCH are the happy Effects, which the People find in the Reign of a virtuous Monarch; one fingle Moment's Reflection upon himself, recalls him to his Duty; Equity conducts his Actions, Justice

Justice inspires them, and his Authority supports them both.

HAMEDES seeing his Desires accomplished, and his Ambition satisfy'd, bent all his Thoughts on discharging his Duty in the Places he injoy'd with Integrity. The King's Wisdom inspired him with the same, insomuch that he glory'd in imitating and following exactly whatever Rules that prescrib'd him. Princes are the Models of their Subjects; their Example serves them instead of a Law; any Liberties wherein a Sovereign indulges himself, his Subjects will believe allow'd them.

UNDER the Reign of Zaifadin, Luxury and Idleness were the only Deities adored by his People; they were neither afraid of displeasing him, or of being punish'd, if they gave themselves up to the most inordinate Pleasures, because he was the first who devoted himself to the same. The very same People, no sooner had a wise and virtuous Prince, but they became so likewise; and the Fear of Punishment restraining those, who were not prompted to it by Inclination, made them all equally agree in changing their Conduct.

Revenge alone had excited his Hatred against Noradin; being as ambitious as he, his Power had given him Umbrage; and that Prince had shew'd him an Example, which his own natural Inclination, made him eagerly follow. But when he found himfelf in his Place, and that he had a Monarch to deal with, who was well vers'd in the Art of Government, who either would have Information of, or would see with his own Eyes every Thing that pass'd, and who by his continual Application to Business, gave an Example to his Ministers, he

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made no Scruple of regulating his own Conduct; and supplying his Want of Virtue, with his great Ability and Experience, he became active, upright, and vigilant; and without ceasing to be the most ambitious, made himself thought the most disinterested of Mankind. Thus, by the Effect of a fine and delicate Policy, he obtained of the King wherewith to satisfy his utmost Ambition.

IN the mean while, not one Occurrence had pass'd at the Court of Ormus, whereof Tor had not given Ismael notice; wherefore this Monarch, resolving to take Advantage of the strict Friendship which subsisted between Tor and himself, no sooner saw him settled upon the Throne, than he press'd him to urge the Portugueze, to execute the Treaty he had began in his pretended Embassy.

THE King of Ormus had too great a Value for the Sophy of Persia, to refuse him this Satisfaction, and knowing how necessary it was for him to have a good numerous Train of Artislery, with Workmen to cast the Cannon, and make Gunpowder, he had been careful to carry on a secret Correspondence with Albuquerque, to induce him to perform the Promise he had made him: But finding that this General affected Delays, and that his principal Design was to establish the Portugueze at Ormus, he judg'd that he should not be able to labour essections.

HOWEVER, he was at a great Nonplus how to bring his Subjects to agree to it; his Ministers, who knew how much the People would oppose it, and who had their own particular Interest.

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rest to be apprehensive of the Portugueze Nation, would not so much as hear it mention'd. In this Perplexity, Tor could find no other Expedient, but to have Recourse to Artistice; and the Sopby having assured him, that if the Portugueze should violate the Treaty he should make with them, he would send him sufficient Succours to drive them for ever out of all the Territories under his Jurisdiction, he resolv'd to send secretly a Vessel from the Isle of Quixoma to Goa, with Letters for Albuquerque, pressing him to return to Ormus, and conclude the Treaty already begun with Ismael.

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HEREIN he exhorted him to use the utmost Expedition, adding, that the surest way to obtain every thing of Ismael and himself, was to bring with him a good Number of Engineers sit to manage the Artillery, with a Quantity of Cannon of all Sizes; promising to receive him into Ormus as he desired, and to put him in Possession of the Fort, as a Preliminary: But he likewise gave him this Caution, that by reason of the Apprehensions of his Subjects, the Thing must be kept extremely secret, and he must act as if they were not in Concert together.

ALBUQUERQUE having receiv'd these Dispatches, and knowing the Importance of this Establishment, which was as advantageous as glorious to his King, and the Commerce of his Subjects, caus'd Night and Day a considerable Armament to be made ready, of twenty-two large Vessels, and a great Number of Barks, which done, he set Sail from Goa with a favourable Wind. Being arriv'd in the Middle of the Arabian Gulph, he steer'd his Course directly towards Ormus, and no sooner did he appear before that Y 3 Capital,

Capital, but he invested the Island with several Vessels, and sent secretly to the King, to beg him to prescribe what Orders he should observe, to attain the desired End, which they had proposed to themselves.

HEREUPON Tor sent him Word, that he should pretend as if he intended to assault the City, and make his Approaches accordingly, to the End that the Inhabitants, who still remember'd the Calamities of the former Siege, might be constrain'd to beg him to make Peace with the Portugueze. Every thing succeeded according to his Wish, the People being alarm'd at the Arrival of this Fleet, sent a Deputation to the King, to conjure him to save their City from utter Ruin.

UPON this, Hamedes, fearing that the Settlement of the Portugueze at Ormus would put an End to his Authority, used his utmost Endeavours to persuade Tor to refuse the Inhabitants, and put himself in a Posture to defend himself; since the Interest of the Kingdom rather required a vigorous Resistance, than a dishonourable Peace which the Citizens desired. Most Part of the Ministers were of his Opinion; but in spite of all their Remonstrances, the King pretending to be mov'd with the earnest Intreaties of his Subjects, granted them their Demand, and the Portugueze were introduced into the Town.

ACCORDINGLY the old Fort was deliver'd to them as a Preliminary, where they took up their Residence; whereupon Hamedes, who was ignorant of the secret Motives which induced the King to act thus, was infinitely surprized to see him observe a Conduct so very contrary to his own Interest and Glory. Wherefore he continually

represented to him, that it was better to be under the Protection of Persia, than under that a Christian Monarch, who only sought an Occasion to make himself Master of the Indies, of their Effects, and their Lives; as likewise to ingross the whole Commerce of the East, and deprive all other Nations of any Part thereos.

THE King of Ormus, knowing that all these Reasons were but too true, esteem'd his Minister yet the more for these Remonstrances; however, as the Desires of Ismael were of more Weight with him than his own Interest, he went on with the Negotiation, to conclude the Treaty with Albuquerque. Wherefore they had several private Conferences, wherein the Portugueze General admir'd the Wisdom, Prudence, and Wit of Tor, whom he sound, to his great Astonishment, to be the same Person, whom he had known under the Character of the Persian Embassador in his former Voyage.

THIS Monarch behav'd himself with so much Discretion in this Undertaking, that neither any of his Ministers, nor the Queen herself, had any Knowledge of his Designs, or his Interviews with the Portugueze. However, he had given the Sophy Notice of Albuquerque's Arrival, and begg'd him to send Embassadors, surnish'd with the necessary Powers, to put a Conclusion to the Treaty.

NO fooner had Ismael received this Advice, but he ordered Preparations to be made for rendering this Embassy as magnificent as possible, and every way worthy of the Royal Majesty. In the mean while, Albuquerque having discovered, that of all the Ministers of the King of Ormus, Hamedes was the Person who opposed the Treaty the

most vigorously, set all his Engines at work to win him over to his Party, without being able to prevail upon him: This Minister, notwithstanding all his Sollicitations, oppos'd him the more resolutely, inasmuch as his own private Interest was interwoven with that of the State.

WHEREFORE the Portugueze General, fearing that this Politician would make the King alter his Mind, and looking upon him as a most dangerous Enemy, by reason of his being a Favourite with that Monarch, resolv'd to destroy him. Accordingly, having given Orders to that Effect to some Soldiers, the unfortunate Hamedes was affassinated in his Palace, almost within Sight of his whole Family.

A fatal Return of the Murther of Noradin, whom this Minister had caus'd to be put to Death just after the same manner! The King of Ormus was fenfibly afflicted at the Lofs of Hamedes; and altho' he was not ignorant of all his Faults, neverthelefs, as his Zeal and Fidelity had outweigh'd his Failings, he had really lov'd him. The Sufpicion fell unanimously upon Albuquerque, neither, was Tor infensible of the whole Shock of this heinous Outrage; however, he took a Refolution to diffemble his Knowledge thereof, and made a Sacrifice of the Indignation which such a base Action had rais'd in him, to the King of Persia that he might not be oblig'd to come to Extremities, which would have broke all the Measures he had concerted with Albuquerque.

THIS General foon found that the Death of Hamedes had wrought the defired Effect; for the other Ministers, who had been wholly influenc'd by him in opposing the Portugueze, no longer ha-

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ving fuch a considerable Supporter to second and strengthen their Reasons, acquiesced with Albuquerque, and so lest the King at Liberty to conclude whatever Alliance he should think proper. Thus all Dissiculties being remov'd, Tor and Albuquerque were the only Ministers who terminated this great Affair, to the Satisfaction of the three Monarchs concern'd. One of the Conditions of the Treaty was, that to avoid all Disorder, and for a more perfect Security of the Alliance mutually sworn, Albuquerque should send to Goa, the thirty Princes of the Blood, whose Eyes the cruel Noradin had put out, and that they should be there treated according to their Rank, at Emanuel's Expence, which was accordingly executed.

NOT long after, the King of Persia's Embaffadors extraordinary arriv'd at Ormus, where they were receiv'd with all the Honours due to the great Monarch whom they represented. Tor sent out the head Officers of his Court to meet them; and the General Albuquerque caus'd them to be accompany'd with the Flower of the Portugueze Nobility, who were on board his Fleet. Arab Abencaro, in his Account of this Entry, reports, that the Day when they arriv'd was one of the finest that could be seen; that the King of Ormus with his Court, and all the Portugueze were magnificently dress'd; that the Embassadors, when they enter'd Ormus, were preceded by fix Gentlemen of the Horse, mounted upon Persian Steeds, and having each of them behind them their Panthers ready for the Chace.

THESE were follow'd by an hundred led Horse, compleatly arm'd, and magnificently caparison'd. Next to them came an hundred Horsemen, bearing in Silver Basons the Sophy's Presents

to the King of Portugal and Albuquerque, confifting of all that was most valuable in his Empire. After them appear'd the Embassadors carry'd upon a Sofa, over which was a magnificent Canopy. In their Hands were Ismael's Letters to King Emanuel, in a Casket of massey Gold, cover'd with Diamonds and other precious Stones, which they held against their Breasts.

Officers, carrying each of them the Badge of their particular Employments. This pompous Cavalcade was closed by four Hundred of the Nobility of Ormus, richly dress'd and finely mounted, riding four by four, and having between them two Portugueze, and two Persian or Arabian Noblemen. In this Order they rode thro' the whole City, and were receiv'd with a general Discharge of all the Artillery of the Port and the Ramparts, after which they arriv'd at the Palace, where the King was upon his Throne, having Albuquerque by his Side, seated upon a Sofa, cover'd with the same Canopy as the Throne.

AFTER the Embassadors had complimented the King of Ormus in the Name of Ismael, they address'd themselves to Abbuquerque, and assured him, in the name of their Emperor, of his Desire of becoming the Friend and Ally of a King, whose Reputation was diffused throughout the Universe; and presented him the Golden Casket, wherein were Ismael's Letters, which Albuquerque receiv'd with a prosound Respect. This done, they made him an eloquent Harangue in the Sophy's Name, containing a Panegyrick on his Bravery, and the Glory he had acquired in the Indies, by the Conquest of Goa, and other Places, which secured the King of Portugal's Authority in these

the COURT of PERSIA. 331 vast Regions, and render'd him Sovereign of all the Eastern Seas.

ALBUQUERQUE received this Encomium with great Modesty, but yet like a Hero; after which, the Embassadors laid before him the Prefents destined by the Sophy for King Emanuel, and for himself, consisting of Persian Carpets, the richest that are wrought in that Kingdom, and imbroidered with Gold; the most uncommon and costly Indian Stuffs; Scymeters inriched with Diamonds of a most incomparable Lustre; and a Vest for the King of Portugal, intirely covered with Pearls, and precious Stones of inestimable Value. All these Presents were given and received on both Sides, with an Air of Grandeur and Freedom becoming the Majesty of the Persons represented.

of Ormus made fumptuous Entertainments for the Embassadors during several Days, wherein he display'd both his elegant Taste, and his Magnissicence. Albuquerque likewise gave another on board the Admiral's Ship, which was the most splendid that could be imagin'd; but what render'd it more magnissicent than all the rest, was a Vessel adorn'd with Fire-works, exquisitely contriv'd, being Tor's own Invention, to give an agreeable Surprize to the Portugueze General.

FROM the Head to the Stern of this Ship, the King had caus'd Emblems to be drawn, representing the Union and Friendship of the three Monarchs: Thereupon was likewise artfully describ'd the History of Ismael and Tor, from their Infancy to their Triumphs, with all the Attributes which might signify the inviolable Affection and Agreement between those two Princes.

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THIS curious Vessel was expos'd the whole Day in the midst of the Harbour, to the View of an infinite Number of People, and all the Fleet; and at Night the Engineers who were to manage the Fire-works, play'd them off with all the Success that could be hoped or desired. Albuquerque seem'd very sensible of this Gallantry; but what pleas'd him the most, was, that Tor admitted the Queen, and all the Ladies of the Court, to be Partakers of these Diversions.

MILLA, together with the Lustre of an incomparable Beauty, had such a noble and majestick Air, that they who did not surrender their Hearts to her Charms, could not avoid paying her the Respect due to her Rank; and as her Pride incited her to desire to surpass all wherever she appear'd, she left no means untry'd on this Occasion, to become her Rank with Dignity. All these Rejoicings were no sooner over, but the Alliance was solemnly swore by the King of Ormus, the Embassadors of the Sophy in their Master's Name, and General Albuquerque in Emanuel's.

THE Treaty being ratify'd, the Portugueze deliver'd to the Persian Embassadors twenty Pieces of battering Cannon, most Part whereof carry'd Balls of forty-eight Pounds, with eighty other Pieces of all Sizes; eight Hundred Musquets, a great Quantity of Powder, an Hundred Portugueze Cross-bows, some Egyptian Brass, and Pigs of Lead; an Hundred and Fifty Gunners, whom they form'd into sour Companies, for the Service of the Artillery, commanded by some of the bravest and most experienc'd Officers in Portugal, together with a great Number of Founders, Armourers, and other Men skill'd in working the

the COURT of PERSIA. 333 Salt-Petre, and making Gunpowder; all of which, from the Day of their Landing, were received into Pay by the Sophy.

THE King of Ormue knowing how fenfibly pleas'd Ismael would be with the Execution of this Treaty, dispatch'd a Courier to him, to give him Notice thereof, as also that this fine Train of Artillery was already on its March to Tauris. On the other hand, Albuquerque being willing to make a fuitable Return to the Honour done him by the King of Persia, sent him a sumptuous Embassy, and appointed Ferdinand Lemos, one of his Lieutenants, Embassador; he being a Man of great Quality, who by his Merit and Bravery had acquired a glorious Reputation, and whom the King of Portugal had judg'd worthy of the most diftinguish'd Employments, altho' he was then but thirty-eight Years old: He was also the best-- shap'd Man in Portugal, and his Person corresponded perfectly well with his other fine Qualities.

AFTER he had received his Instructions, he set out for the Court of Ismael, with the Persian Embassadors; from that Moment Albuquerque bent all his Thoughts on finishing the Fort of Ormus, at which they worked with such unwearied Diligence, that in less than three Months it was brought to Persection.

ABOUT the same time he receiv'd Letters from the Embassador Ferdinand Lemos, informing him that he had made a magnificent Entry into the the City of Tauris, where the Sophy had caus'd him to be receiv'd with the greatest Honours; and that that Monarch had sworn the Alliance with the King of Portugal. He added, that he seem'd in an Extasy of Joy, when he had presented him with

with the fine Train of Artillery, which was the Center of all his Desires; that he had examin'd it Piece by Piece, but that he had been charm'd above all things with feeing the four Companies of Gunners perform their Exercise; that he could never have been weary with admiring their Dexterity, with their ready and uniform Obedience to the Word of Command; and that he had even appointed them Prizes to exercise and encourage them.

HE likewise gave him an Account that he who bore away the first Prize, was a Gunner of the first Company, whose Name was Jerom Deida, a Native of the Algarves; that he had pointed his Cannon so exactly, that he had taken off the Head from the Figure of a Man in Plaister, which was fet up as a Mark, at half Cannon-shot distance; and that besides the Prize, the Sopby had rewarded him with a Pension, and several considerable Prefents. founded perseculy well with a

THE Embassador Ferdinand wrote Word alfo, that of all the rich Presents which Albuquerque had fent to that Monarch, in the Name of the King of Portugal, what had been most grateful to him, was two Cuiraffes, with the Helmets, and all the rest of the Armour of polish'd Steel, finely gilt, Musquet-Proof, and wrought with so much Art. that their Lightness was equal to their Goodness.

IN effect, Ismael fell into Raptures that surpass'd the Bounds of his natural Moderation, on feeing himself Master of such anoble Train of Artillery; and from that Time form'd a Design of taking Revenge of Selim, who overcame him at the Battle of Zalderane, only by his Cannon. Hereupon he establish'd several Founderys

for the casting of Cannon, and Mills for making of Powder, which in spite of all his Care, did not in the Sequel answer his Expectation; the Eastern Nations not being at all fit for such Sorts of Work; infomuch that even to this Day, they make use of Europeans to command their Artillery.

AFTER that Albuquerque had regulated the Affairs of Ormus and Persia, he bent all his Thoughts upon his Departure, and caus'd his Fleet to be got ready to return to Goa. Whilst Preparations were making to this Effect, King Tor, who could never have been weary of injoying that General's Company, would give him a most splendid Entertainment in his Palace at Orfacan. This discerning Prince found in Albuquerque such a profound Knowledge in the Art of War, that he took a continual Pleasure in discoursing him upon that Subject; flor was the General less delighted in his Coversation, observing in that Monarch a superior Genius, a consummate Prudence, and a Greatness of Soul, that display'd itself in his least Actions.

AS for Tar, he reap'd so much Advantage from the Company of that great Man, that he confess'd several Times, that all the glorious Occasions at which he had been present, had not instructed him near so much as Albuquerque's Discourse. A noble Example for young Warriours, who neglect or refuse being instructed by experienc'd Commanders, and who giving Way rashly to the ungovernable Heat of their Courage, precipitate themselves frequently into the greatest Missortunes, for want of Resection and Experience.

THE Pleasures of Orfacan being over, the Court return'd to Ormus, and Albuquerque took his Leave of the King: This Separation was accompany'd

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company'd on both Sides with all the Marks of Esteem and Friendship which know how to unite great Souls. This done, Albuquerque imbark'd and fet Sail with a favourable Wind, with all his Fleet: His Voyage was as fuccessful as could be wish'd, but no fooner did he arrive in Sight of Goa. than he died, without its being known what Sort of Diftemper occasion'd his Death.

SOME have suspected that he was taken off by those who were envious of his Glory; whilst others have affirm'd that Nature was quite spent at once in his grand Climacterick, he being then fixty three Years of Age. However, altho' his Diftemper was violent and sudden, Death did not furprize him, but he faw it arrive like a Christian Hero, and paid that Tribute with the fame Courage. as had accompany'd him during the whole Course of his Life. on, sportrying in that Monar

THE Portugueze Authors, thirsting eagerly after all Occasions of exalting the Glory of their Country, affert that their Settlement at that time at Ormus, was only due to the Force of their Arms. But Albuquerque, who was a great Statesman, as well as an experienc'd Captain, did not receive the less Honours and Praises from King Emanuel, who knew perfectly well the Importance of fuch a fignal Service.

THIS General was indefatigable, both in Body and Mind; he might be compar'd to the most famous Admirals for his Skill in Things relating to the Sea; nor was his Presence of Mind less admirable in the most intricate Affairs, and in the Council. Above all, he had the Art of taking Advantage of all Opportunities which Fortune laid in his Way; he was vigilant and laborious, company'c

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and an infinite Lover of his King, whose Glory and Empire he study'd Night and Day to augment.

THIS fo extraordinary Man, who has so well deserved the exalted Title of Great, had projected a Design, with the Assistance of the Abyssines, to give a satal Blow to the Soldan of Egypt, by changing the Course of the Nile, and directing its Stream into a new and shorter Channel, which he had already caused to be leveled, and so carry its Waters into the Arabian Gulph, thereby to render that powerful Kingdom of no Advantage to the Mahometans. This Project had certainly succeeded, had he lived longer, since the King of the Abyssines had offered him whatever Workmen were necessary for this great Undertaking.

HE had likewise projected another Enterprize, which was neither less surprizing, nor less glorious: This was to fend from Ormus, to the innermost Coasts of the Arabian Sea, in flat-bottom'd Barks, make on purpole, five Hundred felect Horsemen, who were to pass on from thence with the utmost Expedition to Mesca, there being neither Troops there, nor Fortifications, to carry off the immense Treasures, which the superstitious Mahometans fend thither every Day, from the vast Regions of Asia and Africa, and even of Europe; and afterwards to burn the Temple, with all the abominable Relicks preferv'd therein. This Scheme feem'd to him the more practicable, inafmuch as it was but Seventeen Leagues by Land thither from the Sea-fide; but Death put a Stop to all his great and glorious Defigns.

IN the mean while the King of Persia, in whom the Portugueze Artillery had awaken'd the Larred

hatred he bore to Selim, and the Defire of Revenge, bent his Thoughts incessantly on the means to obtain it. But as his Friendship, and the Confidence he repos'd in the King of Ormus, did not permit him to form any Enterprizes, without his Assistance and Counsel, and besides he began to grow uneasy at such a long Absence, he wrote to him in the strongest Terms, to beg him to return to Persia, with the Queen his Consort, giving him to understand, that it concern'd his Glory, to come and assist him in taking Revenge of the barbarous Selim. But above all, he endeavour'd to induce him to return, by his extreme and ardent Desire to see a Friend, in whose Presence the whole Happiness of his Life consisted.

SUCH urgent Letters, cou'd not fail of working the wish'd for Effect in the Heart of Tor, whose Friendship was in no ways inferior to Ismael's: And the Desire of acquiring new Laurels, adding likewise a fresh Spur to his natural Inclinations; he no sooner saw the Portugueze gone, but he apply'd himself seriously to satisfy so dear a Friend.

BUT before his Departure, he resolv'd himfelf to examine into all the Orders and States of his Kingdom, to the end, that during his Abfence, all things might be determin'd according to Justice and Equity. The Regency he intrusted to Abulabar his Relation, a Man of Wit, a great Statesman, and experienced Captain; appointing Ofar as his Lieutenant, who had serv'd under him in Persia, and of whose Merit and Valour he was well assured.

HAVING thus regulated all things, he prepared for his Journey to Persia, and set out with the

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the Queen, attended by a Retinue worthy of the Royal Majesty; Thirty of the handsomest Ladies of the Court accompanying Milla, and a splendid Train of the Flower of the Nobility of his Kingdom following their Sovereign.

THE Sopby, having notice of his Departure, had fent Orders to every Place upon the Road, that they should pay the same Honours to Tor as they wou'd to himself, which was executed with incredible Grandeur and Magnificence. Is mael likewise sent every Day, the principal Persons of his Court, to compliment them in his Name, which Ceremony he observ'd till the Day of their Arrival, when he mounted on Horse-back himself with a numerous Train of Courtiers, and rode to meet them two Leagues from Tauris.

with the excellive Idonours which

WHEN the two Monarchs were within fight of each other, Tor difmounted first, Ismael did the same, and never were Embraces so tender or sincere; each of them saying to each other all that the most perfect Esteem cou'd suggest to great Souls. The stately Chariot wherein the Queen was, coming up at the same time, that Princess attempted to alight; but the Sophy, who had advanced to meet her, as far as he cou'd see her, wou'd not permit it, but paid her his Respects, not as to the Queen of Ormus, but as to the Sovereign of the Universe: After which the two Kings got up into her Chariot, and enter'd the City of Tauris, as it were in Triumph.

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IN their Passage they found all the Troops under Arms, and the Streets crowded with Inhabitants, who were drawn up in Lines, and under Arms likewise; even the very Windows, and the Roofs of the Houses, were full of infinite Numbers

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of People, who made the Heavens refound with the Names of Imael and Tor. This publick Rejoycing at the fight of the King of Ormus, whom the Persians look'd upon as the Man to whom they were indebted for the Glory of their Monarch, and of the Persian Empire, was an addition to Ismael's Joy. This great Prince, far from being lealous of the Love his Subjects hore to Tor, incited them still more to it, by the Proofs he gave him of his Affection, and of the Pleafure he injoy'd in with incredible Grandeur an niege mid gnibloded

TWAS in the midft of these publick Acclamations they arrived at the Palace, where Ismael appointed them the most stately Apartments. If Milla's Ambition cou'd have been fatisfy'd, she wou'd have had Reason to have been contented with the excessive Honours which the King of Rersia caused to be paid her. That Monarch had found in her a Beauty worthy of Admiration, and altho his Inclinations led him more to War than Gallantry, the Defire of pleafing his Friend, made him invent the most magnificent and sumptuous Entertainments for the Diversion of his Queen, whose natural Graces, Wit, and Art of infinuating her felf into the Heart of every one, charm'd ally the Courtiers; who knowing that they cou'd not oblige the Sophy more fenfibly, made their Court constantly to her, as well as to Toring

west'd the City of Xangin as it were in ISMAEL being willing to give his illustrious Guests yet more signal marks of his Esteem for them, gave Permission to all the Ladies of the greatest Distinction at Court to be present at the Entertaiments which he made for the Queen of Ormus: And 'twas in the midft of fo many extraordinary Beauties, that this Princess appear'd

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with the most Splendour, infomuch that the King of Persia was forced to own, that she was the finest Woman in the East. normally a formula additional to a specific and the control of the

THESE magnificent Amusements lasted during Fisteen Days; but altho' these Rejoicings might themselves have given Ismael sufficient Employment; he did not omit retiring twice a Day into his Closet with Tor, where he concerted Measures to revenge himself of Selim, who was making such Warlike Preparations in his own Dominions, as were capable of daunting any other, but the intrepid Soul of that Couragious Prince.

and his Army having acquir'd a HEREUPON Tor and he refolv'd to be before-hand with him, and to carry Fire and Sword into Asia Minor, before he had drawn his Army together, to the end, that they might thereby deprive him of all means of fublifting. The Sophe had already a Body of One hundred thousand Men. the finest Troops in the World, which he had himself taken care to have well disciplin'd; and he had already given Orders for their marching towards the Frontiers, when he receiv'd Advice, from his fecret Agents at Constantinople, that Selim had just concluded a League with the Tartars; and the Great Mogol: That these Potentates had ingaged themselves to carry the War into Persia; that the Tartars were to invade it by the Coasts of the Caspian Sea; and that the Mogol was to enter it by the Northern Provinces of his Empire.

the Advices fent by the Satrapes, who were Governors of the Frontiers; he loft no time, but fent to all parts of his Dominions to make new Levies, and soon form'd a Royal Army, the Command whereof he gave to the King of Ormus, to

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make head against the Mogol. Accordingly these Troops set forward, with Orders to march with the utmost Expedition; being accompany'd with a Train of Artillery of Twenty Pieces of Cannon, and one of the Four Companies of Portugueze Gunners.

THESE Orders were so punctually put in Execution, that the Army arriv'd by different Routs upon the Mogol's Frontiers, before that Emperor had drawn his Troops together. Hereupon the King of Ormus loft no time, but attack'd his Provinces, carrying Fire and Sword every where, and his Army having acquir'd a considerable Booty, he sent all the Spoils into Persia, resolving not to be incumber'd with them during the Courie of the War, and that he might incite in his Troops a stronger Desire of gaining new Conquests. This prudent Precaution soon prov'd of great Advantage to him, for he receiv'd Information, that the Emperor of the Mogols was marching in Person against him, at the head of a formidable Army.

ACCORDINGLY, his Scouts having appriz'd him that the Enemy was approaching, and that their Army confifted of an Hundred and Fifty thousand Men, both Horse and Foot, with Two hundred Elephants train'd up to War; he prepar'd himself to receive him with his usual Intrepidity.

THE Persian Forces were vastly inferior to them in Numbers, confisting only of Eighty thousand Men; but they were veteran Troops, form'd and disciplin'd by Ismael, and their valiant General: Who finding that his Soldiers, far from being daunted at the Multitude of the Mogols, thirsted eagerly after coming to an Engagement, as being affur'd of the Victory, resolv'd to take advantage of this Ardour, and drew them up in Order of Battle, just where the Plain of Geminy begins to contract it self, and goes on growing less and less to the Foot of the Ramparts of the City Eliza, whereof the Persians had made themselves Masters; and there being two rising Grounds on the right and lest of his Army, the King of Ormus placed thereon his Twenty Pieces of Cannon, Twelve on the Right, and Eight on the Lest, so that they commanded that large and sine Plain.

THE Army of the Mogol, which was incamp'd there, feeing that the Persians did not advance, took the Prudence of the King of Ormus, for the Effect of his Fear. Being prepoffes'd with this Thought, the Emperor caus'd his Men to march out of their Camp, drew them up in Battlearray, and advanced in good Order towards the Persians, who that they might not be surrounded by their Multitude, expected them refolutely within their Posts. The Mogol marching still on flowly, till he approach'd within half a Bowshot of the Enemy, the Persians giving a great shout, began to pour upon them a Deluge of Arrows, and the Mogols did the same, insomuch that the Heavens were darken'd with the Clouds of Arrows that were let fly on both fides.

BUT the Success of the latter prov'd vastly different from that of their Enemies; for the Per-sians being arm'd Cap-a-pe, as well as most of their Horses, receiv'd the Arrows without being wounded, and the Shafts falling upon their Armour, only made a Noise, and were blunted; whereas the Mogol's Men being half naked, suffer'd infinitely by those that were shot by the Persians. However this manner of fighting did not as yet Z 4

decide the Victory; and the Emperor made his Troops still advance, when the King of Ormus perceiv'd that he caus'd his Army to open, to give Passage to Two hundred Elephants, with each of them a Castle on its back, wherein were fix Men arm'd with Bows and Arrows,

THESE terrible Animals held each of them in their Trunk, a large and sharp Scythe, which they managed with so much Dexterity, that the Persians began already to consider which way to avoid them, when the King of Ormus commanded them to open their Ranks also, to let the Elephants pass, and then pour upon them a shower of Arrows. He likewise gave Orders to his Artillery, which slank'd the two Wings of his Army, to point the Cannon cross-wise against the Mogels, and discharge their first Fire upon the Elephants.

THIS was executed so justly, and with so much success, that one might see these unwieldy Mountains sall at every discharge; and such as were only wounded breaking their Ranks, betook themselves some of them to Flight, without hearkening to the Voice of their Conductors, whilst others were driven upon the Persians, where they put them into some disorder.

IN the mean while, the Emperor of Mogol, in Spite of the Artillery, caus'd his Men to attack the Persians on all sides; but whatever Efforts they made, they cou'd neither break them, nor force them to give Ground one Foot. However, the King of Ormus, who had his Eyes every where, seeing that the Elephants caus'd a fort of Tumult amongst his Troops, detach'd thither Twenty Gunners arm'd with Musquets, who soon destroy'd such of them as had penetrated into his Army.

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HEREUPON the Perfians having feveral times fustain'd the Onfets of the Mogals, attack'd them in their Turn with invincible Bravery; and the Artillery being now charg'd only with Chains and Case-shot, caus'd such a deadly Havock, being within half Cannon-shot, that it mow'd down both Men and Horse. Insomuch that the Noise of the Cannon, the Fire which issued from their Mouths, with the thick Smoke which accompany'd these Thunder-bolts of War, astonish'd the Mogal's Men, (who were not acquainted with these dreadful Arms but by Report) to that degree, that they were struck with a panick Fear, and nothing cou'd stop them.

EVEN the Emperor himself, with the bravest Troops of his Army, was born away by the Multitude of Run-aways; wherefore Tor taking advantage of this Disorder, caus'd them to be pursu'd by his best Cavalry; who without giving them time to rally, pres'd so hard upon them, and made such a dismal slaughter, that the whole Plain of Geminy was cover'd with dying Men, and dead Bodies.

Camp, and finding that they who were to guard it had abandoned it, caus'd his Troops to enter therein, but commanded them not to plunder it till next Morning. This Battle had lasted from nine in the Morning, till sour in the Evening, when the Mogols betook themselves to Flight, and Tor caus'd a Retreat to be sounded; after which having placed Centinels and Scouts, that he might not be surprized, he allowed his Soldiers to regale themselves at the expence of their Enemies.

of Provisions of all forts, that there was enough to refresh them after the Fatigues of a Day that was so painful, and yet so glorious for their illustrious General. The Persians, who loved him at least as well as they did Ismael, spent part of the Night in celebrating his Glory; but this great Prince, not being intoxicated with his Victory, detach'd several Bodies of Cavalry, at Break of Day, to learn News of the Enemies Army, after which he visited the Field of Battle.

their dreadful Arms but by Remor

THIS done, he return'd again to the Camp, where he caus'd all that was most valuable in the Imperial Pavillion to be remov'd into the Waggons, and gave the Rest to be plunder'd by his Army, who found immense Riches therein, with the Treasure design'd for the Payment of the Troops. They found likewise in the Tents of the principal Officers vast quantities of most costly Indian Stuffs, with great Numbers of fine Horses, Arms and Ammunition; but they took very sew Prisoners, the incens'd Persians not giving quarter to any.

THE Emperor of Mogol lost on that occasion above Sixty thousand Men, without reckoning those who were wounded, or made Captives; he likewise lost his Camp, with the Equipages of his whole Army in general; whilst the Persians did not lose above Six thousand Men. In the mean while, the King of Ormus being inform'd, that the Mogol was retreating towards Agra, with the shatter'd Remains of his Army, pursued very hard after him, keeping along the Banks of the River Geminy, which runs by Agra.

teceived by The with all the Honours due to t ON his Arrival there, he received Information that that Monarch had left Thirty thousand of his best Troops, for the defence of that large and stately City, and that he had provided it with every thing necessary to sustain a long Siege. Wherefore, as there was, over-against Agray another great City, call'd Secandara, Tor refolv'd to attack that; which he did with fo much fuccefs, that in three Days the Cannon having made a confiderable Breach, he gave the Affault, where the Persians perform'd wonders, and shew'd that they were as Valiant on Foot, as when they fought on Horse-back. In fine, they carry'd the Town by Storm, putting all to the Sword without Distinction; and the Flames unfortunately catching hold of it, contrary to the Orders of the King of Ormus, reduced it to Ashes, which struck a Dread and Terror throughout the Empire of Mogol.

the Battle of Gentler, and the D THIS done, Tor who was indefatigably diligent and active, made great Preparations to befiege Agra, which was then the Capital of Mogolistan, a City full of Palaces and Riches, and abounding in all forts of things. Hereupon the Inhabitants being alarm'd at the Flames, which they faw still consume the unfortunate Secandara; dispatch'd Deputies to their Emperor, to beg him to affift them, by fending them a more confiderable Body of Forces than those he had left for their Defence; or rather to conclude a folid Peace with the Persians: Upon this the Mogol, who was as apprehensive for his Capital as his People, fent Ambassadors to the King of Ormus. to desire Peace.

THEY arriv'd during the Time that the Persians were raising Batteries against the City, and were receiv'd

receiv'd by Tor with all the Honours due to their Character, land the great Prince whom they represented. He gave them Audience in the Midst of his Camp, where he had caus'd a fumotuous Pavillion to be erected, under which was a Throne cover'd with Cloth of Gold, whereon he fat. He was arm'd Cap-a-pe, and his Armour was of fine polish'd Steel, inlaid with Gold, which cast a furprizing Luftre, and added an admirable Grace to the warlike and majestick Air of that Monarch who was then in the Flower of his Ageald and falloo

ersians perform'd wonders, and shew'd that ACCORDINGLY othe Emballadors of the Mogol could not help being furpriz'd, even at the Sight of him; but they were much more for when, upon telling him that their Mafter having been feduced by evil Counfels, and by Selim's urgent Sollicitations, had been oblig'd to break the Peace with Ismael; but that having been punish'd by the Loss of the Battle of Geminy, and the Desolation of his Provinces, they were come in his Name, and in the Name of the whole Empire, to defire him to restore Peace and Tranquillity to his Subjects; the King of Ormus answer'd them with a Sweetness that was natural to him, and won him the Hearts of every one; that he was forry for those Diforders, (the inseparable Companions of War) which his victorious Troops had caus'd in the Provinces of the Mogol; that that Emperor had not known his true Interest in declaring War against Persian and that thereby he destroy'd the only Bulwark which secured him from the Arms and Ambition of the Ottoman Family, whose whole Aim and Study was to reduce all the Monarchs of the East to Slavery, by weakening them the one by the other, that they might afterwards crush them with the more Eafe. allog, Batter is against the City, and were

HE added, that the Turks had practised this fame Piece of Policy with Success, both in Europe and Affa. for near two Hundred Years; that they never deviated from this Principle, which had always turn'd to their Advantage. But that it behoved the Princes of the East to live in such perfect Unity amongst themselves, that the ambitious Ottomans might find none but Enemies on all Sides, ready to put a Stop to their Tyranny. He concluded with faying, that he was overjoy'd to hear that the Emperor of Mogol was grown fenfible of these important Truths, and desirous of uniting himself with Persia by a solid Peace; that he was provided with very ample Powers from Ifmael, and that therefore it would be easy to conclude it, and restore Tranquillity to such fine Provinces, and valorila bears, the General Aboutebe.

HEREUPON the Embaffadors, who expected to have found a Conqueror elate with his Victory, were infinitely aftonish'd at meeting with a Hero, who was mild, and full of Humanity, and who was Master of the foundest and most confummate Policy, together with the most uncommon Valour. They could not avoid teftifying their Surprize in the Praises they bestow'd upon him, and instantly dispatch'd Couriers with this News to the Emperor their Master; which done, they immediately apply'd themselves so earnestly to this important Affair, that in eight Days the Peace was concluded, to the Satisfaction of both these formidable Potentates. However, it cost the Mogols two of the Northermost Provinces of their Empire, which had formerly belong d to the Persians, and which had been taken from them, during the Troubles that happen'd after the Death of Ussum-Cassan. maini THE

THE Peace being mutually sworn on both Sides, the Emperor of Mogol fent magnificent Prefents to the King of Ormus; who on the other hand, return'd him a Suit of Armour of fine Steel, whose Helmet and Buckler were inchas'd with Gold, and fo well wrought, that the Emperor could never have been weary of admiring it, and putting it; on preferring this Dress to all the rare and valuable Things, wherewith the King of Ormus had accompany'd this Gift. This done, Tor gave Orders to the Army to file off towards Persia, following after himself, and the Emperor of Mogol caus'd him to be furnish'd upon his Pasfage, with whatever Provisions were necessary for his Troops.

THE King of Ormus had already fent to 1 mael, who was in Tartary, the General Albour to carry him the News of his Victory: And his Departure from the Mogol's Territories, dispatch'd to him the General Pomskacha, to give him an Account that he was advanced as far as Agra, that he had taken and burnt the City of Secandara, and that his Success had oblig'd the Emperor of Mogol to fue for Peace, which was concluded, wherefore he defired him to fend the Ratification.

THESE two Generals having pass'd thro' Touris successively, in their way to the Sopby, publish'd the Glory of the King of Ormus in that large City, where Ismael had given Orders that Milla should be regarded and obey'd in the same Manner as himself. Whereupon this Queen, who loved Magnificence, no fooner heard of her Confort's Victory, with the glorious Peace he had concluded, but she order'd publick Rejoicings, and made fumptuous Entertainments, at which she appear'd in Person, together with all the Ladies of the Person Court:

AS for Ismael, he received this welcome News in Tartary, where his Army had advanced along the Caspian Sea as far as Derbent. Infinite was the Satisfaction of this Monarch, on hearing all that the King of Ormus had done; but altho' he was greatly overjoy'd at the Advantages he had gain'd by the Peace with the Mogol, he was yet much more sensibly affected with the Pleasure of being indebted for this signal Success, to the Valour and Prudence of a Man, who was as dear to him as his own Glory.

WHEREFORE, he was continually difcoursing with the Grandees of his Court, and the
Generals of his Army, of the Courage, Wit, and
Policy of this Prince, who had made him a Friend
and an Ally, of a formidable Enemy. And to
the End that nothing might be wanting to testify
Gratitude and Acknowledgment, being inform'd that the King of Ormus was bringing back
his victorious Troops into Persia, and that he was
marching before himself, on his Way to Tauris,
he sent thither express Orders to receive him in
Triumph, which was executed with a Splendor
worthy of them both.

ALL the chief Nobility of the Kingdom strove who should be foremost to make their Court to him; he dispos'd of the vacant Imployments, and all Favours, in the same manner as Ismael himself, and was always sure of being approved of by him: Hereupon Milla, who really lov'd her Husband, felt an infinite Satisfaction in seeing him the Delight of all the Orders and Ranks in the Kingdom. Happy had it been for her, had she been contented

IN the mean while the King of Ormus having Advice that Selim caus'd his Troops to advance towards Armenia; judg'd that the greatest Service he could do I/mael, was to recruit the Army under his Command, which he had diffributed into good Quarters, to recover them from their Fatigues. This he did with great Care, and even re-inforced them with new Levies, whereof he form'd Teveral Corps. Not contented herewith, he fent preffing Orders to his Ministers at Ormus, to raise a Body of Thirty Thousand Men in his Dominions, the Command whereof he gave to Ofar, enjoining him to conduct them to Touris with the utmost Expedition after which, he gave the Sophy an Account of all his Transactions. It wowyll A 'mi had the End that no. ine might be wanting to tellify

HEREUPON Ismael overflowing with Acknowledgment, sent to him the Prince his Son, (whose Name was Chaabas, or Thamas) althouthen very young, to return him the Thanks which such Obligations deserved, begging him to instruct that Prince in the Arts of Government, and of War, and to look upon him as his own Son.

TO this Compliment the Sophy added a Letter, wherein he conjur'd him to cause his Troops to march towards the Caspian Sea, as soon as the Season would permit, to the End he might force the Tartars to sue to him for Peace; adding, that his Valour and good Fortune was preparing new Triumphs for him, in a Country which already resounded with the Victories he had gain'd, and that he was persuaded that Fate reserved them only for him.

THE King of Ormus answer'd this flattering Letter like a great Prince, and one who knew how to be careful of the Glory of his Hero; nevertheless Ismael had express'd himself according to his real Sentiments, not thinking that he could put an End to the War in Tartary, without the Affistance of his Courage and Prudence. For, altho' he had driven the Tartars out of his Territories, he had not been able, in two painful Campaigns, to come to a decifive Battle with those People; the King of Astracan, who commanded them, having always avoided a general Action.

AS he had often experienc'd the Sophy's Courage, as well as the Superiority of the Persians over the Tartars, he had contented himself with having Recourse to Stratagems, and sending out great Parties from the inaccessible Parts of the Morasses into which he had retired, which sometimes by Surprize had been too hard for Ismael's Troops.

THIS Manner of making War, oblig'd that Prince to a greater Exactness; and as he was active and vigilant, he furpriz'd the Tartars in his Turn, and was so effectually reveng'd on them, that they no longer made their Appearance but very feldom, in Expectation of the powerful Diversion whereof the Ottoman Emperor had given them Hopes; flattering themselves with the Imagination, that Ismael would be obliged to fend his principal Forces against such a formidable Enemy, and that then it would be easy for them to penetrate into the Heart of Persia.

BUT they were little acquainted with the Policy and defigning Temper of Selim, whose Views were very different from theirs; he having fomented these Wars against Ismael, only that he might the better execute his great Designs against Egypt, which he conquer'd with extraordinary good Fortune, without troubling himself about the Fate of the Mogols or Tartars, who were left the Victims of his Ambition.

WHEREFORE, no fooner had the Spring again brought the fine Weather, but the King of Ormus gave Orders for his Army's marching towards the Caspian Sea; whither he likewise sent all the Artillery, that had been left at Tauris; after which he set out himself from thence, with Intent to join Ismael, whom he found at Derbent, very busy in giving Orders for the building a good Fleet. To this End, he had commanded divers Vessels to be put upon the Stocks in all his Harbours; but especially in the Province of Kilan, where great Quantities are found of Timber, that is sit for this Use, and of such a Nature, that the Worms can never destroy it.

THE Sophy came out to meet Tor, and oblig'd him to make an Entry into Derbent, that was truly Royal; besides which, he made several sumptuous Entertainments for him. But these two great Men did not often indulge themselves in Pleasures, being only intent on mutually communicating to each other their Thoughts, about the War with the Tartars. Wherefore Ismael declared to the King of Ormus, the Design he had form'd to carry his Arms into the Heart of the King of Astracan's Dominions, by the Means of his Fleet; and even to attack his Capital City, if it were possible. He added, that he design'd him to command in this glorious Enterprize; and that the Tartars had so often experienced his Cou-

rage to their Cost, that he hoped he would revenge upon them the Sacking of his Provinces, which these People had ravag'd and laid waste with Fireand Sword.

TOR examin'd the Plan of this Project, and thought it admirable; but as great Men are apprehensive of being deceiv'd by Speculation, which generally is very different from Practice; Experience teaching them that human Understanding, let it be never so discerning, fails very often in essential Things, which make the best-concerted Designs miscarry; they apply'd themselves very seriously, to bring their Project to Perfection.

AS their principal Design was upon the City of Astracan, they provided their Fleet with every Thing, that could contribute to the taking of that important Place. They sitted out twelve Men of War, upon which they put sifty Pieces of Cannon, with two Companies of Portugueze Gunners and Artisicers. This done, twenty thousand Men were put on board three hundred Transports, which were dispers'd up and down the Coasts; and when they were furnish'd with every Thing necessary, the King of Persia appointed their Rendezvous in the Road of Niezova, which is the safest and most convenient of any upon the Coasts of the Caspian Sea.

WHE N this Navy was arrived at the Place of Rendezvous, the King of Ormus took his leave of the Persian Monarch, and set out from Derbent for Niezova, on board a Vessel call'd the Eagle; and the Weather being fair, the whole Fleet weigh'd Anchor, and set sail with an Easterly Wind. All the Coasts were full of Multitudes, who were gather'd together to see this Assemblage

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of Ships, the like whereof had never before cover'd the Caspian Sea. All the People gave a thousand Bleffings to the King of Ormus, and made Vows for him; even the Sophy himself, who had follow'd thither with his whole Court, to see his Navy pass by, join'd his Voice to that of his Subjects, which made this Sight as moving as it was warlike.

THE Wind prov'd so favourable, that the Fleet enter'd the Volga on the eighth Day, and it continuing always Easterly, they cast Anchor within Sight of Astracan. This City was then inhabited by the Noghaian Tartars, a People much more accustom'd to Commerce than to War; and being then unprovided of their best Soldiers, who were in the Army with their King, they dispatch'd several Couriers to him, to inform him of the Arrival of the Persian Fleet, and the Condition of his Capital, which was infallibly going to fall into the Hands of the Persians.

A Prince of the Blood Royal, had at that Time the Command of the Place, and in this cruel Extremity, he caus'd all the Inhabitants, who were able, to take up Arms; he likewife made some trivial Intrenchments, to hinder the Enemy's landing, and took all the Measures in his Power, on such an urgent Occasion, to gain Time till it could be reliev'd.

THE City of Astracan, was then surrounded with a double Wall, slank'd with Towers, and a great Ditch: It is situated in an Island, form'd by the Volga in the forty eighth Degree of Northern Latitude, sourteen Leagues from the Mouth of that River. The King of Ormus went in Person to reconnoitre it, and made his Fleet advance, after having

the COURT of PERSIA. 357 having dispersed with his Cannon the Tartars, who were intrenching themselves.

THIS done he landed his Troops, in spite of the Clouds of Arrows, which they shot from all Parts; and marching forwards towards the City, he invested it, making his Approaches by Trenches, which were fo much the more easy to be cast up, because it was upon a fandy Soil; and erected a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon, which foon made a confiderable Breach.

HEREUPON, the Governour thinking to amuse him, sent out to him, two Tartarian Lords, with fome Overtures of Peace; but as they were not furnish'd with any Powers, Tor fent them back into the City, with Orders to tell the Governour, that if he did not furrender the Place in fix Hours, he would give no Quarter to any one, but would put all the Inhabitants to the Sword. This News being publish'd in the Town, posses'd every Heart with Fear and Despair; and the King of Ormus having fill'd up the Ditch, and the Breach being very large, prepar'd all Things for giving the Aslault,

THE Day appointed for this great Action. which was one of the finest that could be seen, had no fooner dispell'd the Darkness, but the intrepid Tor caus'd fix thousand Persians to approach, who march'd boldly up to the Breach, notwithstanding the vigorous Resistance of the Tartars, who fought like Men animated with Despair for two Hours. But the King of Ormus fustaining the Beliegers with fresh Troops, they carry'd the Breach the first Attack. The Persians lodg'd themselves thereon, and enter'd the City, where they again met with some Resistance; but they fought

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fought with so much Valour, that they soon made themselves Masters thereof, and Tor having taken Possession of the principal Places, to secure his Conquest, gave no Quarter to any one whom he sound with Arms in his Hand; after which he made Slaves of all the young Men of twenty Years old and under, and caus'd them to be carry'd on Board his Ships.

Riches wherewith this City abounded, by reason of the great Trade which the Armenians had established there for several Ages; and the Rest was delivered up to be plundered by the Army, who by an unprecedented Cruelty, sinished the Destruction of the Rest of the Inhabitants, whom they put all to the Sword. Czernoyard, Czazitka, and Sarutoss, three more Cities situated upon the Volga, underwent the same Fate; the Country likewise was wholly laid waste, and all that was found along that River, was destroyed with Fire and Sword.

THE King of Aftracan arrived upon the Banks of the Volga, just as the King of Ormus was setting sail from thence, to return to Persia. Whereupon this unfortunate Prince, seeing his City and Palace laid in Ashes, the Persians having set Fire to it on their Departure, could not survive this Desolation, but fell sick with Despair, and died in a few Days; leaving the Crown to one of this Sons, who was not more fortunate than his Father.

FOR the Muscovites in Alliance with Ismael, knowing that the Noghaian Tartars had suffer'd such a considerable Loss, attack'd them on all sides, and gain'd a great Battle over them, on the Banks

Banks of the River Don, after which by Degrees they made themselves Masters of the whole Country. And at last, after a very tedious War, in the Year 1554, the Czar, John Basilowitz took the City of Astracan, and subdu'd the Rest of the Kingdom, cutting off the whole Royal Family. This done, he fortify'd Astracan, drove out the Noghaian Tartars, and peopled it with Muscovites, as well as the other principal Ciries, where they have establish'd a very considerable Commerce with Persia, Turky, and the Indies.

IN the mean while, the King of Ormus having brought back his Fleet to the same Road of Niezova, unloaded his Vessels there of the rich Spoils of Astracan, with an infinite Number of young handsome She-Slaves, a hundred of whom he sent to the Queen his Consort, accompanying this Present with all that was most valuable in the Palaces of the Tartarian Monarch.

ple, who fled from the Persians, was apprized by the Prisoners of that Nation, of the taking of Astracan, and the Ravage his Troops had made along the Volga; but he received a more ample Account thereof from Clubegogly, one of the Lieutenants of the King of Ormus, who join'd him in the vast Plains of Tartary, and deliver'd to him Tor's Letters, acquainting him with the Particulars of his Transactions in this glorious Campaign.

THEREIN he inform'd him, that after the taking of Astracan, his Fleet had fail'd to the City of Sarutofs, which they had subdued and plunder'd, making all the Inhabitants Slaves; that he had increas'd his Navy, with all the Vestala A a 4

fels which he had found along the Volga; and that he was fafely arriv'd without any Accident in the Road of Niezova, where he had unloaded all the Riches of Astraçan, and distributed the Slaves up and down the several Provinces.

'TIS almost impossible to describe Ismael's Joy, on the reading of these Letters, which he communicated to his Army, that they might participate in the Excess of his Contentment. He order'd Rejoicings, which continued several Days, wherein he resolv'd, that the Glory of the King of Ormus, should be celebrated with Splendour: then knowing that the Tartans were dispersed, he led back his victorious Troops into his Provinces, and went to Derbent, to meet the King of Ormus.

THE Interviews of these two great Princes, had always something singular in them, as well by Reason of the disclosing of their Hearts, and the reciprocal Pleasure, which they selt at the Sight of each other, as by the fresh Obligations, which the King of Ormus continually laid upon Ismael.

I rightly judg'd, faid that Monarch to Tor, that 'twas you alone who could revenge Persia of the Outrages of her Enemies; you are her Support, and you are her Hero; and if I feel any Regret, in that Height of Glory, to which your Valour has advanced me, 'tis because I cannot testify to you the Excess of my Gratitude: You will neither have Scepters nor Crowns, and without setting any Bounds to your own Friendship, you continually prescribe Limits to mine.

MY Lord, reply'd the King of Ormus, this Friendship is to me a Reward beyond all the Empires

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pires upon Earth; 'tis for that I fight, 'tis for that I conquer, and in fine, 'tis for that I will live and die; befides which, my Lord, I must tell you, that that is the only Recompence worthy of the King of Ormus.

THE Sophy answer'd this generous Discourse, with all the most tender Expressions that the greatest Esteem could suggest to an exalted Mind; and when both the one and the other had bestow'd sufficient Time upon the perfect Friendship, which united them, they bent all their Thoughts upon new Projects to mortify the Tartars.

WHEREFORE, having receiv'd pertain Advice, that there had been an Assembly of the Calmuck Tartars, whereat the young King of Astracan, with the Heads of the Noghaians had been present; and that the King of the Usbeck Tartars had fent Deputies thither, to affure them of a confiderable Affiftance, to revenge upon the Persians, the sacking of the Kingdom of Astracan, and the Death of that Monarch; and knowing that an Invitation to join their Forces, had been likewise given to the Cossacks, who liv'd in Hordes, on the Banks of the Volga, after having been driven from their native Country by the Muscovites; they apply'd themselves all the Winter to recruit their Army effectually, store their Magazines, repair the Fleet, and build new Veffels.

THE savage People, with whom they were to deal, flatter'd themselves with the Imagination, that all their Forces being united, they should be able to subdue Persia; but they had for their Adversaries, two Princes who were equally able and brave, and who, far from sleeping over their Conquests, were continually upon the Watch, to gain

new Laurels. Accordingly, that they might find the King of the Usbecks Employment, they resolv'd to carry the War to the Foot of the Walls of Bokara, the Capital of his Kingdom.

OF all the Tartars, the Usbecks are the most valiant, and the most civiliz'd, by Reason of the continual Commerce they carry on with the Persians. Hereupon Ismael gave Orders for the arming his Fleet, and providing it with all Things necessary for the Execution of his Design. The same twelve Men of War were equipp'd, to which were added six others; besides these, sour Hundred Vessels were set apart to carry Thirty Thousand Men, with all Things necessary, whether Provisions, or Arms offensive and defensive.

NOTHING was there wanting; and the Spring being come, Ismael having receiv'd Advice that the Tartars began to affemble in the Plains of Aftracan, order'd his Troops to march out of their Quarters, and appointed their Rendezvous under the Ramparts of Derbent, where they were review'd by him and Tor. Then being found in good Order, after a few Days Refreshment, the Sopby gave them Orders to march by different Routs, for their more convenient Subfistance. Hereupon the King of Ormus, who had appointed the Rendez+ vous of the Fleet upon the Coasts of Kilan, which is the fouthermost Province of Persia upon the Caspian Sea, took Leave of Ismael, and imbarking at Derbent, fet Sail with fuch a favourable Wind, that on the third Day he join'd the Navy. that all their Forces being u

WHEREFORE after having inspected all the Ships very carefully, and put on Board the Troops destin'd for this great Expedition, he weigh'd Anchor, and the Weather proving very favourfavourable, arriv'd in ten Days at the Mouth of the River Oxus; where the Wind chang'd to the North-West, so that it was impossible for him to advance any farther, and Part of his Vessels were dispers'd: But it turning about next Morning to the South-East, he enter'd that famous River.

THE News of this great Fleet's Arrival, was foon carry'd to Bokara, where it caus'd a general Alarm; infomuch that the King of the Ufbecks, after having given Orders for a vigorous Defence, left the City the fame Day that the Persians cast Anchor before the Place within half Cannon-Shot. Wherefore this Prince, fearing to fall into the fame Misfortune as had happen'd the Year before to the Kingdom of Astracan, sent Orders to his Troops to hasten their March with the utmost Expedition.

HE likewise dispatch'd Couriers to the Great Cham of Tartary, who was then at Samarcand, to conjure him to send him a speedy and powerful Assistance, which accordingly arriv'd, as well as his own Troops; but it was only to be Witnesses of the burning of the samous City of Bokara, which was taken, plunder'd, and reduc'd to Asses by the Persians, to punish the King of the Usbecks, for having persuaded the Tartars to enter into an Alliance with Selim, and break without any Reason the Peace which they had sworn a little before with the Sopby.

NOT being contented with these successful Exploits, the King of Ormus caus'd his Fleet to advance as high as Surcapam, a very rich City, on the Road to Samarcand, fortify'd with great Posts conjoin'd together; the vacant Spaces between being fill'd up with a clayish Earth, cover'd with

Turf,

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Turf, which according to the Notion of those People, render'd it strong enough to sustain a Siege. It serv'd as a Rendezvous for the Caravans which went to the Eastern Tartary and China; the Muscovite, Persian, Armenian, and Tartarian Merchants assembling there, and causing their Effects to be transported thither by the Caspian Sea.

THE King of Ormus arriv'd there, just at the Time when this numerous and rich Caravan was preparing to set out; and the King of the Usbecks had placed a strong Garrison therein, for the Security of the Town and the Merchandize, the Duties whereof made the greatest Part of his Revenues. Hereupon the Persians being animated with the Desire of Plunder, attack'd it Sword in Hand, contrary to the Orders of the King of Ormus, hoping to carry it easily. But they were punish'd for their Temerity; for the Tartars, under the Cover of their Intrenchments, receiv'd them very bravely, and repuls'd them with a very considerable Loss.

TO R perceiving the Disadvantage of his Troops, caus'd a Retreat to be sounded, and punish'd rigorously all those who had not follow'd his Commands. This Prince was so severe with Regard to Surprizes, or Disobedience to his Orders, that nothing could save the Life of Kumadincha who had commanded this Attack; for he had him beheaded, altho' he was was one of greatest Lords in the Persian Empire.

BUT as he knew as well how to reward magnificently, as to punish resolutely, they could not blame him for this Rigour; which was so much the more necessary amongst this Nation, as they are proud and haughty, and apt to be so much puff'd

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puff'd up by good Success, as often to neglect and despise their Enemies, and rather sollow the Dictates of their own unbridled Courage, than the Commands of their General. As it happen'd on this unfortunate Occasion; where the Persians lost great Numbers of their Men, thro' the Fault of their Commander Kumadincha, to whom Tor had only given Orders to make himself Master of a Desile, to prevent the King of the Usbecks from coming to the Relief of the Place.

BUT Kumadincha having pass'd within Bowshot of the Enemy, imagin'd he could carry the
City by main Force with his Detachment, and gain
immortal Honour by the Conquest, which he
thought inevitable; an unhappy Rashness, which,
after having occasion'd the Loss of abundance of
brave Soldiers, was likewise the Cause of his own
Death. Were there not a Thousand such Examples in ancient and modern History, this one might
be sufficient for those young Warriours, who thro
Vain-Glory, suffer themselves rather to be govern'd
by their undaunted Courage, than by the Experience and Prudence of those who are appointed to
command them.

THE King of Ormus seeing his Design miscarry thro this Fault, immediately form'd another; which was to advance with his Men of War as near the City as he could, and batter the Intrenchments in Front and Rear. The Success even surpass'd his Expectation; for in two Days the Fortistications were intirely raz'd towards the River; and the Tartars being terristed at the Effects of the Cannon, wherewith they were not as yet acquainted, abandon'd the City; neither could the Orders of the King of the Usbecks Brother, who commanded, restrain them, but they bore him along with them in their Flight.

HEREUPON the Persians taking Advantage of their Cowardice, descended from their Vesfels, and being drawn up in Battle-Array, for Fear of a Surprize, enter'd the City, where they met with no Refistance. The Inhabitants and Strangers wherewith it was fill'd, begg'd their Lives on their Knees of the King of Ormus, who contented himself with making them Slaves. But as he was always apprehensive of the King of the Usbecks having Recourse to some Stratagem, since he was advancing with his Troops to relieve, or recover the Place; he caus'd Twenty Pieces of Cannon to be landed, and placed them upon Platforms, which Domingo Alvarez, a Portugueze Engineer had caus'd to be rais'd in great hafte, to batter the Defile before-mention'd, which was the only Way the Tartars could come to Surcapam.

THIS done, the Breaches were repair'd as well as their Conveniency and Time would permit: This Precaution was very prudent; for these Works were fcarcely finish'd, when they saw the Army of the Tartars appear upon the Hills. Wherefore they fuffer'd them to enter the Defile before they fired one Shot at them; but as foon as Domingo Alvarez perceived that they began to open, he play'd his Artillery upon them fo successfully, that one might see Men and Horse fall at every Discharge.

THIS put the Tartars into fuch Disorder and Confusion, that they could neither advance nor retreat, the one hindering the other; infomuch that the Cannon, and the Arrows of the Persians had foon fill'd up the Defile with dying Men and dead Bodies. Wherefore the King of the Ulbecks, being aftonish'd at the Noise of the Artillery, whose Effects he was unacquainted with but by Hearfay, advanc'd with the principal Officers of his Army, to have a nearer View of these infernal Machines,

which Men have invented to destroy themselves with more Ease and less Danger.

THE Portugueze Gunners seeing this Body of Officers, and judging that the King of the Usbecks, or some Persons of Distinction were amongst them to observe them, pointed some Pieces of Cannon at them, which at the first Discharge, took off divers Officers of Note, and several Horses which fell dead at the King of the Usbecks Feet. Thereupon that Prince despairing of ever being able to recover the Place, retired with his Heart sull of Sorrow and Rage.

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his Conquest, and having no longer any thing to fear, caus'd all the Riches which he found in this unfortunate City, to be transported on Board his Ships; the Inhabitants being oblig'd themselves to carry their own Goods to their Enemies: A dismal and melancholy Extremity, to which People are often reduced by the Ambition of one Man. This done, the Persians put on Board all their Slaves, whereof there was an infinite Number; besides which, the Ransoms they receiv'd from the rich Merchants who happen'd to be at Surcapam, amounted to an immense Sum, and what they could not carry away, they committed to the Flames.

ALL the Towns and Cities situated upon the Oxus were burnt, and the Inhabitants made Slaves; in short, Desolation and Slaughter was carry'd to an Excess in these unfortunate Countries, in spite of the natural Goodness of the King of Ormus. But he commanded Men who were exasperated, and who resolv'd to punish the Persidy of the Usbecks, for having violated the Peace to please the greatest Enemy of Persia, who did not then think of the Calamities which he had occasion'd.

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AFTER this the King of Ormus fell down to the Mouth of the Oxus, having doubled the Number of his Fleet, by the Vessels or Barks which he had taken at Bokara, Surcapam, and the Towns along the River. He then fet fail for Derbent, where he arriv'd with a fair Wind, which did not change, till he had brought all his Navy into that Harbour; where the Inhabitants and Garrison receiv'd him in Triumph.

IS MAEL, who had put to Flight the Tartars that opposed him, came also some time after to Derbent; and altho he had been before inform'd of the Success of Tor's glorious Campaign, he felt a fresh Joy at hearing him relate the Particulars. Accordingly he fignaliz'd it by the Rejoicings and Entertainments which he made for eight Days; and the People celebrated his Praises with so much Pleasure, and so tender an Affection for the King of Ormus, that any one but the Sophy would have been jealous thereat. But this great Man being incapable of the leaft Thought, which could derogate from the Esteem he had for this illustrious Friend, strove eagerly to display it by a Thoufand fingular Marks of Confidence and Friendship, which gave an Example to his Subjects.

BUT whilst these two great Monarchs were injoying the Fruits which their Valour and Prudence had procur'd them in the Field of Glory; a Storm was gathering at Tauris, which surnish'd them with new Trials to exercise the constant Friendship that united them. Milla, the ambitious Milla, being puff'd up with Pride and Vanity at her Husband's Conquests, fix'd her greedy Eyes upon Ismael's Throne; believing that the Life and Empire of that Prince, was the only Tribute worthy of Tor's glorious

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glorious Labours; and the more Difficulty she found in committing this Crime, the more Homour she thought there would be in the Attempt.

ACCORDINGLY, that the might the better execute her pernicious Defigns, taking Advantage of the Love the Persians bore the King of Ormus, the carefully made herfelf feveral Creatures by her good Offices, and infinuating Behaviour, which foon gain'd her the Hearts of all the greatest Lords who were at the Court. As she was Mistress of vast Possessions in her own Right, all the Riches of her Mother and Noradin being devolv'd upon her, she gave Presents to a Profufion, and always with an incomparable Grace. Amongst the Noblemen who were the most devoted to her, there were two upon whom she had fix'd her Eyes, to be the Heads of, and to execute her criminal Defign, the one call'd Evanglycha, and the other Abouakamcha. They were both young. and both Relations of Alumut, that Usurper whom Ismael had beheaded with his own Hand.

AS the King of Ormus had faved their Lives. when the Sopby had condemn'd all that unhappy Family to Death; this had bound them to him in fuch a manner, that they fet no Limits to their Acknowledgement. Tor esteem'd them, because they had diftinguish'd themselves on all Occasions, and particularly in the last Battle against the Mogol, which was the time when the Queen of Ormus began to form her Conspiracy. But she apply'd herself to it more attentively than ever, when she had receiv'd the magnificent Prefents which Tor had fent her after the taking of Afracan; and under divers Pretences, she detain'd in the Neighbourhood of Tauris, the Army which Ofar had brought from Ormus, by her Husband's Order. THE elorious Labourts and the more Difficulty the

THE last Triumphs of this Monarch determin'd her to neglect nothing that might contribute to the advancing him to the Persian Throne, imagining that when he should have obtain'd the Crown, the Luftre of fuch a great Empire, would eafily comfort him for the Means she had taken to procure it. With this Thought, she apply'd herself without Intermission to the Execution of this Defign; and not being contented with having ingaged the principal Officers of the Army, and the greatest Noblemen in her Interests, she had likewise the Address to gain the Etmadoulet. who in the King's Absence has the sole Power, being Chancellor, President of the Council, and Superintendant of the Treasury. sere two apon whom the had

MILLA, who had inform'd herfelf of all the different Interests of every one in particular, and who by a Penetration not easy to be comprehended had observ'd in several Conversations, that this Officer was not pleas'd with the Changes which Ismael had made in Religion, used her utmost Care to gain him over to her Interests. In Effect, the Etmadoulet had always been secretly of the Sect of Sunny, which is the same with the Turks, who only acknowledge Mahomet's three Sons-in-law, Ofman, Abu-Beker and Omar, for true Prophets, whose Sanctity is disputed by the Persians, they having put Aly to death, whose Disciples they are.

WHEREFORE the Queen of Ormus joining Artifice to her Ambition, perfuaded him that the was of the same Sect, and that it was necessary to free Religion of its greatest Enemy. Hereupon the Etmadoulet enter'd eagerly into all the Sentiments of that Princess, and promis'd her the COURT of PERSIA. 371

whatever she desired. Being thus assured of this first Officer of the Empire, she apply'd herself to corrupt the Fidelity of the Sadre-Cassa, or the Chief of all spiritual Affairs, who is the first Person in the State after the King: Whoever dares reject his Decisions, is punish'd with Death, and he is the absolute Master of all the Imploymenats that relate to Religion.

SHE was not ignorant that he had been advanced to this exalted Dignity, by the Usurper Alumus, and that Ismael had only continued him therein; wherefore to bring him over to her Party, she reminded him of the Death of his Benefactor, giving Ismael the Name of Barbarian and Tyrant, and observing to him, that after having usurp'd the Empire from that unhappy Prince, he had assumed; adding, that this Title had always been annex'd to his Office, and that the Name of Sophy, which Ismael had arrogated to himself, sufficiently shew'd his Hypoctify and Ambition; and that not being contented with the Power in Temporals, he likewise appropriated to himself the Spirituals.

THE Sadre-Cassa being moved by her Discourses, no longer hesitated, but on Account of Ismael's Cruelty, in Case he should happen to discover this Conspiracy. But the Queen having shown him that he could not escape her, by Reason of the Measures she had taken, adding, that she was going to revenge the Families of Usum-Cassan, and Alumut, together with the Cause of Religion, and the whole Empire; he suffer'd himself to be seduced, and made her the same Promises as the Etmadoulet.

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WHAT was most singular, was, that this artful Princess had the Address to unite so many opposite Things, and form so great a Party against a Hero, in the middle of his Empire; and that being a Foreigner, and in an Age, wherein her Equals apply themselves wholly to Pleasure, she had projected a Conspiracy of such Importance, without being disturbed with the least Fear, or Remorse.

IN the mean while, notwithstanding all the Precaution the had taken to render her Delign fecret, Selim, Emperor of the Turks had Informafervid him as a Spy at the Court of Perfia: The Modarres in this Kingdom, officiate in the fame Manner as the Biftops among the Christians, under the Authority of the Sadre-Caffa. The Modays before-mention'd was a cunning artful Man, who had made his Court to this Head of religious Affairs, by whom he was to well beloved, that he conceal'd nothing from him. This Confidence induced him to discover to him the Conspiracy of the Queen of Ormus against Ismael, which the Modarre immediately communicated to Selim, who was then in Syria, where he had just gain'd a famous Battle over Campion, King of Egypt, wherein that unfortunate Monarch loft his Life.

HEREUPON Selim, who was apprehenfive of nothing but Ismael's Power, in the Defign he had form'd of conquering Egypt, order'd the Modarre secretly to assure the Queen of Ormus of his Protection, and that he would contribute with all the Forces of his Empire to the Advancement of the King of Ormus, to the Persian Throne. And to the End, she might not doubt the Truth

of this Man's Words, he fent him credential Letters with his Instructions,

THE Modarre being overjoy'd at such an honourable Employment, that fuited fo very well with his Inclinations, immediately demanded a fecret Audience of the Queen; who being extremely furpriz'd, that a Man whom the hardly knew by Sight, thould defire a private Conference with her, fent a Person in whom she could confide, to inquire what was his Business. But the Modarre declar'd to this Confident, that it was of fuch a Nature, as would not admit of being reveal'd to any one but the Queen herself, and that he would not disclose it to any other. This Refusal having excited Milla's Curiofity, the refolv'd to grant him his Defire; and that this Interview might not feem premeditated, the manag'd fo that the Sadre-Cassa sent this Modarre to her to read Prayers, after which she took Care to difmiss all her Women, and introduced him into her Closet.

A S foon as he faw himself alone with her, he fell at her Feet, and told her that he was intrusted with a Commission of the greatest Importance to her Majesty, in the Name of the greatest Monarch in the Universe; and that notwithstanding the great Danger to which he exposed himself by accepting fuch an Employment, his ardent Zeal and Respect for her, had got the better of his Fear: Then without giving her Time to answer him, he presented her with a Box of Gold inrich'd with Diamonds of an infinite Value. Milla open'd it with Precipitation, and found therein a Letter from Selim Emperor of the Turks, written from his Camp before Aleppo in Syria, to this Effect.

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SELIM EMPEROR OF THE TURKS. TO THE QUEEN OF ORMUS.

AUGHTER of Heaven, our great and most Holy Prophet bas given me to understand that be makes use of you and your illustrious Consort, to deliver the Earth of a Monster who oppresses all Nature; and I offer you by his Orders, all the Forces, and all the Treasures of my Empire to enable you to succeed in such a boly Enterprize. You may give Credit to what the Modarre Drack will tell you in my Name, baving given bim my Orders and Instructions.

INFINITE was the Surprize of the Queen of Ormus, on reading this Letter; a fecret Joy took Possession of her Heart, on finding herself supported by such a considerable Assistance; but concealing artfully the Emotions of her Soul, she answer'd the Modarre coldly, that she comprehended nothing by Selim's Letter, and that fince he had the Key, he had nothing to do but to explain it. of 3 food as he few hingest alone with her, the

THEN without lofing Time, Drack told her, that Selim was inform'd of all her Transactions, as well as of the Resolution taken by the greatest Part of the Nation, to deliver themselves from the Tyrant, and fet upon the Throne a Hero, a thousand times more illustrious for his Virtues, than his glorious Exploits: He added, that there was no need of concealing a Truth from him, whereof he was already perfectly inform'd, giving her to understand that it was dangerous to observe Silence with him, fince he was acquainted with the least Particulars of this important Affair; and related to her several Circumstances, which she had confided only to the Sadre-Cassa. He then named the COURT of PERSIA. 375 to her all those who were concern'd in the Conspiracy, not forgetting the Etmadoulet, and the principal Noblemen whom sheehad gain'd over to her Interest

HEREUPON the Queen being sufficiently convinc'd, no longer scrupled disclosing herself to him; and when he had done speaking: I see plainly, said she to him, that our great Prophet must have reveal'd to you, as well as the Emperor Selim, the Plan of my Enterprize; I will inform you of my Pleasure: In the mean while, let Selim know the value I set upon his Letter, and the Protection he promises to this glorious Design; and be assured that if you are faithful to me, I will raise you to the most exalted Dignity to which a Man of your Character can asspire.

THE cunning Madarre, who was as ambitious as Milla, fwore to her an inviolable Secrecy, and that he wou'd imploy his utmost Care for her Service, whether within the Kingdom or elfewhere, at the hazard of a Thousand Lives. After this, the Queen having difmis'd him, reflected very feriously upon this Adventure; she was not credulous enough to think, that the Modarre or the Turkish Emperor had known her Secret by Revelation; and as Drack had told her feveral things which she had discover'd only to the Sadre-Cassa, she immediately suspected him, and having satisfy'd her Doubts in some Conferences which she had with each of them in particular, fhe thought this Weakness so Criminal, that she condemn'd him to Death, and accordingly had him dispatch'd the very Night after the Day that the was affur'd of his Indifcretion, without its being known by whom, or how it was done; a Mystery whereof we shou'd B b 4.

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Rill be left in Ignorance, if the had not herself confess'd it in the End.

THE Modarre Drack was no fooner inform'd of the Death of the Sadre-Cassa, but he imagin'd whence that Stroke came; but like an able Politician he conceal'd his Suspicions, and made his Court very affiduoufly to the Queen, by whose favour he very soon became a considerable Man. She did yet more, for finding how useful he wou'd be to her, she wrote to the Sopby, to ask the Sadre-Cassa's Place for this Modarre; and Ismael. who fought all Opportunities of obliging that Princess, immediately fent her the Patents. This very much furpriz'd the Court, to fee a strange Man advanc'd to that fupreme Dignity, to the exclusion of those who might have pretended to it with more Justice, and that by the favour of a Foreign Princess, The ordinary Effects of Fortune, which never fail of aftonishing Mankind, tho' they frequently happen in the Courts of great Monarchs!

AFTER the Ceremonies of the Installation of the new Sadre-Cassa were over, the Queen of Ormus fent for him, and having him introduced in to her Closet; Drack, said she to him, you see that I know how to keep my Promifes; and that in spite of the Arts of your Competitors I have raised you to the greatest Degree of Grandeur, Remember then that you have fworn to be faithful to me, that I have depended upon you, and to give you a fignal Proof of my Confidence in you, knowing you to be expert in every thing, I am going to discover to you the great things whereof I have laid the Plan, and which I have carry'd on to this Day, when I am upon the point of putting it in Execution, and injoying the Fruits of my Labours. TIS

Hand to it, and bring it to Perfection; and that you may not be ignorant of any part of my Project, here is the Plan of it, and the Journal of all I have done fince my first forming it. Then shewing him several loose Papers, Look upon them, said she, examine them, and resect upon them, to the end, that being fully instructed, you may direct me by your Judgment, and tell me your Sentiments without Disguise.

THE Sadre-Cassa return'd her Thanks for the Considence she repos'd in him, and renew'd his Oaths of Service and Fidelity to her; after which she deliver'd him the Papers that contain'd the Plan of the Conspiracy, with the Number and Names of the Conspirators, explaining to him her Views and Designs, with the Means she had used to reconcile so many things of such contrary Natures.

examin'd them all carefully, was aftonish'd to the last degree to see that a young Princess cou'd carry on such a great Design, with scarce any other Assistance, than that of her own Genius, and bring matters to that pass wherein they then were. He express'd his Admiration thereat, extoll'd her Courage and her Prudence, and thought the Enterprize so well founded and regulated, that he judg'd it infallible, and encouraged her not to defer putting it in Execution, by setting in Motion the different Springs that were to accomplish this great Work; assuring her of a successful Issue, which shou'd crown her with Glory.

HE farther promis'd her, that for his part he was going to apply himself to place in the principal Cities of the Kingdom, such Persons of whose Fidelity he was well assured; and that as Religion had a great Instuence over the People, he wou'd give them such good Instructions, that she shou'd find the whole Empire subject to her Laws, after the Tyrant's Death.

THE Queen answer'd, That all she requir'd of him was to apply himself seriously to that without losing a Moment, and that to the end he might the fooner accomplish it, she wou'd have him the next Morning have a Conference with Evanglycha and Abouakamcha: These young Lords, faid she, have their Hearts full of Resentment against Ismael for the Cruelties he has exercis'd over all their Family, without having committed any other Crime than being of the Blood of the unfortunate Alumut; they know that they were themselves proscrib'd, and that their tender Infancy wou'd not have fav'd them from the Hands of the Hangman, if the King my Husband had not used his utmost Interest with Ismael to fave their Lives.

THEIR Acknowledgment for this Service is without bounds, they are brave and prudent, and this has made me pitch upon them to put the Tyrant to Death. This they have fworn to me to do as foon as we have concerted our Measures; incourage them to keep their Word, and show them the Glory which they acquire by revenging the State, and the Cause of Religion, and by advancing to the Throne of Persia, a King who loves them so tenderly, and who is the Delight, and the Hero of the whole Empire.

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THE Sadre-Cassa listen'd very attentively to Milla, and being still more surpriz'd at her Policy and Conduct in this Affair, began again to extol and praise her. A base and fatal Flattery, which only serves to make the Great persevere in their Vices, and which always precipitates them into an Abyss of Misery,

BUT the Sadre-Cassa was posses'd himself of too criminal Sentiments not to applaud those of this ambitious Princes; wherefore after having promis'd her to do his Duty to the two young Warriors, she dismis'd him, and gave Notice to Evanglycha and Abouakamcha to go to him, who was inform'd of all her Designs, and was even a secret Embassador to her from the Emperor of the Turks; she added, that this Monarch offer'd his Treasures and all the Forces of his Empire to support their Party, and that therefore they must necessarily confer with him,

AS the Sadre-Cassa regulates and guides all the Consciences of the Court, one may visit him at any time without giving any Suspicion, it being usual for the Courtiers to consult him upon the least Occasion. Wherefore the two young Lords obey'd and went to him, and being charm'd with the dazzling Promises he made them, both in the Queen's Name and Selim's, they conjur'd him to assure Milla of the Ardour of their Zeal; that she need only find some pretence to induce Ismael to send for them to the Army, with the Troops under their Command, which were devoted to them, and that then this Prince should not escape them, but they would deliver the State from him.

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of this Conversation, and the Desire of these Warriors to join the Sopby to assassinate him; but he added, that it would be adviseable for her to manage matters so that he might send them Orders to repair to the Army; that altho' their Troops had suffer'd very much in the War with the Mogol, they were so well recover'd by three Years Rest in good Quarters, that they were become finer than they were before the Battle of Geminy, where they had done Wonders.

MILLA foon taking advantage of this Advice, and feeing that this was a Mafter-stroke to place these two Heads of the Conspirators near the Sopby, before the opening of the Campaign, wrote that Instant to the King her Husband to obtain an Order from Ismael; acquainting him that these young Warriors burnt with Impatience to fight under the Eyes of the Sopby, that they might gain his Affection, and essage by the Memory of their Services the Impressions which the Blood from which they were descended might have created in him; adding, that they had re-established their Troops, and that they were the siness in the Army.

NO fooner did Tor receive these Letters, but he shew'd them to Ismael; whereupon this generous Monarch, far from imagining that they intended to make use of his Favours, that they might be the better inabled to pierce his Heart, made haste to send the Orders they desir'd, thinking he cou'd never sufficiently show his Esteem for the Queen of Ormus, and his Submission to the least of her Desires.

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THUS Evanglycha and Abouakamcha had orders to join the Army that was to affemble un-der Derbent, with their Troops, whereat Milla and they were greatly overjoy'd to see their Delign fucceed to well. This ungrateful Princess, without regarding those Marks of his Efteem, which the receiv devery Hour from Imael, only imploy'd his Gifts in feeking the means to deftroy him with the more Ease. The two Heads of the Conspirators order'd their Troops to fet out, and whillt they were upon their March, they came to Tauris to take their last Instructions of the Queen, who gave them a fectet Audience, in Presence of the Sadre-Caffa, from whom the no longer conceal'd any Secret.

THERE she gave them a long and parti-cular Account of all that had pass'd in Parsia. fince the Sopby had got Pofferion of the Throne, reminding them of the Death of that Prince's Mother, with the fatal End of the Families of Usfum-Cassan, and Alumut, and the Mourning wherewith he had fill'd fo many illustrious Houses. In fhort, mentioning only the Tragical Paffages. of that Monarch's Life, she affur'd them, that the People look'd upon him with Horror, and that they were convinc'd that if they injoy'd any Ease, they ow'd it only to the Goodness of Tor, who had always us'd his utmost Efforts to reftrain Ismael's infatiable Thirst after the Lives and Eftects of his Subjects; that these same People would bless the kind Hand that should deliver them from this Tyrant, and give them for their Master a Hero, whom they saw every Day gaining fresh Victories, and adding new Provinces to the Empire. sings entirely to this age

THIS done, she exhorted them to continue stedsaft in the Fidelity they had sworn to her, and to execute so great an Action without Fear; recommending it to them above all so concert their Measures so justly, that the King of Ormus might not discover any thing of their Design; that one Word, one Look, or one sale Step would be enough to his superiour and penetrating Genius to discover the whole Conspiracy, and indanger so many illustrious Noblemen, who expected the Blow with as much Impatience as Courage; but that she hoped they would behave themselves with Discretion, and that their generous Rashness would put an end to the Missortunes of their Country.

AFTER this, turning to the Sadre-Casta; And you, faid she, who dispense the Favours of our Holy Prophet, give to these young Warriors the necessary Bleffings and Absolutions that they may behave themselves successfully in this important Affair. Then this Wretch addressing himfelf to them, exhorted them, and confirm'd them in their Design, representing to them with an Emphasis the Advantages they would gain in this Life, and the immortal Crowns the Prophet was preparing them in the other. Thereupon having bles'd and absolv'd them, they again swore to the Queen that the Sophy should not escape them, but should die by their Hands. Then Milla made them both confiderable Presents, and having difmis'd them, they fet out with the fatal Resolution to perform their Promise.

AFTER their Departure, the Queen, the Etmadoulet, and the Sadre-Cassa apply'd themselves entirely to this great Affair; and as they were the COURT of PERSIA. 383

were the Soul of the Enterprize, they set all the Springs in Motion. These two Men, who were as dangerous for their Villanies, as powerful by the Authority of their Offices, made it their Business so effectually to gain Creatures in all the States of the Empire, that it seem'd as if nothing in the World could prevent the Success of this Conspiracy.

THEY now only waited for the two young Warriors performing their Promise, about whom they had placed Persons devoted to them, who gave them an exact Account of all their Proceedings; and finding thereby that they did not at all waver, but persever'd in their Resolution, expecting only a favourable Opportunity to execute it, they hoped every Hour to receive News of the Sophy's Death, whilst both the one and the other were forming a Thousand different Projects of advancing their Fortune and Grandeur.

IN the mean while, the two young Lords having join'd their Troops at Sumachia, arriv'd at the Camp which Ismael had appointed near Derhent, and immediately went to make their Court to him. The King of Ormus presented them to the Sophy, who receiv'd them with Distinction, and welcom'd them with a great deal of Goodness; and being very impatient to see their Troops, appointed the next Day but one for the Review. Hereupon Evanglycha and Aboughamcha being overjoy'd that this Monarch surnish'd them himself with such a fair Opportunity, return'd to the Camp sull of Rapture, and having concerted Measures that nothing might prevent them, put their Troops in a readiness to appear before the Sophy.

THE Day being come, Ismael, the King of Ormus, and all the most considerable Persons in the Army and the Court coming to the Camp. the young Warriors led their Troops out of their Lines. Their good Mien, their Martial Air, with the Beauty of their Horses and their Arms, caus'd a Thousand Acclamations. Ismael loaded them with Praises, and when the Military Exercise was over, that great Prince following the Dictates of his Generofity, caus'd the two Lords to approach him, and order'd them to make him a Lift of the Names of all the old Soldiers in their Troops, that he might give them all the Recompences they deferv'd, and reward them for the Services they had done him at the Battle of Geminy. And as for you, continu'd he, young Warriors, your Diligence and the Esteem wherewith you have inspir'd me, ought also to make you sensible of my Fayours; wherefore, Euanglycha, I appoint you Governour of the Province of Keilan, and Abouakamcha of Armenia.

NEVER was Aftonishment equal to that of these two Heads of the Conspiracy; so many Honours and Favours shower'd upon them, by the very Man whose Life they were going to take away, excited such a Trouble and Consussion in their Souls, that they could with Difficulty conceal it: But Ismael only ascribing it to their Modesty, accompany'd his Gists with so many Caresses, that recovering themselves pretty soon, they return'd him Thanks for his Goodness, in Terms which in spite of them testify'd the Excess of their Acknowledgment.

WHEN they had reconducted their Troops to the Camp, they return'd to Derbent, and went to the

LET his Goodness be an Example to you; your Merit and your Zeal, have made him forget that you are of a Family which his Justice had proscrib'd; wherefore, brave Warriors, let his Favours blot for ever out of your Memory the Miffortunes which he caus'd in spite of him, and which were become necessary to secure his lawful Right to the Empire: And if you imagine you owe me any Acknowledgment for what I have done for you, you cannot testify it better to me, than by ferving the Sopby with Zeal, Love, and Fidelity; that is the only Return I require of you. Ismael is great, generous, and humane, neither ever did any Prince know better how to distinguish true Merit; let that touch your Hearts, and animate you with fresh Courage.

THIS Discourse, which was spoken with a Majestick Air that inspir'd Virtue into the most abandon'd Minds, wrought such an Effect upon these Warriors, that they could hardly make any Answer to the King of Ormus. He would not have fail'd taking Notice of their Perplexity, if he had not been interrupted by a Crowd of Noble-

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HEREUPON they both took this Opportunity to retire, and return'd to the Camp, with their Minds agitated by a thousand different Thoughts, and without speaking one Word to each other. When they were arriv'd at their Tent, and at Liberty to discourse together without being overheard, they look'd upon each other with a Sigh, and Evanglycha breaking Silence; You are confounded, said he to Abouakancha, I am not less so; we are united to each other by Blood, and by Friendship, are we not so likewise by our Sentiments? Disclose your Mind, fear nothing, and give me the Liberty to consess to you, what passes in my Soul.

DO you speak, reply'd he, my dear Evangly-cba; and to induce you to it, know that I no longer look upon Ismael as my Enemy, but as my Master and my King, for whom I will live and die; yes, continued he, (as if he would incourage himself in his virtuous Sentiments) our Design strikes me with Horrour, I abhor the Contrivers, and I abhor my self for having consented to it. Heavens! cry'd out Evanglycha, interrupting him, how great is my Joy, to see your Repentance as sincere as mine! Abouakamcha, continued he, Ismael's Favours, and the wise Instructions of the King of Ormus, have pierced me to the very Soul, and I shudder as well as you at the Crime we were going to commit.

THEN these two Friends, discovering the inmost Recesses of their Hearts, confess'd mutually the Remorse they had felt during the Time

of the Sophy's Careffes, and the Discourse of Tor; and comparing Ismael's Picture, such as he really was, with that the Queen of Ormus had drawn for him, they thought that Princess so criminal, and that Monarch so worthy of Respect, that they took the generous Resolution to reveal the whole Conspiracy.

THEIR only Uncertainty was to know to whom they should address themselves, to Ismael, or Tor; but Evanglycha having reminded his Friend, that they had fuch terrible Things to difcover against Milla, that it was not possible to address themselves to the King of Ormus, and that it would be better to expose themselves to the Sopby's just Anger, by speaking to himself, that Abouakamcha consented thereunto, and took upon himself to desire a private Audience of Ismael. This was the more easy to him, in as much as this Prince did not follow the Maxims of his Predeceffors, who but feldom shew'd themselves to their Subjects, and who were very difficult of Access, by Reason of the Ceremonies that were to be obferv'd. On the contrary, Ismael was visible at all Times, especially to the Army, never being better pleased than when in the midst of his Soldiers, fpeaking to one and to the other with that Affability, whereby great Men know fo well how to win Hearts.

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WHEN these two Warriors had consirm'd themselves in this Resolution, they felt within themselves a secret Satisfaction, which they confess'd they had not injoy'd, since they had ingag'd in the Conspiracy. But not doubting but they had Spies about them, that they might give no Suspicion, they affected, when they were in Com-

pany with the Conspirators, to be overjoy'd that the Sophy, by the Governments he had conferr'd on them, had put it in their Power to make themfelves Masters of the most considerable Provinces in Persia. Kilan was Evanglycha's Country, where he affur'd them that he had an infinite Number of Creatures, who would favour his making an Infurrection, as foon as it should be necessary. All these Things were exactly communicated to Milla, who likewife imparted them to her Confidants. This criminal Princess burnt with Impatience to hear of Ismael's Death, and founding her Happiness and Glory thereupon, there were certain Moments when she already imagin'd herself Queen of Persia, and absolute Mistress of that powerful. Empire.

IN the mean while, the Sophy following his warlike Inclinations, return'd to the Camp a few Days after the last Conversation between the two Friends. Whereupon these young Lords were the most eager in making their Court to him, and as he had really taken a Friendship to them, he was continually speaking to them. Abouakamcha taking Advantage of this Goodness, and seeing that the King of Ormus was imploy'd in making Evanglycha observe something, laid hold on that Moment, being near enough to Ismael to be heard only by him.

MY Lord, (said he to him, with Precipitation, for fear of being interrupted,) Evanglycha, and I conjure your Majesty to grant us a private Audience by yourself, for an important Affair, whereof you ought speedily to be informed. He could not pronounce these sew Words without an Emotion, which was perceived by Ismael; that Prince

Prince observed him attentively, and seeing in his Countenance all the Marks of the Trouble of his Heart, made no Scruple of believing it to be a Matter of Consequence; and as he never neglected any Thing, I grant it you, replyed he, the Mirakor-Backy shall bring you my Orders in the Evening.

THE Sophy had too much Penetration, not to perceive that the young Abouakamcha had waited till the King of Ormus was imploy'd elsewhere, before he spoke to him. This Caution gave him a Moment's Disquiet; and his Friendship for Tor made him feel some Reluctance, to make a Mystery of this Adventure to him. But reslecting, that since the two young Lords had not address'd themselves to him, they must have some strong Reasons to the contrary, he resolv'd to know their Business, before he communicated it to the King of Ormus,

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HEREUPON these two Monarchs rejoin'd each other, and return'd to Derbent, whither Evanglycha and Abouakamcha follow'd them, to wait the Sophy's Orders; not being willing that the Mirakor-Bachy, which in Persian signifies the Master of the Horse, should come for them to the Camp. The King of Persia, who was as impatient to know what they had to divulge to him, as the two Lords had to declare it, no fooner enter'd his Palace, but he order'd the Master of the Horse to bring Evanglycha and Abouakamcha to him, after the third Prayer, which is at Sun-set, and to conduct them into his Closet, without being feen by any one. The Mirakor-Bachy, being too much honour'd with this Mark of Confidence, acquitted himself of this Com-Cc 3 mission

mission in such a Manner, as might testify his Zeal, and Care; and when the third Prayer was ended, he went to the two Friends, to whom he told his Orders, and conducted them by private Ways, even to the Sophy's Closet, who was waiting there for them, feated upon a Sofa.

AS foon as the Master of the Horse had introduced them, he shut the Door upon them, and staid without to forbid the Courtiers Entrance; and no fooner did Evanglycha and Abouakamcha fee themselves alone with Ismael, but they fell at his Feet, and fixing their Eyes upon the Earth, not daring to raise them to him: My Lord, said Evanglycha, you behold two Criminals, who come to offer up their Lives to your Majesty's Justice; too happy if our Blood can wash away the Horrour of our Crime. These Words astonish'd the Sophy, and made him suspect Part of the Truth; but being always wife and prudent, Take Courage, faid he, and speak, whatever you are guilty of, a fincere Repentance shall meet with Mercy.

THEN Abouakamcha affuming the Discourse, made him an ample Relation of the Defigns, Conduct, and Conspiracy of the Queen of Ormus, giving him an Account of all she had done to gain them over to her Interests, as well as the Etmadoulet and the Sadre-Cassa, which last was a Spy for Selim, at the Court of Perfia. They likewife inform'd him of the Offers, that Emperor had made to support the Conspirators; adding, that they had undertaken to affaffinate him, and had only got themselves order'd to the Camp, with that Intention: but that his Favours and Goodness, together with the wife Exhortations of the King of Ormus, had made them return to their Du-

Duty; that they were struck with Horrour at their execrable Plot, and that the same Instant they had resolv'd to come and offer him their Heads, and acquaint him with this horrible Confpiracy; that they had not address'd themselves to the King of Ormus, because they were oblig'd to accuse Milla, whose inordinate Ambition agreed so ill with the Disinterestedness of that Prince, that she was certainly convinced thereof, since she had order'd them above all Things to take Care, that he should not discover any Thing of their Design.

AFTER this, Evanglycha presented to the Sophy, a Copy of the Plan of the Conspiracy, under Milla's own Hand, which she had given them at parting, that they might govern themselves by those Instructions; the Names of all the Conspirators being written there according to their Rank, with the Manner how they were to behave themselves. This whole Discourse was intermix'd with the most lively Sorrow, for having suffer'd themselves to be seduced by this Queen, conjuring the Sophy to take their-Lives for the Expiation of their Crime, and that in such respectful Terms, and with such Marks of a sincere Repentance, that altho' Ismael was not naturally compassionate, he could not help being moved.

BUT if he had not the most tender Heart, he was full of Magnanimity, and lov'd to make himself known by great Actions; besides, he saw such a great Stock of Virtue shine in these young Warriors, through their Fault, that he thought it concern'd his Glory, to pardon them; wherefore taking the Papers they had presented him: Rise, said he, and without searing the Ri-

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gour of my Justice, experience the Effects of my Clemency. Your Sorrow and your Sincerity blot out your Crime; live, and injoy the Gifts I have conferr'd on you, and imploy for the future, the Life I give you to testify your Fidelity to me.

AT these Words, Evanglycha and Abouakam-cha fell prostrate at his Feet a second Time, and swore they would only live to lavish their Blood in his Service, and against his Enemies; after which, Ismael order'd them to get ready to set out with him, and observe a prosound Silence about what had pass'd: Then calling the Mirakor-Bachy, he commanded him to conduct them back with the same Secrecy as he had brought them.

NO fooner did this great Prince see himself alone, but he resected very seriously upon the horrid Plot that had been discover'd to him; and as he did not one Moment question the Innocence of the King of Ormus, he lamented his loving a Princess so little worthy of his Affection. He was even doubtful whether he should acquaint him with this Conspiracy, for Fear of giving him a mortal Wound, by discovering Milla's Crimes to him; but knowing the Greatness of his Soul, he resolv'd upon it, not being able to find any other Way to reward the Services of that Monarch, but by the unparallel'd Considence he was going to repose in him.

WITH this Design, he took a Pocket-Book, and after having written his Intentions therein, went to Tor's Apartment, with the Papers they had left him, without casting his Eyes on them, and appear'd with as compos'd an Air, as if he had been convinc'd of the inviolable Affection of his Subjects, But-the King of Ormus judging that he did

not come to him so late but for some Business of Importance, conducted him into his Cabinet; and when they were enter'd, Ismael looking on him with Eyes wherein his Friendship was painted to the Life:

" HERE, faid he, presenting him the Papers; " Milla conspires against me, she has a Design a-" gainst my Life, and betrays you; read this fa-" tal Plan, written with her own Hand; but " first know, that my Heart like thine, entertains " no Thoughts of you, but what you would think of me on the fame Occasion; that being affur'd " of your Probity, your Zeal, and your Affection, by a Thousand glorious Actions, to which I owe my Grandeur and my Empire, I feize with " Joy on this Opportunity of giving you a fignal " Proof of my Acknowledgment. I fet out to-" morrow with an Army to march against the " Tartars, and I leave you with your Troops ab-" folute Master of my Dominions; chastise, for-" give, deftroy, or exalt, I give you a full Power; "I deliver into your Hands my Empire and my Life, as a Proof how well I am affur'd of your "Virtue, and how dear you are to me. There, " continued he, giving him the Pocket-Book, is an Order to my Council, wherein I declare you Regent of the Kingdom, with an unbounded " Authority; I will even be ignorant of the Con-" tents of this fatal Writing, I will rely upon your Prudence, and be affur'd that Ismael esteems 66 himself greater, and more glorious in having " you for his Friend, than in being Poffeffor of " the most powerful Empire in Asia." At these Words, imbracing him tenderly, he went out without waiting for his Answer, and instantly gave Orders for his Departure at Break of Day.

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ONE may eafily judge of the Surprize of the King of Ormus; the Sophy's Discourse had pierc'd him with Grief, and fill'd him with Admiration: But as he knew that Prince's Temper, he did not in the least doubt but he had spoken his real Thoughts. Wherefore that he might answer his Confidence with the fame Magnanimity, he began by giving Orders for his fetting out the next Morning for Tauris; and Ismael having fent him Word that he had left him a Detachment of two Thoufand Horse, to dispose of at his Pleasure, he commanded all to be ready to march whenever he should think proper. Then shutting himself up in his Apartment, he examin'd the Plan of the Confpiracy, which struck him with such Horror, that if Milla had been then with him, she would not perhaps have escap'd his Fury.

HIS Heart was rent with the most exquisite Torments on reading those fatal Papers; the Violence of his Love, his Glory, and his ardent Friendship for the Sophy, occasion'd the most cruel Conflicts in his Breast: But not being able to comprehend how it was possible for Heaven to place such a detestable Soul in such a perfect Body, all his Tenderness was turn'd into Indignation, and being in hafte to punish fignally the Crimes of this ambitious Princess, he no sooner heard the Signal of Ismael's Departure with the Army, but he fet out himself at the Head of a Detachment of Cavalry, and marching Night and Day without halting, us'd fuch Expedition, that in Spite of the Length of the Way, he arriv'd at Tauris when he was little expected there,

HIS first Care on entring that City, was to cause the Palaces of the Etmadoulet and the Sadre-Cassa to be invested, and to secure their Persons, which was executed with a surprizing Secresy.

THEN the King of Ormus going himself to their Houses, struck an incredible Terror into them by his Presence, and his just Reproaches for their unworthy Treason. As 'tis natural for Villains to be depress'd under any Missortunes, their Baseness alone making them project Crimes, which they neither have Courage to maintain, nor Virtue enough to detest, these Wretches were soon convicted; and Tor had no need to have Recourse to Tortures, to be inform'd of all this horrible Combination: Wherefore he put them under a good strong Guard, and the same Instant went on to his Palace, whither he was preceded by a Thousand Acclamations.

MILLA, who was furrounded by the principal Ladies of Persia, and most of the greatest Lords of that Court, no sooner heard the Name of Tor resound, but imputing all to her criminal Designs, she believ'd that Ismael was dead, and that her Consort was come to assume the Reins of the Empire. With this Idea she went to meet him, accompany'd with her splendid Retinue, and advanced to embrace him with her Heart sull of Joy.

BUT this Prince looking upon her with a fewere Eye, and refusing her Caresses: Persidious Wretch, said he, 'tis no longer a tender Husband and a submissive Lover, that appears before you, 'tis your King, your Master, and your Judge, who comes to punish you for the most execrable Plot that was eyer hatch'd, Barbarian! is this the Reward

Reward you referv'd for my Love? Is this the Recompence of the Grandeur to which I have rais'd you? Ambitious Princess! my Kingdom is not large enough for you, you must likewise have that of your Benefactor, of a Hero, whose Life you know cannot be attempted, without shortening my Days. Ingrate! return Thanks to the blind Fondness I had for you, that my Arm does not wash your Crime away in your Blood.

THE unfortunate Queen of Ormus scarcely heard these last Words before being seiz'd with Astonishment, Fear, and Despair, she fell motionless into the Arms of the Women who surrounded her. The Heart of For was mov'd at this Sight; but calling to his Assistance all his Resolution, he order'd her to be carry'd to her Apartment, and to be strictly kept there, till the Time he had appointed for fending her to Ormus, and that she should neither be permitted to write or speak to any one; and as Ofar his Lieutenant was present at this melancholy Interview, and would have spoken some Words in Favour of Milla, he commanded him Silence, ordering him to draw together his Troops which were in the Neighbourhood of Tauris, and bring them to that City, to be ready to fet out with the Queen.

THE King of Ormus was not more affable, tender, and compassionate, when it was consistent with his Glory, than he was terrible when he was incensed; therefore no Answer was to be made to his supreme Commands, it was necessary to obey; the Queen was guarded, Ofar set out to assemble his Troops, and all the Court follow'd Tor. Whilst this Monarch was summoning the Council, and producing Ismael's Orders to them, the unfortu-

nate Milla recovering from her Swoon, and feeing no body about her but Saine, and fome Women who were most necessary to her, was then fensible of all the Horror of such a sudden Change.

BEING precipitated from the Height of Glory, to an Abyss of Missortunes, she made the most cruel Reslexions; but what afflicted her most grievously, was the melancholy Remembrance of her Husband's Reproaches, in the Presence of a Court, whereof she had been the Love and Delight but a Moment before.

SHE recall'd to Mind the terrible Air of the King of Ormus when he accosted her, and finding but too plainly by all Circumstances, that she had for ever lost the Heart of that great Prince, a Flood of Tears stream'd down her charming Face. In vain did the zealous Saine indeavour to comfort her, and make her hope that Time, and her Repentance would appease her Husband; nothing could assuage her Grief. But when Saine had informed herthat Tor intended to send her back to Ormus, together with his Army, she dry'd up her Tears, and instantly resolving what Course to take, conjured that Consident to go to the King, and ingage him by all that was capable of moving him to grant her one Hour's Audience.

SAINE obey'd, and went to that Monarch's Apartment, where she waited till his Return from Council, where he was declar'd Regent of the Kingdom, according to the Sophy's Pleasure, with inconceivable Joy. As soon as Tor had receiv'd the Oaths usually taken on such Occasions, he discover'd to them the Crimes of the Etmadoulet and Sadre-Cassa, who were both unanimously condemn'd

demn'd to Death. Then the King of Ormus drawing out the Plan of the Conspiracy, burnt it in sulf Council, and order'd a general Amnesty to be publish'd for all the Conspirators; exhorting them to return to their Duty, assuring them that Ismael was ignorant of their Names, and that he alone was acquainted with their Number and their Quality; adding, that he only accus'd them of Imprudence, in having suffer'd themselves to be seduced by an ambitious Woman, and two Miscreants, whose Heads were going to pay the Ransom for them all.

THIS Clemency wrought fuch an Effect upon their Spirits, that there was not one of them but was asham'd of his having swerv'd from his Duty; and as there were some of the Conspirators even in the Council, they were so much moved with this Action of the King of Ormus, that on going out of that Assembly, they dispatch'd Couriers upon Couriers into the Provinces to their Accomplices, to apprize them of it, and bring them back to the Allegiance they had sworn to the Sophy.

NO fooner was the King of Ormus return'd to his Palace, but Saine appear'd before him, and imbracing his Knees, implor'd him, even in the Name of Ismael, to grant the Queen an Audience before her Departure. 'Twas with extreme difficulty that Tor consented; but Saine press'd him so urgently, affuring him that Milla had things of Importance to impart to him, that he at last promis'd to see her next Morning. Hereupon this Lady us'd her utmost Efforts to induce him not to defer this Interview, but to appoint the same Day; but Tor, who resolv'd upon punishing the Etmadoulet and Sadre-Cassa, before he would hear

any Thing, persisted in his Resolution. Accordingly these two Chiefs of the Conspiracy were beheaded in the publick Market-place; after which their Palaces were raz'd, and their Familys degraded and made Slaves.

THE same Instant that they died, was publish'd the general Amnesty granted in Ismael's Name to all the Conspirators; whereat the People were so well pleas'd, that they beheld, and heard of the Punishment of the Etmadoulet and Sadre-Cassa, with an extreme Joy. This done, the King of Ormus bent all his Thoughts upon sending back Milla, and his Troops into his own Dominions; and as he made himself exactly obey'd, all were soon ready to march at the first Command.

WHEREFORE next Morning being come, he went to Milla's Apartment, where that Princess no sooner saw him enter, but she fell at his Feet; and taking hold of his Hands, in spite of his Endeavours to draw them back, bath'd them in Tears, and conjur'd him to pardon her, and not deprive her of his Presence and his Love. Had not that Queen been so guilty as she was, and Tor so well convinc'd thereof as he was, it would have been impossible for him not to have been mov'd with the Condition wherein he then saw her.

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NEVER had she appear'd more beautiful; and her Grief and her suppliant Air having soften'd her natural Haughtiness, render'd her only more worthy of pleasing. Tor was not ignorant of the Danger, but turn'd away his Eyes, that he might not suffer himself to be touch'd with Pity. Milla observ'd it, and flattering herself with Hopes that her Charms were going to surmount his Resistance,

she spar'd no Pains to justify herself, or at least to feem less criminal, laying her Fault upon the Sollicitations of the Etmadoulet, and the Sadre-Caffa, who had feduc'd her Youth, the one under pretence of Religion, and the other by the Charms of Greatness.

BUT Tor, who knew the contrary, and that fhe alone had gain'd over those two Officers of the Empire to her Interests, felt his Indignation revive again at this new Artifice; wherefore, looking upon her with an angry Eye, he particulariz'd to her even the most minute Circumstances of the Conspiracy, with all she had done to render its Execution infallible. Then reminding her of his Love, his Complaifance, the Goodness of Ismael, the Honours she had receiv'd from him, the Favours he had heap'd upon her, and the Power he had given her in Tauris, he reproach'd her with her Ingratitude and Ambition in the sharpest Terms; and concluded with affuring her that there was no Return to be expected for her in his Heart, that her Crime had for ever banish'd his Love, and that she ought to return him Thanks that he did not carry his Vengeance yet farther, after having delign'd to dishonour him, in making him an Accomplice in fuch an execrable Attempt; which faid, he would have gone out that Instant.

BUT the haughty Milla catching hold of him, and re-affuming all her Pride: "Well then, se faid the, fince nothing can move you, and it " is in vain for me to justify my felf, hear all " my Crimes, fince you alone are the Cause " of all."

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for her I our However, at laft this Here calling his "I lov'd you, and I was refolv'd to reign, wherefore I made the unfortunate Zaifadin fall " a Victim to these two Passions; the Death of "that King's Ministers, was likewife the Effect " of my Counsels, and my Brother follow'd them, " to place you upon the Throne: Your Exploits, " with the Love the Persians bore you, made me " believe, that the Persian Empire ought to be " the Reward of them. I put to death the first " Sadre-Cassa for having reveal'd my Secret; I have done all, and directed all; I should have facrificed even my Father to the Greatness of my " Ambition, and I now look upon Death with " Joy, fince I can no longer furvive after having " loft my Honour and your Love." At these Words stabbing herself with a Ponyard, that hung at her Girdle, she fell down, weltring in her Blood.

THE Astonishment of the King of Ormus, had been so great at the Confession of so many Horrors, and the Wound she gave herself was so sudden, that he had not time to recollect himself, and prevent her; wherefore he gave a great Cry, which setch'd the Women and Guards of this unhappy Queen.

HE took her in his Arms, and this fatal Object rekindling his Love, he could not refuse some Tears to one who had so long been Mistress of his Heart. He neglected no means that might restore her to Life; but in vain, for she expir'd as they were imploy'd in stanching her Blood. This terrible Accident being soon diffused all over Tauris, all the Noblemen hasten'd to Tor, and forc'd him from Milla's Apartment. Exquisite was his Grief D d

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for her Loss: However, at last this Hero calling his Courage to his Affiftance, and reflecting upon the Crimes of that Princess, could not doubt but her Death was the Work of Heaven, to deliver him from the melancholy Necessity of punishing her himself for her Enormities, and allowed you to " to place you upon the Throne: Your Exploits, " with the Love the Perform bore you, inade me " believe, that the Penam Empire ought to be " the Royard of them. I put to death the flight " Sade Coffe for having revealed my Secret; I or " have done all, and directed all: I flocald have fa-no " crificed even my Father to the Greate is of my "Ambigion, and I now look upon D ach with " Joy, fince I can no longer furvive after having " loft my Houndand and Marr Love I. At thefe Words Rubbing hertelf with a Ponyard, that hang at her Girdle the felt dong, wolume in her Blood.

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